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Economic Review

April 1978

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Department of Finance
Canada

Ministère des Finances
Canada

Economic Review

April 1978

A general review of recent economic developments
presented by
The Honourable Jean Chrétien
Minister of Finance



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1 Highlights of the Year 1977

Economic growth in Canada and almost all industrial countries slowed down in 1977. The slowdown actually began in the second half of 1976, when the growth of real output for the countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) fell from an annual rate of over 6 per cent to some 3 per cent. The growth in personal spending decelerated while inventory accumulation, which had provided a significant boost to output growth in the first half, did not increase. No sector came forward to inject new stimulus into the pace of economic activity, thus accentuating the weakness of the present recovery. The OECD estimated that government budgets exerted, on balance, a contractionary impact on economic activity during most of 1977. Real growth for the OECD area in 1977 averaged 3.5 per cent.

In the United States economy, total domestic demand grew at almost 5.5 per cent in 1977, but a falling real foreign balance brought the growth of total output down to 4.9 per cent. Growth decelerated through the year, mainly because there was less support from stockbuilding in the second half.

The loss of momentum in the industrial world was reflected in labour markets. By the end of 1977, unemployment in the OECD area reached 16.3 million persons, some half a million higher than at the trough of the 1975 recession and equal to 5.4 per cent of the labour force. Of the major countries, only the United States recorded any significant improvement in its unemployment rate by the end of the year.

Inflation in the industrial world, as measured by consumer price changes, declined in the latter half of 1977, reversing an earlier acceleration. As a result, while the increase in OECD consumer prices accelerated somewhat in 1977 compared with 1976, the rate of inflation entering 1978 was lower. At 8 per cent, Canada's performance was better than the average of all OECD countries, but still above the 6.5 per cent inflation rate of the United States, Canada's major trading partner.

The current account deficit of OECD countries widened further in 1977. While some modest adjustment occurred in the unbalanced structure of OECD member countries' current account balances, the United States deficit widened substantially and Japan's surplus continued to increase.

There were substantial movements of exchange rates in 1977. Major European currencies, including the Swiss franc, and the Japanese yen appreciated against the U.S. dollar while the Canadian dollar and currencies of most smaller European countries depreciated. As a result, only small effective exchange rate changes were recorded for many major currencies while large changes were experienced by smaller countries. Over the 12 months ending December, 1977, the price of the Canadian dollar fell 7.2 per cent in U.S. dollar

terms and 16.7 per cent against a trade-weighted index of the Group of Ten⁽¹⁾ currencies excluding the U.S. dollar. This resulted in a fall of 9.3 per cent against the total Group of Ten currencies.

The volume of Canada's exports of goods and services increased 7.7 per cent in 1977, marking the second consecutive year of strong export growth. While the rate of advance was a little less than the 8.9 per cent recorded in 1976, it was encouraging in view of the slower growth experienced in the United States and other countries in 1977. The growth in Canada's exports did not decline as much as demand abroad due to gains in market shares, the unwinding of the effects of the strike in the United States automobile industry in late 1976 and an increase of almost 50 per cent in the volume of wheat exports. Imports of goods and services, on the other hand, increased only 2 per cent in volume terms in 1977, following a rise of 8.2 per cent in 1976. While the deceleration in the growth of Canadian domestic demand explained a substantial part of the slower import growth, part was also due to increasing substitution of Canadian goods and services for those previously purchased from abroad, because of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

The continued strong growth of exports and the weak growth of imports boosted the demand for Canadian-produced output. For the first time in seven years, there was a decline in the current account balance in volume terms. However, Canada experienced a significant 4 per cent terms-of-trade loss in 1977. In other words, export prices of Canadian goods and services rose by almost 4 per cent less in 1977 than did import prices, although both export and import prices rose at substantially higher rates in 1977 than in 1976. Both the higher rates of increase and the terms of trade loss are largely explained by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. But part of the increase in import prices was due to a run-up in international food prices while the increase in export prices would have been higher except for weak or even falling international prices for some Canadian export products, particularly wheat.

The loss in the terms of trade offset the gain in the volume of trade, leaving the current account deficit unchanged in 1977 at \$4.2 billion. In 1977, however, capital inflows fell by \$1.9 billion to \$2.8 billion. The difference between this inflow and the current account deficit was accounted for by a decline in official reserves of U.S. \$1.2 billion.

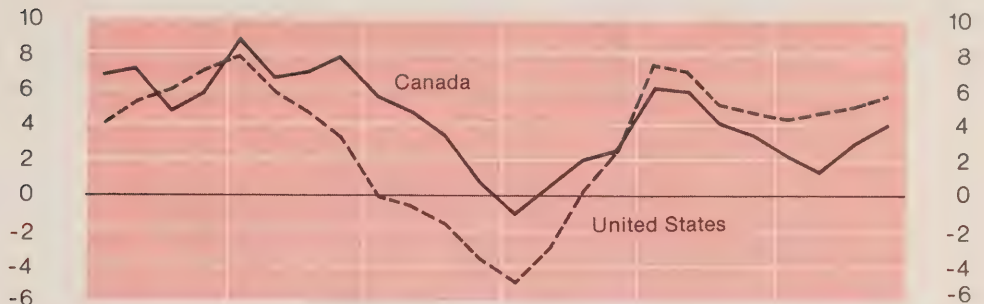
While the volume impacts of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar boosted Canadian output growth in 1977, the price impacts caused some acceleration in Canadian inflation. This was particularly evident in food prices where the depreciation effects were compounded by sharply increasing international prices of many products including, for example, fresh fruits and vegetables, coffee and tea. The increase in the price of total Canadian output declined in 1977; as measured by the implicit deflator for gross national expenditure (GNE), which excludes the initial, direct impact of higher import prices and includes price developments of Canadian production sold abroad, prices increased 6.5 per cent in 1977 following an increase of 9.5 per cent in 1976. The slowdown in Canadian output price increases in 1977 was much closer to the degree of moderation recorded in wage gains. Average weekly earnings of the industrial composite increased 9.7 per cent in 1977 after rising 12.1 per cent in 1976. Negotiated wage settlements in the first year of contract averaged 8 per cent in 1977, indicating continuing moderation in the future.

⁽¹⁾ United States, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden, plus Switzerland.

Canada — United States Economic Performance

Chart 1

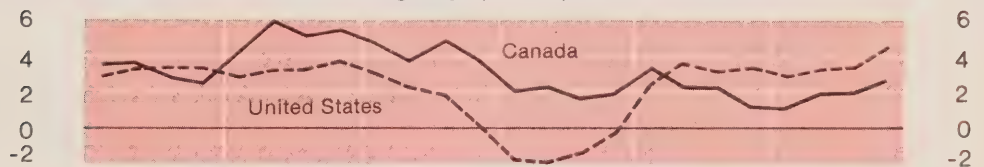
Growth in output (constant dollar GNP)
(Seasonally adjusted, year-over-year per cent change by quarter)



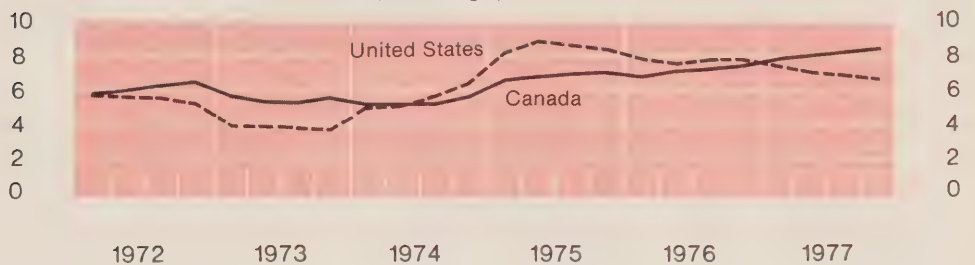
Change in price (consumer price index)
(Year-over-year per cent change by quarter)



Growth in employment
(Year-over-year per cent change by quarter)



Unemployment rate
(Seasonally adjusted quarterly average)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003; United States Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*.

The slowing in nominal income growth in 1977 was also evident in personal disposable income, which rose 10.5 per cent compared with 13.4 per cent in 1976. The growth in real income decelerated to a somewhat greater extent than nominal income due to the increase in inflation. Nevertheless, personal disposable income in real terms still rose 2.9 per cent in 1977. In 1976, consumption rose even faster than personal disposable income because a declining share of income was set aside for savings. In 1977, even though income growth was less than in 1976, consumption was not supported by any decline in the personal savings rate. Thus, the deceleration in the growth of consumption in 1977 was more marked than the deceleration in the growth of income. In real terms, consumption grew 2.8 per cent compared with a 6.1 per cent increase in 1976.

Total government expenditures on a national accounts basis grew less rapidly in 1977 than in 1976 in nominal terms, but through a much lower increase in prices, advanced at a faster pace in real terms. The slowdown in the increase in prices was due mainly to lower wage increases in the public sector and the absence of the large public sector retroactive wage payments which occurred in 1976. Government expenditures in real terms advanced by 2.3 per cent in 1977 after declining 0.2 per cent in 1976.

Private capital formation fell in real terms by 1.2 per cent. Residential construction expenditures fell 6 per cent from a record level in 1976. Business fixed investment, that is, private capital formation excluding residential construction, increased 0.7 per cent in 1977, after falling 3.2 per cent in 1976. Machinery and equipment investment was particularly weak; non-residential construction included some post-strike normalization. Capacity utilization declined marginally from 1976 levels. Profits increased 11.4 per cent after a marginal decline in 1976, but much of this swing was due to an increase in unrealized inventory profits; operating profits rose 6.2 per cent in 1977 after a rise of 5 per cent in 1976. Some improvement occurred in the financial position of the business sector, although the improvement did not bring the sector back to earlier levels of financial strength.

With a significant deceleration in the growth of consumption and a decline in private capital formation—offset partly by an acceleration in government expenditure growth—final domestic demand in real terms increased by 1.9 per cent in 1977, half the rate registered in 1976.

There was a small reduction of inventories, following accumulation in 1976. As a result, total domestic demand (that is, final domestic demand plus change in inventories) grew at 0.9 per cent in 1977, following growth of 5.5 per cent in 1976.

With the foreign sector boosting Canadian output in 1977, constant dollar gross national product (GNP) advanced 2.6 per cent. Like the rest of the industrial world, the slowdown in the pace of economic activity began in mid-1976. Unlike the rest of the industrial world, the slowing did not continue through 1977 as the rate of growth of the Canadian economy in the second half of the year was as high as in the first half.

Employment grew 1.9 per cent in 1977, only slightly more slowly than the 2.2 per cent growth registered in 1976. The unemployment rate rose one percentage point to 8.1 per cent as the labour force growth rate accelerated to 3 per cent due to an increase in the participation rate.

All regions of the country experienced the slowdown in economic activity in 1977. Output in British Columbia and Alberta is estimated to have grown at rates above the national average, in Ontario at the average and in the rest of Canada below the average. British Columbia and Ontario were supported by export growth, while Alberta maintained a high level of capital investment and experienced growing demand for services. The remaining provinces suffered from the weak growth in domestic demand and, in some cases, falling net farm income. Unemployment rose in all regions except British Columbia, where it fell marginally. The largest increases occurred in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces where unemployment rates rose by over 1.5 percentage points.

2 Output, Labour Market and Productivity

Output

Constant-dollar GNP increased 2.6 per cent in 1977, following a rise of 4.9 per cent in 1976, as growth of final domestic demand slowed down and the accumulation of inventories eased off. Although the growth of exports of goods and services also decelerated, it continued at a healthy pace. But imports weakened substantially. As a result, the foreign sector provided a significant boost to output, compared with a neutral impact in 1976.

The index of real domestic product (RDP), another measure of output volume, rose 2.8 per cent in 1977 after an increase of 4.6 per cent in 1976. Much of the advance occurred early in the year, through strong export demand and post-strike recoveries, particularly in construction and manufacturing. RDP then grew marginally in the second quarter, before gradually strengthening to an annual rate of 1.7 per cent in the third quarter and 2.8 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Table 1
Recent Performance of Real Output 1976-1977
(Seasonally adjusted)

	Quarter to quarter						Year to year	
	1976:3	1976:4	1977:1	1977:2	1977:3	1977:4	1976	1977
	(Percentage change)							
GNP (constant dollars)	-0.3	-0.2	1.8	-0.0	1.3	0.8	4.9	2.6
Real domestic product	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	4.6	2.8
Goods producing industries	-1.5	0.8	1.5	0.3	-0.3	0.4	4.7	1.8
Industrial production	-0.4	0.7	2.1	0.3	-0.0	0.7	5.0	3.3
Service producing industries	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	4.6	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, Monthly, Cat. 61-005.

The most significant deceleration occurred in the goods-producing sector where output growth dropped from 4.7 per cent in 1976 to 1.8 per cent in 1977. Year-over-year declines were recorded in agriculture, where wheat production returned to more normal levels and poor weather reduced the harvest of many fruits and vegetables, and construction, as a result of a fall in residential building activity. Industrial production, which includes mining, manufacturing and utilities, rose 3.3 per cent. Output of utilities was the strongest, followed by mines and manufacturing. In the manufacturing sector, while both durables and non-durables production grew at about 3 per cent, there were widespread differences among industries. Within durables, output of furniture and electrical products industries declined while wood, primary metal and non-metallic

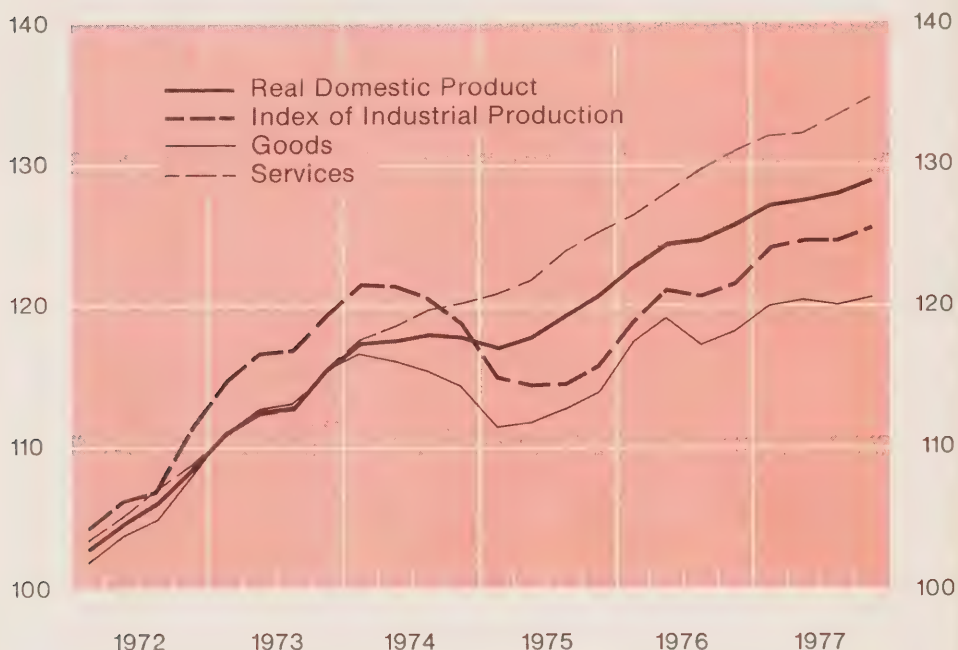
mineral industries increased production substantially. Within non-durables, leather, textiles, knitting and clothing industries registered production declines while the chemical industry expanded output by 11 per cent.

Service sector output grew 3.4 per cent in 1977, following an increase of 4.6 per cent in 1976. The deceleration was due mainly to slower growth in both wholesale and retail trade following the slower growth of consumer demand, and in public administration, which was related to restraint in public expenditures. In other service-producing industries, output increased at about the same rate as in 1976.

Output, 1972 - 1977

(Quarterly, Seasonally adjusted, 1971 = 100)

Chart 2



Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, Monthly*, Cat. 61-005; and Reference Table 25.

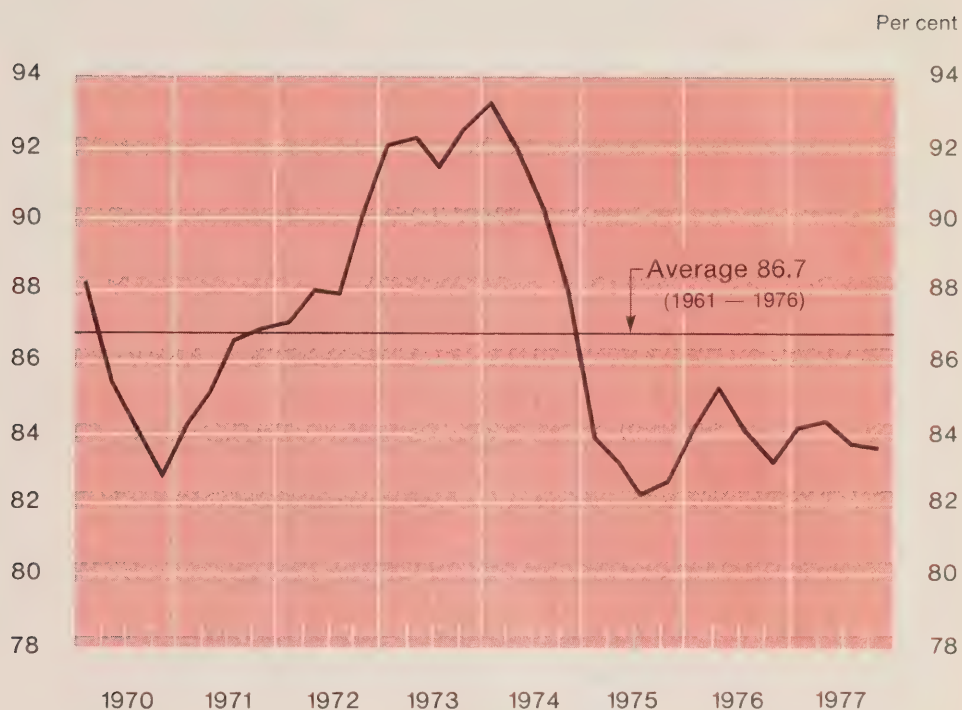
Capacity Utilization

Despite the modest growth of industrial output, investment strengthened somewhat in 1977. The resulting expansion in productive capacity was greater than the increase in output, leading to a marginal decline in capacity utilization.

In the manufacturing sector, productive capacity increased 3.3 per cent while output rose 3.1 per cent. This resulted in a marginal decline in capacity utilization to 83.9 per cent, down from 84.1 per cent in 1976 and only 1 percentage point above the 1975 low. The 1977 rate was 2.8 points below the 1961-1976 average of 86.7 and 8.1 points off the peak rate of 92 per cent achieved in 1973.

Index of Capacity Utilization in the Manufacturing Sector (Quarterly)

Chart 3



Source: Statistics Canada, *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing*, Quarterly, Cat. 31-003.

Table 2
Capacity Utilization in the Manufacturing Sector
(Based on seasonally adjusted data)

	1961:1 ⁽¹⁾	1974:1 ⁽²⁾	1975:3 ⁽³⁾	1976:4	1977:1	1977:2	1977:3	1977:4	1976	1977
	(Per cent)									
Total manufacturing	74.7	93.2	82.1	83.0	84.1	84.3	83.6	83.5	84.1	83.9
Non-durables	83.8	94.1	83.7	85.2	86.2	86.2	85.1	84.7	85.9	85.6
Durables	65.5	92.4	80.5	80.7	82.1	82.5	82.2	82.3	82.2	82.3

⁽¹⁾ Lowest rate on record.

⁽²⁾ Most recent peak.

⁽³⁾ Most recent trough.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing*, Quarterly, Cat. 31-003.

Employment

After major labour disruptions and relatively strong but irregular growth in employment in 1976, 1977 was characterized by a substantial improvement in industrial relations and steadier though weaker increases in employment.

Following a decline in the final quarter of 1976, employment rose strongly in the first quarter of 1977, as output gathered momentum. However, output reached a plateau in the second quarter, before rising more strongly in the latter part of the year. Employment growth slowed in the second quarter, but picked up somewhat in the third, before decelerating in the fourth. Employment growth for the year as a whole was 182,000 or 1.9 per cent compared with 209,000 or 2.2 per cent a year earlier. But because employment grew more evenly through 1977, with some acceleration in the second half, the number of jobs created by the fourth quarter of 1977 compared with a year earlier was about 250,000. Similarly, since employment rose more slowly than the working-age population in 1977, the employment ratio fell slightly from 56.7 per cent in 1976 to 56.5 per cent in 1977; but from the fourth quarter of 1976 to the fourth quarter of 1977, the ratio rose from 56.3 per cent to 56.5 per cent.

After providing the main strength in employment growth during the previous year, the goods-producing sector weakened substantially in 1977; the slight fall in employment that occurred late in 1976 was followed by more significant declines in the first part of 1977. Strong growth was recorded by the fourth quarter of 1977, but earlier declines caused the goods sector to have 32,000 fewer jobs in 1977 than a year earlier. Although the situation was not as serious by the end of 1977, the number of jobs in the goods-producing sector was still less than a year earlier. The manufacturing industry was almost wholly responsible as employment fell by 31,000. With housing starts dropping off in 1977, the construction industry recorded employment declines in the first three quarters of the year; then, a sharp rise in demand for multiple units in the last quarter resulted in strong employment growth, reducing the decline in construction employment for the year to only 1,000. The weakness in residential construction was also reflected in a decline of 1,000 in forestry industry employment. Employment in the other primary group of industries rose, as mining recorded an increase of 7,000 jobs. In contrast, agricultural employment declined by 6,000 in response to a sharp fall in output.

Although its output growth decelerated somewhat, the service sector generated 215,000 new jobs during 1977 compared with only 119,000 a year earlier. Employment growth accelerated sharply in trade, the primary source of weakness in 1976, and in finance-insurance-real estate, community-business-personal services and public administration. All of these increases took place during the first three quarters; within the trade industry a slight decline occurred in the fourth quarter. A drop of 5,000 in overall employment within the transportation-communication-other utility group was the only decline in the service sector during 1977; this occurred as declines in the second half outweighed earlier increases.

For the third consecutive year, adult women accounted for over one-half of the annual employment growth. Employment growth among adult women reflected not only the renewed strength of the service sector in 1977, but also the sharp rise in the creation of part-time jobs, which accounted for 46 per cent of the new jobs in 1977 compared with only 28 per cent in 1976. As employment of adult women grew more quickly than the working age population of adult women, the employment ratio rose 0.6 percentage points to 38.8 per cent. The share of new jobs obtained by adult men remained at 33 per cent while the youth share advanced to 11 per cent from 9 per cent a year ago. The

Employment

Chart 4

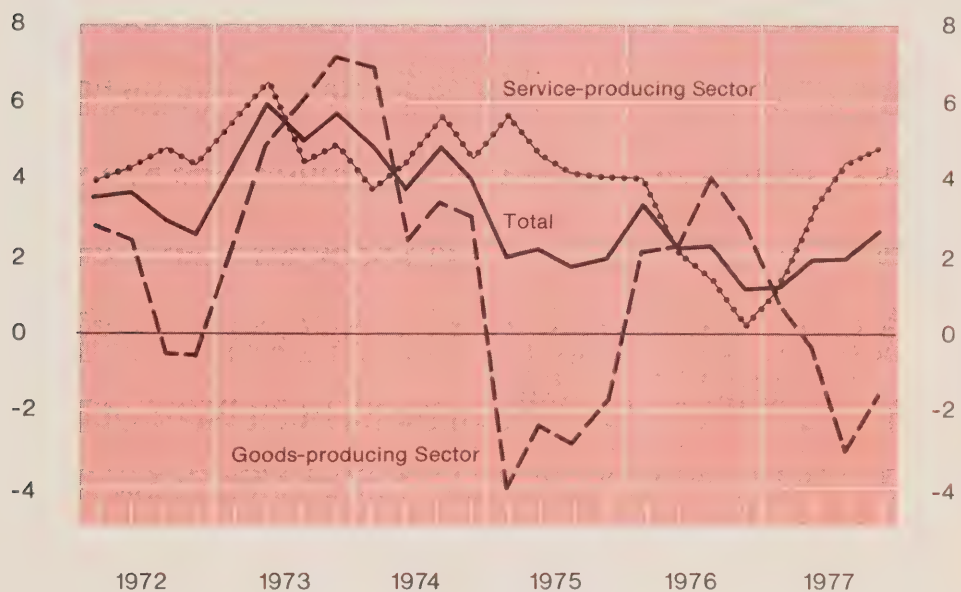
Employment Ratios

Per cent



Employment by sector
(Year-over-year per cent changes)

Per cent



Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

Table 3Labour Force Movements 1976-1977⁽¹⁾

	1976	1977	Change	Percentage change	Fourth quarter 1976 to fourth quarter 1977 percentage change
Total					
Labour force	10,308	10,616	308	3.0	3.6
Employment	9,572	9,754	182	1.9	2.6
Unemployment	736	862	126	17.1	17.2
Participation rate	61.1	61.5	0.4	—	—
Employment rate	56.7	56.5	-0.2	—	—
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.1	1.0	—	—
Adult men					
Labour force	4,918	5,017	99	2.0	2.4
Employment	4,711	4,771	60	1.3	2.0
Unemployment	208	246	38	18.3	10.7
Participation rate	81.2	80.9	-0.3	—	—
Employment rate	77.8	77.0	-0.8	—	—
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.9	0.7	—	—
Adult women					
Labour force	2,605	2,736	131	5.0	6.6
Employment	2,432	2,534	102	4.2	5.3
Unemployment	173	202	29	16.8	25.9
Participation rate	40.9	41.9	1.0	—	—
Employment rate	38.2	38.8	0.6	—	—
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.4	0.7	—	—
Young people					
Labour force	2,785	2,863	78	2.8	2.9
Employment	2,429	2,449	20	0.8	0.9
Unemployment	355	414	59	16.6	17.0
Participation rate	62.6	63.3	0.7	—	—
Employment rate	54.6	54.2	-0.4	—	—
Unemployment rate	12.8	14.5	1.7	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Labour force, employment and unemployment in thousands; all rates in percentages.Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

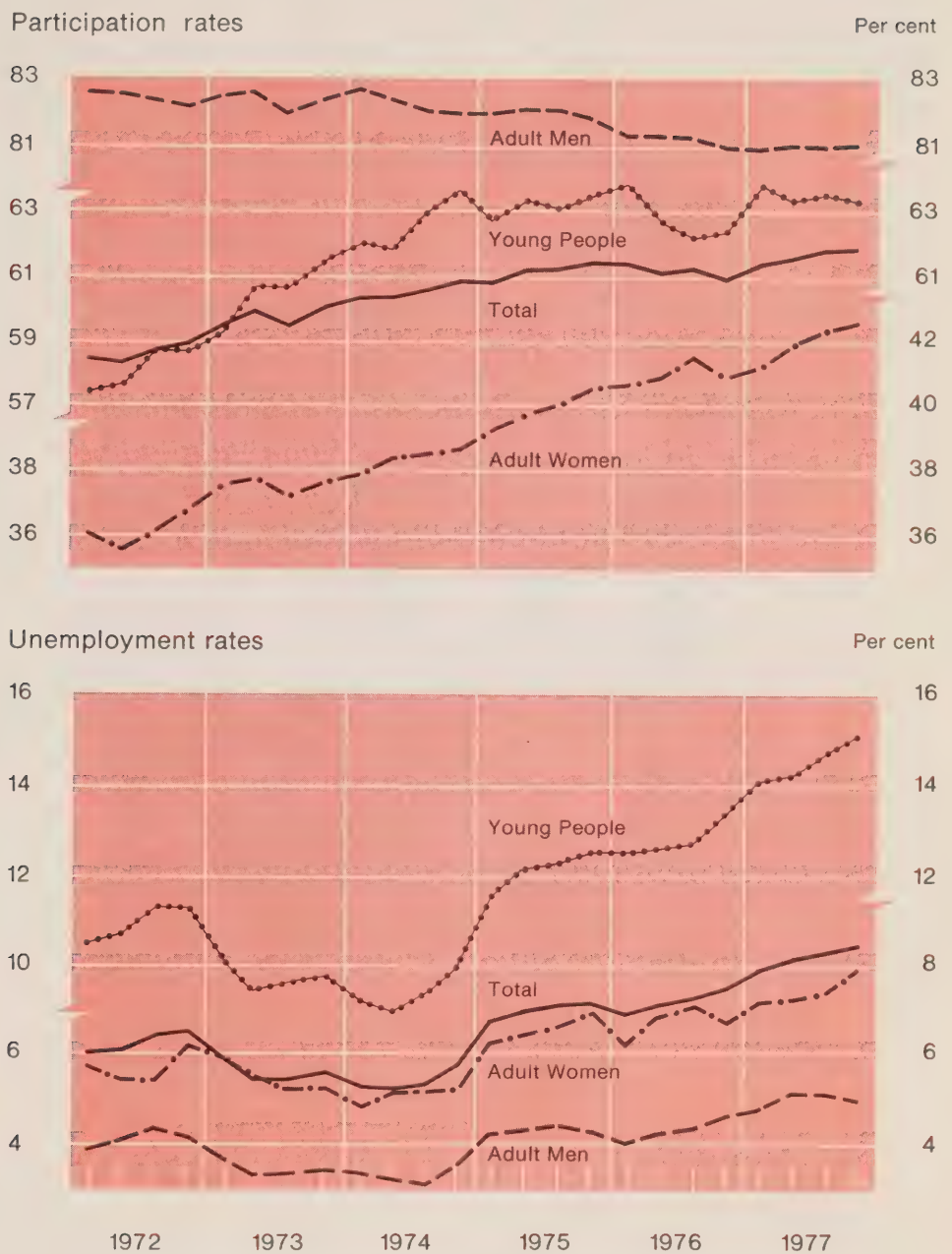
employment ratios for these two groups declined as their working-age populations rose faster than their employment; the employment ratios for adult men and young people were 77 per cent and 54.2 per cent respectively in 1977.

Labour Force

The labour force rose by 308,000 in 1977 compared with 248,000 a year earlier; its growth accelerated to 3 per cent in 1977 from 2.5 per cent in 1976. Three-quarters of the increase in the labour force was due to the increase in the working-age population and the rest to a rise in the participation rate, which increased 0.4 percentage points. With an increase of 131,000 in 1977, adult women again dominated overall labour force growth; however, their share of total labour force growth fell to 42 per cent from over 50 per cent in 1975 and 1976, when increases of 159,000 and 134,000 were recorded. In contrast, the shares of adult men and young people in total labour force growth both rose in 1977; the adult men in the labour force increased by 99,000 compared with 70,000 in 1976, and the youth labour force grew by 78,000 in 1977 compared with 44,000 in the previous year.

Labour Market Indicators

Chart 5



Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

Table 4
Annual Changes in Employment by Industry
1972-1977

Industry	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Per cent changes)						
Agriculture	-5.8	-2.7	1.3	1.9	-2.5	-1.3
Other primary	-2.7	5.1	2.2	-3.9	6.8	2.5
Manufacturing	3.5	6.0	2.9	-5.2	2.9	-1.6
Construction	1.2	9.5	9.0	3.2	5.2	-0.2
Sub-total, goods-producing industries	1.0	5.1	3.7	-2.6	2.8	-1.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	4.1	5.8	2.3	2.9	1.7	-0.6
Trade (retail and wholesale)	6.3	6.3	5.1	3.9	0.5	2.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	—	6.8	9.2	2.8	4.8	7.2
Community, personal and business services	3.6	4.3	4.4	5.7	2.3	4.8
Public administration	6.4	5.5	5.2	4.0	2.2	3.2
Sub-total, service-producing industries	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.4	1.9	3.4
Total, all industries	3.2	5.2	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.9

Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

After declining in most of 1976, the participation rate rose steadily through the first half of 1977, then levelled off at around 61.7 per cent in the second half. This advance occurred as continued growth in participation by adult women was partially offset by declines later in the year in youth participation following a sharp increase in the first quarter. The participation rate for adult men remained fairly constant during 1977. For the year as a whole, the participation rate was 61.5 per cent, up from 61.1 per cent in the two previous years. The participation rate for adult women advanced a full percentage point to 41.9 per cent while the youth participation rate rose 0.7 percentage points to 63.3 per cent. The participation rate for adult men extended its slowly declining trend, falling 0.3 percentage points to 80.9 per cent.

Unemployment

Slower growth in employment than in the labour force during 1977 resulted in an increase in the average unemployment rate to 8.1 per cent from 7.1 per cent in 1976. After rising sharply to 7.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1977, the unemployment rate edged up almost continuously during the rest of the year, reaching 8.4 per cent by the fourth quarter.

The number of unemployed rose by 126,000 to 862,000, an increase that was largely made up of 92,000 previously employed workers who lost their jobs or were laid off during the year. The average duration of unemployment grew from 14 weeks in 1976 to 14.5 weeks in 1977 as the number of individuals unemployed 14 weeks or longer rose by 55,000.

All of the three major age/sex groups contributed to the growth in unemployment. The youth unemployment rate rose 1.7 percentage points to 14.5 per cent while the rates for adult men and adult women each rose 0.7 percentage points, reaching 4.9 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively.

On the basis of family units, the increase in unemployment during 1977 was dominated by three groups: one-third were single children living at home, one-quarter were female spouses and almost one-quarter were male heads of

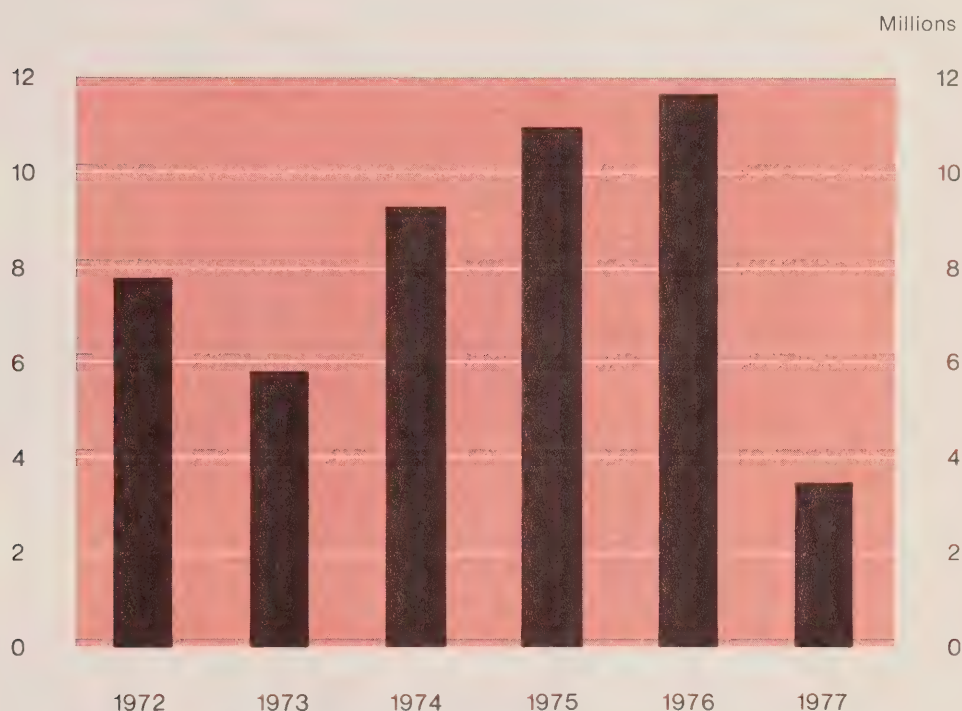
family units. The unemployment rate for male heads of family units rose from 3.8 per cent in 1976 to 4.4 per cent in 1977, remaining the lowest of the unemployment rates by family status.

Industrial Disputes

After reaching a record level in excess of 11.6 million in 1976, the number of man-days lost from industrial disputes declined dramatically to 3.4 million in 1977. This was the lowest level achieved since 1971, when man-days lost totalled 2.9 million. In comparison with many disruptions in 1976, which involved large numbers of employees and spanned several months, particularly in Quebec, the typical dispute in 1977 was isolated and short-lived. The only disputes accumulating in excess of 100,000 man-days during 1977 affected Domtar Newsprint in Quebec, the Electrical Contractors Association of Toronto and B.C. Telephone in British Columbia.

Man-Days Lost from Industrial Disputes

Chart 6



Source: Labour Canada, *Work Stoppages*, 1977.

Productivity

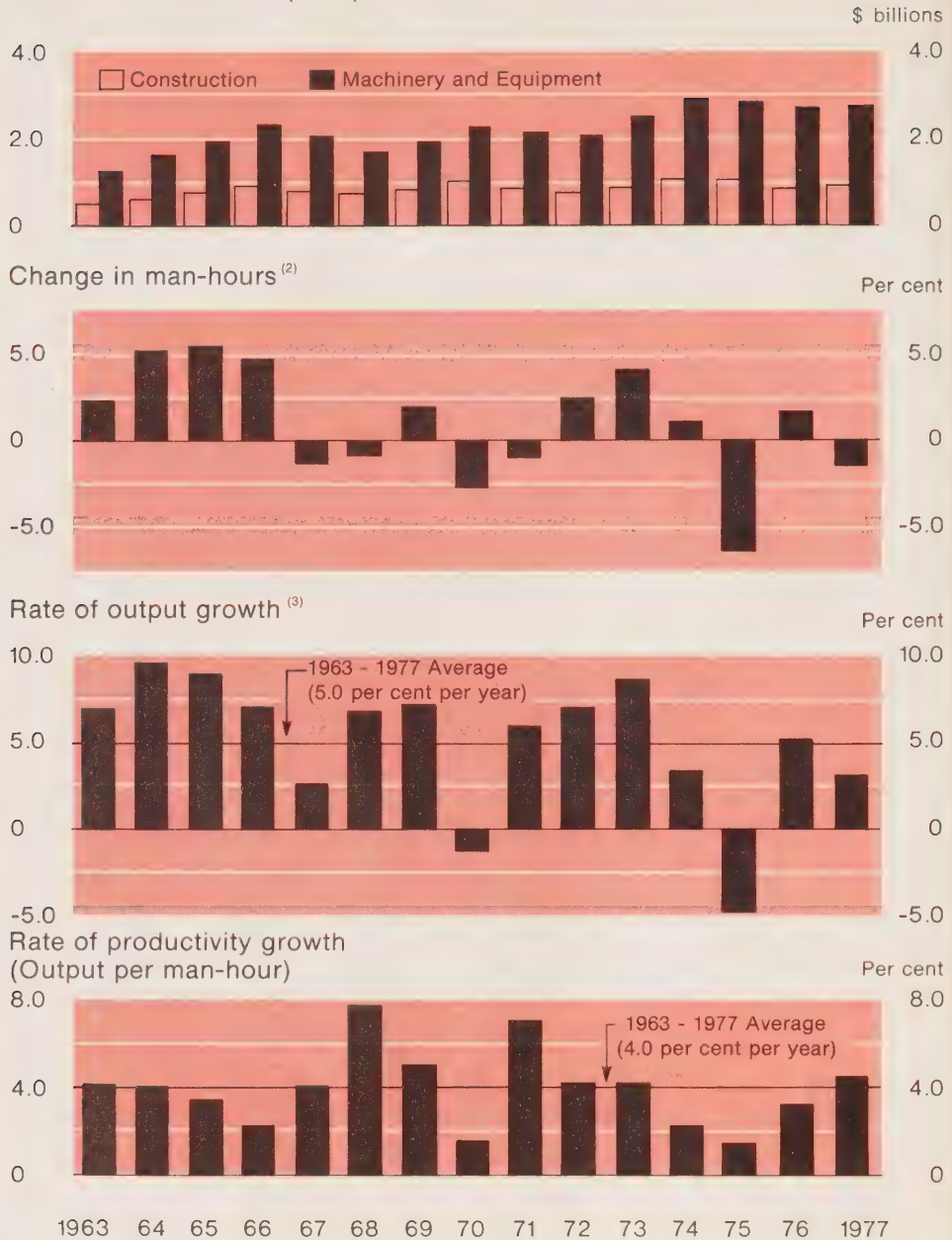
As measured by real GNP per person employed, labour productivity rose 0.7 per cent in 1977. This modest gain followed an accumulated 1.5 per cent decline between 1973 and 1975 and a 2.6 per cent recovery in 1976; it was well below the average rate of growth of productivity, reflecting the relatively slow growth of output.

The goods-producing sector recorded a strong 3 per cent productivity increase in 1977 with output up 2 per cent and employment down 1 per cent. The pattern varied considerably among industries however. The industrial profile

The Manufacturing Sector

Real investment in fixed capital ⁽¹⁾
Measured in constant (1971) dollars

Chart 7



⁽¹⁾ *Private and Public Investment in Canada: Outlook*, Annual, Cat. 61-205; and *Mid-Year Review*, Annual, Cat. 61-206. Deflators are from *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

⁽²⁾ *Employment Earnings and Hours*, Monthly, Cat. 72-002.

⁽³⁾ *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, Monthly, Cat. 61-005.

Source: Statistics Canada.

was characterized by a significant decline in the construction industry, a partial recovery in resource-based non-agricultural activities and continued strong gains in manufacturing.

In the manufacturing sector, the availability of weekly hours data permits the calculation of man-hours, a more accurate measure of labour input than employment. Based on this measure of output per man-hour, productivity rose 4.6 per cent, reflecting an output gain of 3.1 per cent, a decline in employment of 1.3 per cent and no change in weekly hours.

Excluding public administration and defence, the service sector recorded a marginal 0.1 per cent increase in productivity for 1977. However, output measurement problems in most service industries necessitates interpreting productivity series with caution. In trade-related industries—where the output concept is somewhat more easily defined—increases of 1 per cent in output and 2.2 per cent in employment resulted in a 1.2 per cent decline in productivity, following an unsustainable 5.1 per cent advance in 1976.

3 Prices, Costs and Income Shares

Inflation, as measured by consumer prices, increased again in 1977 after falling substantially in 1976. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar and international food price developments were the major factors behind the reversal. The acceleration in food prices in 1977 more than offset the slower pace of non-food prices, and the total CPI increased 8 per cent compared with 7.5 per cent in 1976. However, wage increases continued to moderate in 1977 and negotiated wage settlements indicate this moderation will continue into the future. Even with a slowing in the rate of increase of earnings, the share of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in net national income continued to climb.

Factors Influencing Inflation in 1977

The moderation of wage gains through 1977 was a significant restraining influence on inflation. Industrial composite average weekly wages and salaries rose by less than 10 per cent in 1977 after rising by over 12 per cent in 1976. By the fourth quarter of 1977, the year-over-year increase had fallen to 8.8 per cent. The deceleration in unit labour costs was even more substantial because industrial employment fell in 1977 and industrial output growth only slowed from 5 per cent in 1976 to 3.3 per cent in 1977. Negotiated wage settlements and submissions to the Anti-Inflation Board indicate that more moderation can be expected in the future.

Moderating property tax increases also contributed to slowing the rate of increase of consumer prices in 1977. These taxes increased by 10.4 per cent in the CPI in October, 1977 compared with an increase of 12.9 per cent in October, 1976.

Conversely, a significant factor in the higher rate of inflation was the depreciation of the Canadian dollar through most of the year. The price of the Canadian dollar fell 7.7 per cent against a trade-weighted index of the Group of Ten currencies between 1976 and 1977, and 11.8 per cent between fourth quarter 1976 and fourth quarter 1977. Over one-quarter of total domestic demand in Canada is satisfied by imported goods and services. The depreciation increased the prices Canadians paid for their goods and services directly through imported finished products and indirectly through imported intermediate products and capital goods, the costs of which are ultimately embodied in Canadian-produced output.

Prices of some domestic products, most notably food items, were also affected by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Foreign buyers, with their relatively stronger currencies, bid up Canadian dollar prices in some Canadian markets, particularly beef and fish. Some Canadian producers were also better able to maintain their prices against the new higher Canadian dollar prices of competing imported products.

Table 5
Canadian Prices

Period	CPI			WPI			ISPI			PGNE ⁽²⁾
	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food ⁽¹⁾	
(Year-over-year percentage change)										
Compound annual average										
1960-65	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.9
1965-70	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.5	4.1
1960-70	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.6	3.0
1970-75	7.3	10.4	6.2	11.4	13.7	10.3	9.4	12.3	8.8	8.6
1971	2.8	1.0	3.5	1.2	−0.5	3.0	1.9	2.9	2.1	3.2
1972	4.8	7.6	3.7	7.0	9.9	5.8	4.4	8.7	3.4	5.0
1973	7.6	14.6	5.1	21.5	36.0	14.9	11.2	20.9	8.6	9.1
1974	10.9	16.3	8.8	22.4	25.8	20.6	19.0	18.0	19.2	14.9
1975	10.8	12.9	10.1	6.6	1.3	9.5	11.2	10.2	11.6	11.2
1976	7.5	2.7	9.4	4.2	−2.8	7.9	5.1	1.6	6.1	9.5
1977	8.0	8.3	7.9	9.1	6.4	10.5	7.6	7.0	7.8	6.5
1977: I	6.8	2.8	8.3	7.4	0.6	10.8	6.5	3.4	7.4	7.7
II	7.6	6.5	8.1	9.3	5.1	11.3	7.9	7.6	8.0	6.0
III	8.4	10.1	7.7	9.6	7.5	10.7	8.0	7.5	8.3	6.9
IV	9.1	14.0	7.4	10.2	12.7	9.2	8.0	9.4	7.7	5.5

⁽¹⁾ Compound annual averages do not include 1960.

⁽²⁾ Implicit price index of gross national expenditure.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes*, Quarterly, Cat. 62-010, *Prices and Price Indexes*, Monthly, Cat. 62-002; *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

In addition to these exchange rate effects, movements in world prices of some products, notably foods, had a significant influence on Canadian inflation in 1977. International coffee prices continued to rise through the first part of 1977 before turning down in the second half. Nevertheless, the spot New York price of coffee was 68.5 per cent higher in the year 1977 compared with 1976, and in December, 1977, the price of coffee was still 45.7 per cent above the 1976 average price. Tea prices rose in 1977 as well through substitution for coffee. Prices of fruit and vegetables from the United States, which is a large supplier of the former and a seasonal supplier of the latter, increased substantially due to the cold in early 1977 and drought in the southwest in mid-1977. These price effects were worsened in Canada by the dollar's depreciation. Directly identifiable food items in the Canadian CPI, that is, imports of some fruit, tea, coffee, and cane sugar which Canada does not produce at all, rose 32.6 per cent in the year and 51.7 per cent from December to December. Since the Canadian dollar depreciated vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar by 7.9 per cent in 1977 and 7.7 per cent from December, 1976 to December, 1977, the share of the increase due to factors other than the exchange rate was substantial.

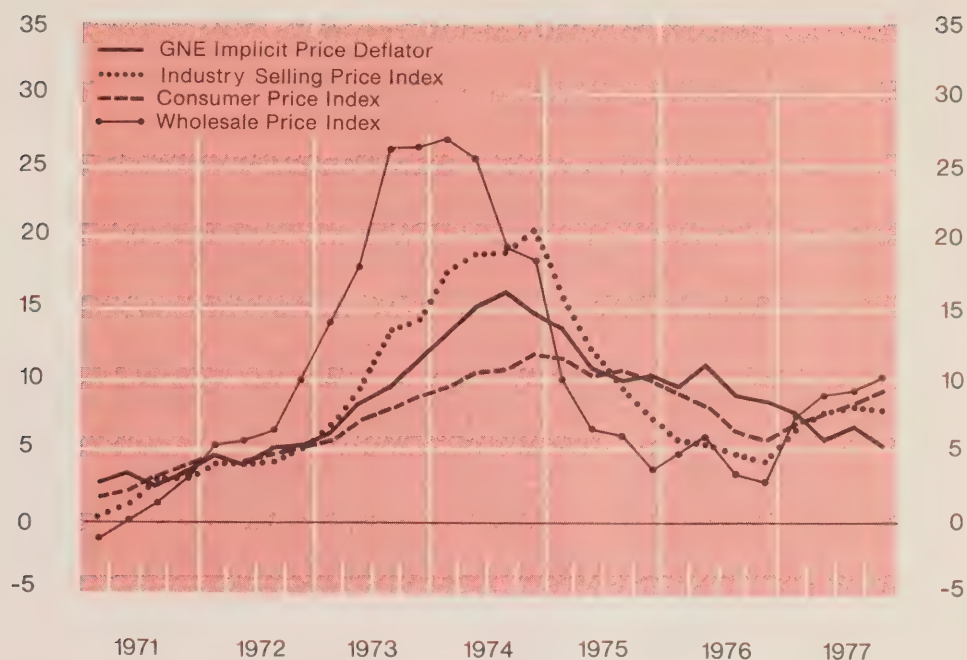
Poor fruit and vegetable harvests in Canada also raised the prices of these products. It also increased the recourse to imports to satisfy normal demand; at a time of a depreciating Canadian dollar, this added to upward pressures.

In 1977, the domestic price of oil was raised Canadian \$1.70 per barrel to \$10.75 per barrel to bring the Canadian price closer to world levels. Prices were also increased for other forms of energy. With a lag, indirect effects of

Prices

(Year-over-year percentage change by quarter)

Chart 8



Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

Table 6
Selected Indicators of International Commodity Price Changes

Years and quarters	Food prices	Wheat prices	Coffee prices	Beef prices	Index of 30 Industrial material prices	Metal and mineral prices	Non-food agricultural material prices
(Year-over-year percentage change)							
1972	13.1	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	1.9	24.4
1973	39.1	106.5	24.6	35.3	30.5	34.9	76.1
1974	54.5	41.6	6.4	-21.1	28.6	36.1	2.9
1975	-10.2	-13.1	-1.2	-16.2	-2.1	-9.0	-16.2
1976	7.5	-18.0	119.0	-18.0	0.9	4.6	17.9
1977	37.5	-22.0	68.5	8.5	4.1	7.9	6.0
1977: I	54.7	-26.0	158.3	1.3	4.7	17.1	18.9
II	51.2	-28.5	115.4	-12.7	3.7	6.6	11.1
III	30.6	-27.2	41.1	45.5	2.5	-0.8	2.5
IV	16.5	-2.3	7.7	94.6	5.7	9.4	-2.6

Source: National Institute of Economic and Social Research, *National Institute Economic Review*, Quarterly; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *World Economic and Social Indicators*, Monthly; Statistics Canada, *Industry Price Indexes*, Monthly, Cat. 62-011.

these increases were spread through the Canadian price and cost structure. Other government policy changes to increase provincial retail sales taxes or sales tax coverage and to restrict imports of certain items caused prices to increase at a faster pace.

Underlying Rate of Inflation

In the United States and many other OECD countries, increasing attention has been given to defining an underlying rate of inflation as a measure of cost-price trends in the economy. Typically this measure has been constructed by excluding the erratic food component and direct energy prices from the total consumer price index.

Consumer Price Index and Underlying Rate of Inflation

(Compound annual rate of change by quarter)

Chart 9



Source: Calculated by Department of Finance from Statistics Canada, *Consumer Price Index*, Monthly, Cat. 62-001.

As can be seen in Chart 9, the use of this technique provides a clearer picture of the basic cost-price trend in Canada than does the total CPI. The seasonally adjusted quarterly changes in this portion of the CPI are annualized to give the underlying rate of inflation. That rate declined continuously from the last quarter of 1975 to the second quarter of 1977, and then levelled out at 6.5 to 7 per cent over the second half of the year, mainly due to the impact of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar on the price of imported non-food goods. In contrast, the changes in the total CPI during 1976 suggested more improvement in Canada's cost-price trend than was actually occurring, and in 1977 less improvement than actually took place. In the United States, the underlying rate remained relatively steady in the range of 6 to 6.5 per cent from 1975 through 1977.

Table 7

Contributions of Major Components to Year-Over-Year Changes in the CPI

	Weight in CPI index ⁽¹⁾	1977 Year-over-year averages		December, 1976 to December, 1977	
		Increase	Contribution to total CPI change	Increase	Contribution to total CPI change
All Items	100.0	8.0	100.0	9.5	100.0
Food	27.3	8.4	28.5	15.4	42.9
All items excluding food	72.7	7.9	72.2	7.4	57.5
Housing	33.0	9.4	38.3	8.6	30.0
Clothing	9.3	6.7	7.9	7.5	7.4
Transportation	14.6	7.0	12.9	5.7	8.9
Health and personal care	4.2	7.4	3.9	7.7	3.4
Recreation, education and reading	6.1	4.7	3.7	4.8	3.2
Tobacco and alcohol	5.5	7.1	4.9	7.6	4.4
Goods	62.5	7.4	58.2	10.7	69.7
Goods excluding food	35.2	6.6	29.6	7.2	27.0
Durable goods	9.3	5.2	6.2	6.9	6.8
Semi-durable goods	9.7	6.4	7.9	7.1	7.3
Non-durable goods excluding food	16.2	7.7	15.6	7.4	12.7
(Non-durable goods <i>including</i> food)	43.5	8.1	44.1	12.3	55.5
Services	37.5	9.1	42.2	7.5	30.3
Food components					
Food for home consumption	22.6	8.9	24.9	17.7	40.3
Margarine	0.2	9.4	0.2	21.9	0.3
Beef	2.8	6.2	2.2	31.4	8.7
Pork	2.0	- 2.1	-0.6	14.3	2.9
Poultry	1.0	0.4	0.8	12.9	1.3
Fish	0.6	10.4	0.7	14.5	0.8
Dairy products including butter	3.8	7.5	3.6	7.2	2.9
Cereal and bakery products	2.7	6.4	2.2	9.6	2.8
Eggs	0.6	1.1	0.1	-3.4	-0.2
Fruit and vegetables	3.6	19.1	7.8	31.5	10.5
Fresh fruit	1.2	27.4	3.4	42.6	4.2
Oranges	0.3	28.0	0.8	69.1	1.6
Apples	0.4	27.2	1.3	25.9	1.0
Fresh vegetables	1.3	22.4	3.2	44.7	5.1
Potatoes	0.3	2.3	0.1	16.7	0.5
Tomatoes	0.3	34.6	1.1	58.7	1.9
Lettuce	0.2	20.5	0.4	39.0	2.0
Frozen orange juice	0.1	28.5	0.3	58.4	0.4
Coffee—roasted	0.3	101.2	2.2	71.5	1.6
Coffee—instant	0.3	72.4	1.8	76.2	1.8
Tea	0.1	36.7	0.5	72.4	0.8
Food away from home	4.8	6.1	3.7	5.0	2.6
Non-food components					
Shelter	19.6	9.3	22.5	8.0	16.7
Tenancy	6.6	6.3	5.3	6.1	4.4
Home-ownership	12.9	10.9	17.1	9.0	12.4
Fuel and utilities	4.7	15.1	8.4	14.8	7.0
Automobile purchase	4.7	6.7	4.0	9.8	4.8
Automobile operation and maintenance	7.6	7.4	7.1	3.5	2.9
Automobile insurance	1.9	6.3	1.6	-4.7	-1.1
Tobacco products	2.6	8.0	2.6	8.9	2.5
Alcoholic beverages	2.9	6.2	2.3	6.4	1.9

⁽¹⁾ Weights based on average 1977 prices by 1967 quantities.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Consumer Price Index for Canada*, Occasional, Cat. 62-539; *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes*, Quarterly, Cat. 62-010; *Year-End Supplement to 62-010, 1977 in Retrospect*.

Consumer Price Index

(Year-over-year percentage change by month)

Chart 10



Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Price Index, Monthly*, Cat. 62-001.

**Non-food Prices
in the CPI**

Consumer prices other than food increased more slowly for the second consecutive year in 1977, rising 7.9 per cent compared with 9.4 per cent in 1976. Energy prices rose more moderately in 1977, and contributed to the slowdown in the growth of all consumer prices other than food. Nevertheless, energy prices rose 12.3 per cent. Domestic petroleum prices were raised by government agreement twice in 1977 to bring them closer to world prices. Electric utilities were the only energy group in the CPI to record an acceleration in their rate of price increase in 1977, as electricity rates went up 17 per cent in 1977 following an advance of 16 per cent in 1976. Of the remaining energy groups, fuel oil prices were up 15.5 per cent, compared with 16.1 per cent in 1976, and natural gas prices 13.2 per cent, compared with 28.9 per cent in 1976.

In 1977, consumer prices other than food and energy increased 7.3 per cent compared with 8.8 per cent in 1976. As noted earlier, by the second half of 1977 the increase was in the 6.5 to 7 per cent range. All of this deceleration was due to a slowing in the rate of increase of service prices, as prices of goods excluding food and fuel oil, gasoline and motor oil rose 5.6 per cent in 1976 and 6 per cent in 1977.

Semi-durable goods prices rose 6.4 per cent in 1977, more rapidly than in 1976, when they increased only 4.8 per cent. Clothing prices were largely responsible, due to the imposition of a sales tax on children's wear by the Quebec government (although provincial family allowance payments were raised to offset the new tax) and the price effects of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Prices of durables rose at a slower pace in 1977 than in 1976, up 5.1 per cent compared with 5.4 per cent. The slight deceleration resulted from lower price increases for household appliances and recreation equipment as automobile price increases accelerated from 5.7 per cent in 1976 to 6.7 per cent in 1977.

Non-durable goods prices other than food and petroleum also advanced slightly less rapidly in 1977, at 6.3 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent in 1976, with the slight moderation fairly widespread.

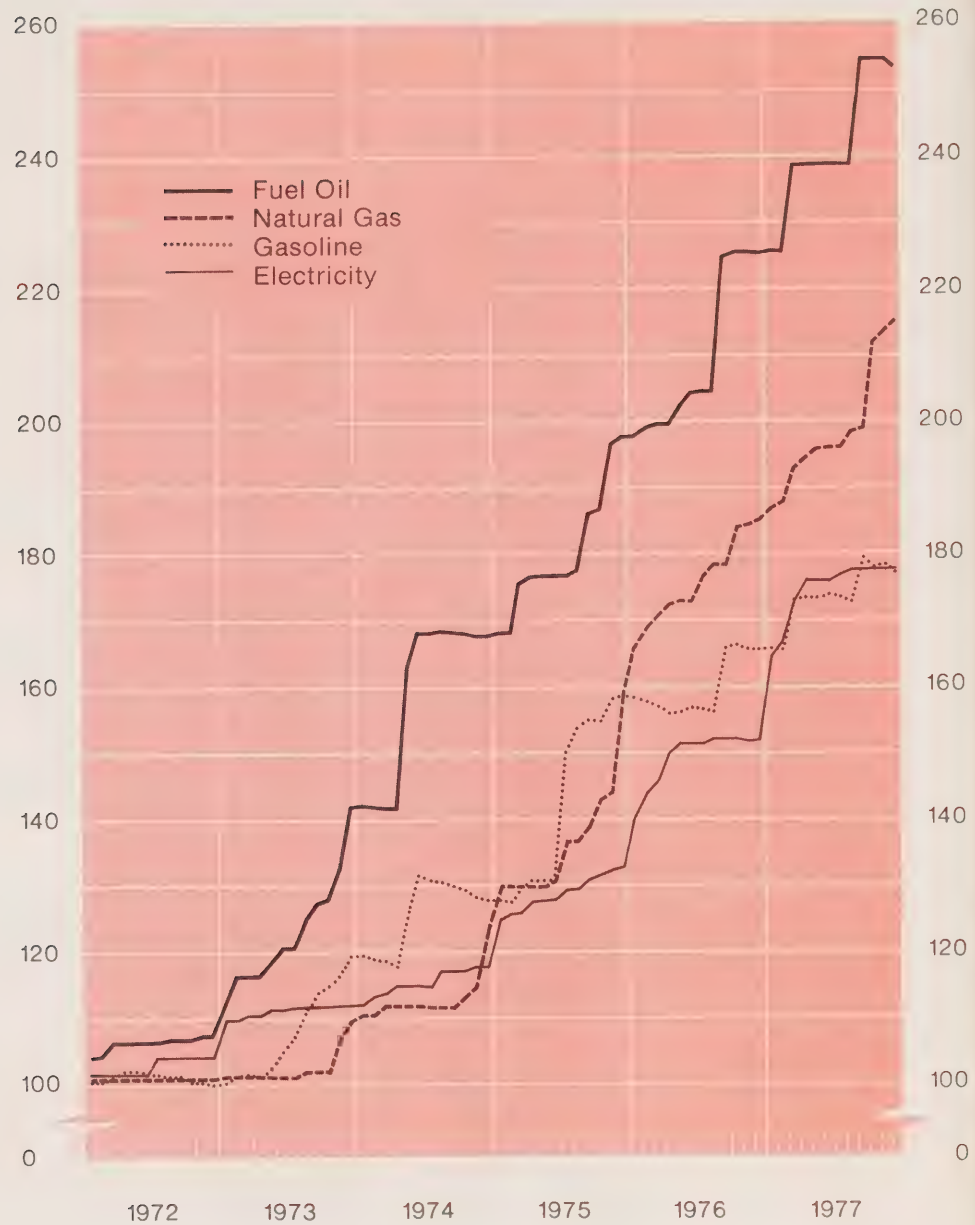
Service prices registered a substantial moderation in their rate of increase in 1977, advancing 9.1 per cent compared with 12.2 per cent in 1976, due mainly to a deceleration in wage rate increases as labour costs are by far the largest input in the services sector. The inclusion of electricity rates and natural gas in services gives an upward bias to the rate of growth of total services prices.

Food Prices in the CPI

Retail food prices rose sharply in North America throughout 1977. By the fourth quarter, year-over-year food prices were up 14 per cent in Canada and 7.7 per cent in the United States. In contrast, in the fourth quarter of 1976, the comparable changes were a decline of 1.1 per cent in Canada and a marginal increase of 0.9 per cent in the United States. Major factors in 1977 were the swing in the beef cycle towards reduced slaughter, the impact of cold weather in the United States on the supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, and a further sharp increase in the price of coffee and soybeans due to international shortages. The rate of increase in Canada was more rapid than in the United States. This appears to have been due to a more rapid rate of increase in non-food and hence marketing costs, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar, and Canadian agricultural support policies. The relative expenditure weights in the CPI were also a statistical factor. In Canada's CPI the weights for food groups which experienced rapid rates of increase in prices in 1977 are generally larger than in the United States index.

Energy Components of the Consumer Price Index (1971 = 100)

Chart 11



Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes*, Quarterly, Cat. 62-010;
The Consumer Price Index, Monthly, Cat. 62-001.

Swings in the beef, pork and poultry cycles led to a reduced supply and to a run-up in their retail prices through the year 1977. As well, Canadian beef and pork prices moved higher due to both direct and indirect impacts of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. This convergence of factors leading to higher prices for beef, pork and poultry by the end of 1977 was in sharp contrast to 1976 when prices for these items moved downwards throughout the year. By the fourth quarter of 1977, beef prices were up over 27 per cent from the same period a year earlier but up less than 5 per cent from their previous peak in the third quarter of 1974.

The large but not record grain crop produced by the relatively good weather in Canada in 1977 did not lead to lower prices for cereal and bakery products in Canada. The trend to lower grain prices was generally not reflected in domestic food prices since the two-price system for wheat is designed to maintain the price of wheat to the miller despite fluctuations in the world price of wheat. The lower price of feed grains was not fully reflected in the price of eggs and dairy products due to higher distribution costs and to marketing boards and dairy policies which sustain prices paid to Canadian farmers. In addition, rainy weather in Canada in August led to a sharp decline in the domestic vegetable crops while cold weather in the United States early in 1977 led to a reduced supply of fresh fruits and vegetables available for export to Canada. There was also a run-up in the international price of soybeans in the first half of the year and the international price of coffee and tea remained high throughout the year due to supply shortages and strong demand.

Canadian distribution costs and farm gate prices do not appear to have been responsible for the acceleration in the rate of increase in food prices during 1977. The rate of increase in non-farm costs such as those for transportation and retailing was lower in 1977 than in 1976. While there is no single price index or measure which reflects these costs, the decline in the underlying rate of inflation is probably a good indicator of non-farm costs. Furthermore, the ratio of actual to target profit margins for the food and beverage industry was lower in the second compliance period than in the first according to the Anti-Inflation Board. Finally, data on Canadian farm gate prices indicate smaller increases in 1977. As of December, 1977, farm prices for all animals were up an average of 9.5 per cent on a year-over-year basis while farm prices for all field products were down an average of 3.8 per cent over the same period. Net farm income was down 13.4 per cent in the year 1977 and down 8.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1977 from a year earlier.

In summary, the special cyclical factors which helped to restrain the rate of increase in total food prices in 1976 to less than 3 per cent were reversed during 1977. This reversal, together with the impact of weather, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and the nature of some agricultural policies, led to the acceleration in the rate of increase in food prices during the year.

Other Price Indicators

A broader picture of price developments in the Canadian economy is supplied by the gross national expenditure (GNE) implicit price deflator. The personal expenditure deflator increased 7.3 per cent in 1977, marginally below the increase in 1976. There was no acceleration in inflation as recorded in the CPI, because the personal expenditure deflator is a current-weighted index and reflected the shift of consumption away from higher-priced goods and services in 1977. The housing deflator increased at a slower pace in 1977 due to the shift to lower-priced multiple housing, to the slowdown in wage increases and to a demand/supply imbalance. The implicit price deflator for business-fixed investment rose at about the same pace in 1977 as in 1976. The government

deflator for goods and services rose markedly slower in 1977 due to the slowdown in wage increases and the absence of large retroactive wage payments prevalent in 1976. Altogether, the total domestic demand deflator increased 7.5 per cent, down from the 8.8 per cent rise in 1976. The GNE implicit price deflator measures the increase in prices of Canadian output. The influence of import prices must be excluded from the total domestic demand deflator, while the impact of export prices must be included. Mainly due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, both the import and export implicit deflators rose rapidly in 1977, with the import deflator rising more substantially. Thus Canadian output prices rose by 6.5 per cent in 1977, much closer to the underlying rate of inflation.

Table 8
Implicit Price Indexes for Major Components of GNE

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure	Housing	Business investment excluding housing	Current government spending	Total domestic demand	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	GNE
(Seasonally adjusted, percentage change from previous period)								
1971	2.4	6.2	4.6	6.1	3.6	0.3	1.9	3.2
1972	4.0	7.1	4.0	7.2	4.8	3.9	3.1	5.0
1973	7.3	15.6	5.9	8.6	7.9	13.0	7.9	9.2
1974	11.0	19.3	14.8	15.6	13.1	29.6	21.0	14.9
1975	10.6	13.6	13.5	15.6	12.3	10.8	13.8	11.2
1976	7.4	12.0	7.8	14.2	8.8	3.2	1.7	9.5
1977	7.3	9.3	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	11.8	6.5
1975: I	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	3.6	1.2	4.0	2.6
II	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8
III	2.4	2.5	2.6	6.3	2.6	2.8	1.5	2.9
IV	2.2	3.0	2.7	0.8	2.0	0.9	-1.5	2.8
1976: I	1.5	4.1	1.5	2.4	2.1	-0.4	1.1	1.8
II	1.8	2.1	1.9	7.2	3.0	0.4	0.5	3.2
III	1.4	2.9	1.1	-0.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.1
IV	1.1	2.1	1.2	6.4	2.2	-0.1	-0.3	2.3
1977: I	2.1	3.5	2.5	-2.5	1.7	3.5	6.5	1.0
II	2.3	0.7	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.9	1.5
III	1.8	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.1	3.5	4.1	1.9
IV	1.8	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.4	2.2	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Other indexes measure price changes in various economic sectors and stages of the production-distribution chain. Two often used, after the CPI and GNE deflator, are the industrial selling price index (ISPI) for manufacturing and the general wholesale price index (WPI).

The total ISPI, led by increases in wood products, primary metal, food, petroleum and clothing costs, rose 7.6 per cent in 1977, after increasing 5.1 per cent in 1976. The WPI also accelerated in 1977, rising 9.2 per cent, after increasing 4.2 per cent in 1976. Significantly higher prices for vegetable products, wood and non-ferrous metals were largely responsible for the acceleration.

Price Pre-Notification under the Anti-Inflation Program

Price pre-notification statistics available from the Anti-Inflation Board are shown in Table 9. Increases requested in 1977 were markedly lower than in 1976. Requested price increases averaged 6.8 per cent during the first year of operation of the price pre-notification system, and only 3.8 per cent during the second year. Some care must be taken in interpreting these numbers because of changed thresholds that came into effect in 1977, but average requested price increases declined nonetheless, reflecting lowered rates of domestic cost increases and strong competition for domestic sales.

Table 9
Price Pre-notification Statistics⁽¹⁾

Industry	Applications filed		Average requested price increases		Value of business pre-notified ⁽²⁾	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
			(Per cent)		(\$ million)	
Metals, petroleum and chemicals	318	306	6.5	3.4	8,600	28,392
Forest products	328	91	7.7	5.0	4,060	2,823
Electrical and metal fabricating	45	114	5.0	3.3	651	2,489
Transportation equipment	197	160	5.6	3.5	8,222	21,591
Non-durable manufacturing	213	247	7.4	4.6	2,825	7,591
Construction	80	119	8.0	6.7	1,687	1,775
Regulated industries	15	59	5.4	3.8	492	2,399
Food and agriculture	9	62	7.5	3.2	142	2,175
Other	13	76	10.2	10.4	100	700
Total	1,218	1,234	6.8	3.8	26,779	69,935

⁽¹⁾ The industrial classification in this table is not strictly based on the Standard Industrial Classification although it is closely related, but reflects rather the monitoring structure of the Anti-Inflation Board.

⁽²⁾ Annual sales value of product lines pre-notified. Includes some double counting where product lines have been pre-notified more than once in a calendar year.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Wage Settlements

Wage settlement data published by Labour Canada, covering major collective agreements involving 500 or more employees for all industries excluding construction, indicate further moderation in negotiated wage increases during 1977. The average annual compound increase in base rates over the life of contract in 1977 amounted to 7.7 per cent, the first increase below double digits since 1972. Average increases were 10.2 per cent in 1976 and 17.2 per cent in 1975. The moderation was even more marked for the first year of contract although, as usual, first-year rates were above life-of-contract rates. Negotiated first-year wage gains were down to 8 per cent, following average increases of 12.3 per cent in 1976 and 21.1 per cent in 1975. By the fourth quarter of 1977, the average annual increases in base rates over the life of the contract and during the first year of the agreement declined further to 7 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

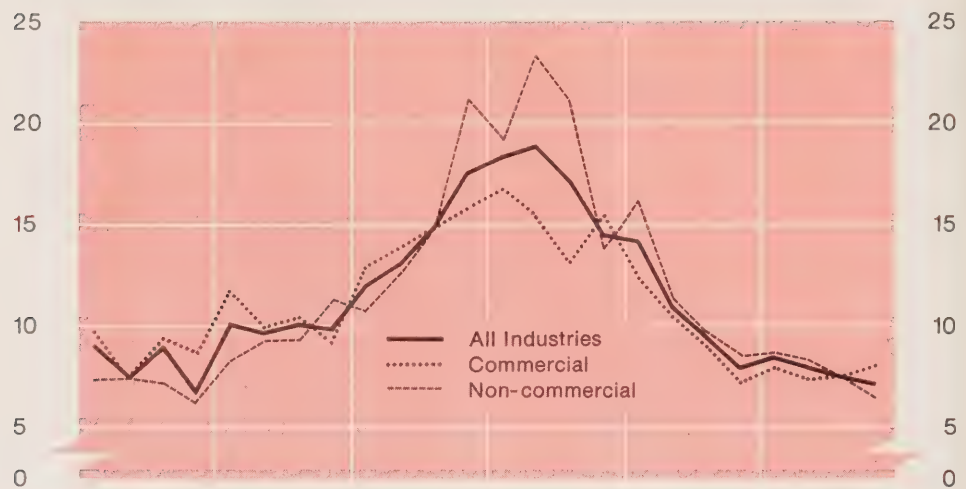
The deceleration in negotiated wage settlements was widespread with contracts in all industries recording moderation in 1977. Negotiated wage gains in the non-commercial sector decelerated faster than in the commercial sector, and were only marginally higher than in the commercial sector. The services industry recorded the greatest deceleration, followed by the transportation and communications industry.

Average Annual Compound Percentage Increases in Base Rates ⁽¹⁾

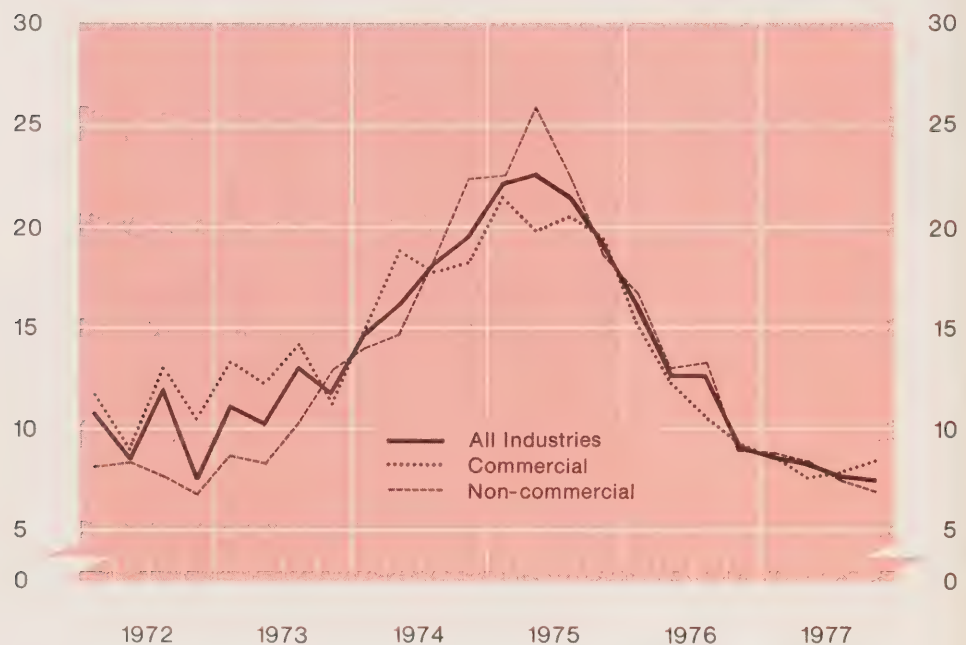
(Quarterly, 1972 - 1977)

Chart 12

Over the Life of the Contract



In the First Year of the Contract



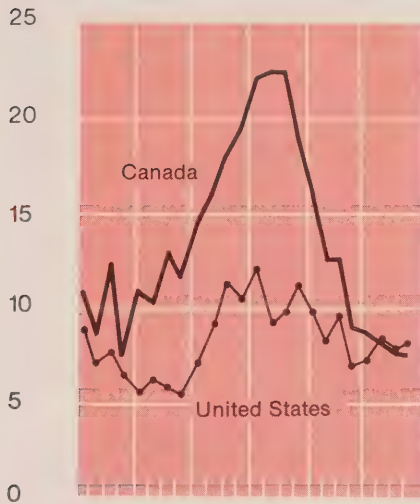
⁽¹⁾ New settlements covering all collective bargaining units of 500 or more employees, construction industry excluded.

Source: Labour Canada, Labour Statistics Branch, Collective Bargaining Division.

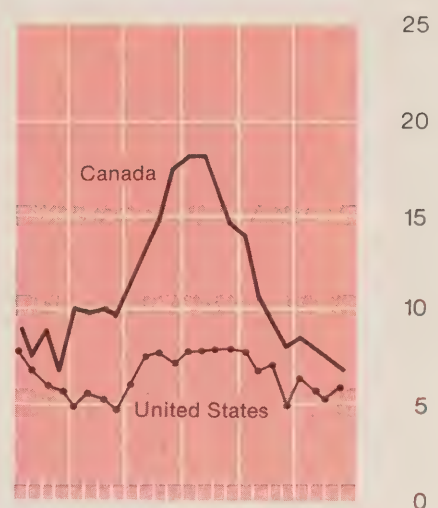
Negotiated Wage Settlements, Canada-United States ⁽¹⁾

Total Economy

First year of new contracts

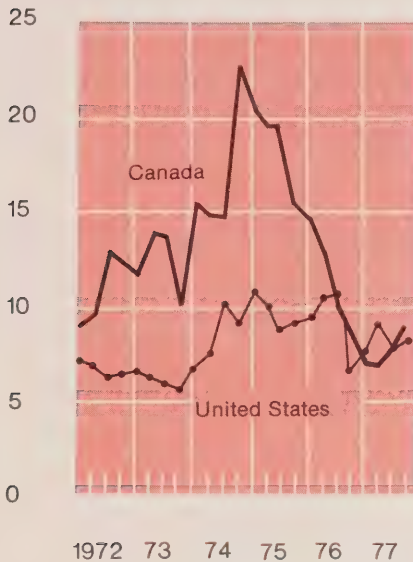


Life of new contracts

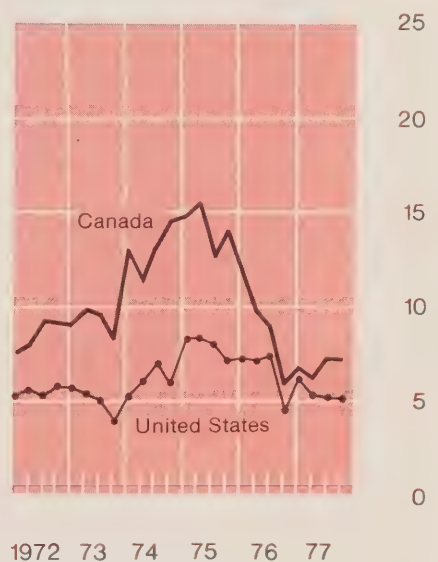


Manufacturing

First year of new contracts



Life of new contracts



Note: Per cent measurement.

⁽¹⁾ Canadian data are derived from almost all collective agreements, except those in the construction industry, which cover 500 or more employees. Percentage increases refer to base wage rates, that is, the lowest paid classification used for qualified workers in the bargaining unit. As only the base rate in a contract is used, the resulting data on percentage change do not necessarily reflect the average wage change for all workers in the bargaining unit. United States data are limited to private non-farm industry settlements affecting 1,000 workers or more and to production and related workers in manufacturing and to non-supervisory workers in non-manufacturing industries. Wage rate changes are expressed as a per cent of straight-time hourly earnings. Averages are worker-weighted.

Source: Labour Canada, Collective Bargaining Division, Labour Data, *Wage Developments Resulting from Major Collective Bargaining Settlements*, Annual and Quarterly; United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Wage Developments*, Monthly.

Table 10Percentage Increases in Base Rates Over Life of Contract⁽¹⁾

Industry	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
All industries	8.0	10.5	14.8	17.2	10.2	7.7
Commercial	9.2	10.8	14.8	14.9	9.6	7.5
Primary industries	8.7	12.0	20.9	13.4	8.9	7.3
Manufacturing	9.0	9.6	13.4	13.8	8.8	6.8
Transportation and communication	8.4	12.0	14.7	15.9	10.7	7.9
Trade, finance, insurance, etc.	11.2	12.2	17.0	18.5	9.7	8.7
Non-commercial	7.1	10.0	14.9	19.5	10.6	7.8
Public administration	8.1	9.8	13.6	17.9	11.1	8.6
Services	6.6	10.2	18.0	21.3	10.1	6.9

⁽¹⁾ Data based on bargaining units of 500 or more employees excluding construction.

Source: Labour Canada.

However, wage settlement increases in Canada continued to outpace those of the United States, although the gap continued to narrow. Increases over the life of contract averaged 7.7 and 10.2 per cent in Canada in 1977 and 1976 respectively; increases in the United States averaged 5.8 per cent in 1977 and 6.4 per cent in 1976. But by the fourth quarter, Canadian settlements averaged 7 per cent while in the United States the average was 5.9 per cent.

Negotiated wage gains in the manufacturing sector have also moderated although Canadian rates of increase remain higher than those in the United States; here too, the gap is narrowing. Manufacturing wage settlements in Canada called for average increases over the life of contract of 6.8 per cent in 1977 after increases of 8.8 per cent in 1976. This compares with contracts signed in the United States with average increases of 5.5 per cent in 1977 and 6 per cent in 1976.

Wage Performance

Moderation in negotiated wage settlements takes time to work its way through to actual wages paid. For this reason, the deceleration in actual wage gains was not as marked as negotiated wage settlements, but was significant nevertheless. The industrial composite of average weekly earnings rose 9.7 per cent in 1977, down from an increase of 12.1 per cent in 1976. The deceleration in the growth of manufacturing average weekly earnings was similar as they rose 10.4 per cent in 1977 compared with 13 per cent in 1976.

Real wage growth slowed more significantly than nominal wage growth, due to the slight increase in inflation on a year-over-year basis in 1977. However, the real gains in 1977 were close to the averages of the 1960s and early 1970s. The real gains in 1975 and 1976 were unsustainable and thus the 1977 experience represented a return to a more normal, longer-run position.

Wage Experience Under the Anti-Inflation Program

A number of changes in the anti-inflation program took place during 1977, and future changes were announced. Several provinces announced the end of provincial public sector controls. The Quebec public sector ceased to be controlled in mid-March. Saskatchewan started phased decontrol of its public sector on October 1, 1977. Phased decontrol of Alberta public sector employees began on December 31, 1977. On October 20, 1977, the Minister of Finance announced that phased decontrol of all forms of income would begin

Table 11
Average Weekly Earnings

Period	Manufacturing		Industrial composite	
	Nominal	Real ⁽¹⁾	Nominal	Real ⁽¹⁾
(Year-over-year percentage change)				
Compound annual average				
1960-65	3.7	2.1	3.9	2.0 ⁽²⁾
1965-70	7.0	3.0	6.9	2.9
1960-70	5.3	2.5	5.5	2.5 ⁽²⁾
1970-77	10.5	2.8	10.2	2.6
1970	8.0	4.5	7.6	4.1
1971	8.4	5.4	8.6	5.6
1972	8.4	3.4	8.4	3.5
1973	7.3	-0.3	7.5	-0.1
1974	10.8	-0.1	11.0	0.1
1975	15.0	3.8	14.2	3.0
1976	13.0	5.1	12.1	4.3
1977	10.4	2.2	9.7	1.6
1975: I	15.5	3.4	14.6	2.5
II	16.3	5.3	14.6	3.7
III	14.2	2.9	13.6	2.4
IV	14.0	3.5	14.0	3.4
1976: I	13.7	4.1	13.2	3.6
II	13.6	4.6	13.0	4.1
III	12.8	5.9	11.6	4.8
IV	12.1	5.9	10.8	4.7
1977: I	11.3	4.3	10.3	3.3
II	10.2	2.4	9.9	2.1
III	10.3	1.7	9.7	1.2
IV	9.9	0.6	8.8	-0.3

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted for CPI changes.

⁽²⁾ From 1961.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Monthly, Cat. 72-002; *Consumer Price Index*, Monthly, Cat. 62-001.

on April 14, 1978. He also announced that the anti-inflation regulations would be changed so that the basic guideline for the third program year, beginning on October 14, 1977, would be 6 per cent. As usual, an experience adjustment factor ranging between -2 per cent and +2 per cent would continue to apply.

Under the method of phased decontrol, employee groups would be free of controls starting with the first guideline year beginning after April 14, 1978. In Table 12, estimates of the cumulative percentage of employees released from control on the first of each month are presented. Since the Anti-Inflation Act expires on December 31, 1978, all employees will be free of controls as of January 1, 1979.

Compensation plans submitted to the AIB indicate a continual deceleration in the rate of wage increases being sought. During the second program year, which started on October 14, 1976 and ran through October 13, 1977, compensation plans covering 3.3 million employees were submitted to the AIB for approval. On average these groups sought increases about equal to the

Table 12

Percentage of Employees Released from Controls
(Including construction)

Date	Union ⁽¹⁾	Non-union ⁽²⁾	Executives ⁽³⁾	Total ⁽⁴⁾
	(Per cent)			
Cumulative to:				
May 1, 1978	15	3	5	9
June 1	20	6	8	13
July 1	27	14	13	21
August 1	30	19	15	25
September 1	36	23	17	30
October 1	42	33	22	38
November 1	45	40	27	43
December 1	50	43	29	47
January 1, 1979	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Union: 2,094,391 (including construction).

⁽²⁾ Non-union: 1,875,113.

⁽³⁾ Executives: 32,368.

⁽⁴⁾ Total employees: 4,001,872.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

guidelines. Approximately 70 per cent of employees were seeking increases within or below the guidelines while the remaining 30 per cent sought increases averaging 1.8 per cent above guidelines.

As of February 9, 1978, compensation plans covering 474,000 employees, who had arrived at agreements taking effect during the third program year, had also been submitted to the AIB. Approximately 58 per cent of the plans proposed fell within or below guidelines while 42 per cent averaged 1.4 per cent above guidelines. Overall compensation plans proposed increases averaging only 0.2 per cent above guidelines.

For all program years combined 63 per cent of employees proposed increases within or below guidelines while the remaining 37 per cent proposed increases exceeding guidelines by 2.6 per cent.

Detailed data on proposed compensation increases are presented in Table 13. A further breakdown by type of employee group, for the second program year only, is presented in Table 14. These data indicate that unionized groups continued to seek increases in excess of guidelines while executive and non-union groups sought increases below guidelines.

In Table 15, proposed compensation increases for the second program year are broken down by industrial groups. Among industries proposing increases for over 100,000 employees, the manufacturing, transportation and communication industries proposed increases in excess of the appropriate guidelines. However, even in these industries over 60 per cent of employees proposed increases below guidelines.

Compensation plans which proposed increases within the guidelines were automatically approved by the AIB. Other plans were submitted to the AIB for approval. The data in Table 16 show the number of employees seeking increases below guidelines along with the decisions reached so far in the cases

Table 13

Summary of Proposed Compensation Increases and Relationship to Arithmetic Guidelines
by Program Years

Period	At or within arithmetic guidelines			Above arithmetic guidelines			Total		
	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline ⁽¹⁾	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline ⁽¹⁾	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline ⁽¹⁾
	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
Pre-program ⁽²⁾	43.7	8.8	11.1	177.8	17.6	11.0	221.6	15.8	11.0
First program year ⁽³⁾ ..	1,791.9	8.8	10.1	1,288.4	12.0	9.1	3,080.3	10.2	9.7
Second program year ⁽⁴⁾	2,348.2	7.1	7.8	993.5	8.8	7.0	3,341.8	7.6	7.6
Third program year ⁽⁵⁾ ..	273.7	5.0	5.6	199.9	6.7	5.3	473.6	5.7	5.5
All program years	4,457.6	7.7	8.6	2,659.6	10.8	8.2	7,117.2	8.9	8.5

Note: Figures are based on data to February 9, 1978 from standard AIB returns. Details may not add due to rounding.

(1) For the first program year the guideline for a group would be 10 per cent + group experience adjustment factor (EAF). Similarly, for the second program year the guideline for a group would be 8 per cent + group EAF and for the third program year it would be 6 per cent + group EAF.

(2) Pre-program covers all compensation plans which were signed (or agreed to) after institution of controls in October, 1975 but which had effective dates before October 14, 1975.

(3) October 14, 1975 to October 13, 1976.

(4) October 14, 1976 to October 13, 1977.

(5) October 14, 1977 to October 13, 1978.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Table 14

Summary of Proposed Compensation Increases and Relationship to Arithmetic Guidelines
by Employee Group
Second program year (October 14, 1976 to October 13, 1977)

Group	At or within arithmetic guidelines			Above arithmetic guidelines			Total		
	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline
	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
Executive	21.1	5.5	7.7	2.0	8.7	6.9	23.1	5.8	7.7
Union	1,053.6	7.2	7.7	772.1	8.9	7.0	1,825.7	7.9	7.4
Non-union	1,273.6	7.1	7.9	219.4	8.6	7.1	1,493.0	7.3	7.8
Total	2,348.2	7.1	7.8	993.5	8.8	7.0	3,341.8	7.6	7.6

Note: Figures are based on data to February 9, 1978 from standard AIB returns. Details may not add due to rounding.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Table 15

Summary of Proposed Compensation Increases and Relationship to Arithmetic Guidelines by Industry Group
Second program year (October 14, 1976 to October 13, 1977)

Industry	At or within arithmetic guidelines			Above arithmetic guidelines			Total		
	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline	No. of employees	Proposed increase	Guideline
		(Per cent)	(Per cent)		(Per cent)	(Per cent)		(Per cent)	(Per cent)
Agriculture	42	6.1	7.7	9	8.3	6.9	51	6.5	7.5
Forestry	1,339	6.4	7.7	2,899	9.0	6.9	4,238	8.2	7.1
Mining	51,517	6.8	7.4	34,586	9.3	6.9	86,103	7.8	7.2
Manufacturing ...	557,842	7.1	7.9	380,740	9.0	7.1	938,582	7.9	7.5
Construction ⁽¹⁾ ...	26,336	7.1	8.2	11,165	9.1	7.0	37,501	7.7	7.8
Transportation and communication	235,132	7.6	8.0	129,854	9.4	7.1	364,986	8.3	7.7
Trade	313,204	6.7	7.5	96,972	9.0	6.7	410,176	7.2	7.3
Finance	258,039	7.6	8.3	27,865	7.8	7.6	285,904	7.6	8.2
Commercial, business and personal administration	424,325	6.6	7.6	199,409	8.5	7.0	623,734	7.2	7.4
Public administration	479,070	7.5	7.9	106,884	8.2	7.1	585,954	7.6	7.8
Unspecified	1,403	6.8	7.4	3,127	8.2	6.1	4,530	7.8	6.5
Total all industries ..	2,348,249	7.1	7.8	993,510	8.8	7.0	3,341,759	7.6	7.6

Note: Figures are based on data to February 9, 1978 from standard AIB returns.

⁽¹⁾ Includes hourly-rated-on-site employee groups in the construction industry for whom employers filed standard AIB forms.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Table 16

Summary of Effective Rates of Increase in Compensation and Relationship to Arithmetic Guidelines, by Program Years

Industry	At or within arithmetic guidelines			Above arithmetic guidelines			Total		
	No. of employees	Effective increase	Guideline	No. of employees	Effective increase	Guideline	No. of employees	Effective increase	Guideline
	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Thousands)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
Pre-program	43.7	8.8	11.1	138.8	13.7	10.4	182.5	12.5	10.6
First program year ..	1,791.9	8.8	10.1	1,227.3	10.1	9.1	3,019.3	9.3	9.7
Second program year	2,348.2	7.1	7.8	1,057.6	7.7	7.3	3,405.9	7.3	7.6
Third program year ..	273.7	5.0	5.6	197.5	5.6	5.7	471.2	5.2	5.6
All program years ..	4,457.6	7.7	8.6	2,621.3	9.0	8.1	7,078.9	8.2	8.4

Note: Figures are based on data to February 9, 1978. The effective rates of increase reflect compensation claims at or within arithmetic guidelines and Anti-Inflation Board decisions to date, but exclude cases involving \$2,400 limit. Details may not add due to rounding.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

of those seeking compensation increases in excess of guidelines. Weighted averages of settlements within guidelines and settlements after AIB decisions are also shown in Table 16. These values are shown as the "effective rate of increase." Clearly the effective rate has been reduced steadily in each year of the program.

The AIB guidelines control not only wage and salaries and profits, but also fees and incomes earned by professional architects, engineers, consultants, chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, physicians and surgeons, public accountants, lawyers and notaries, and veterinarians.

As of December 8, 1977, a total of 32,000 professional firms had reported for the first compliance year and 29,700 for the second. Table 17 contains information on some 14,000 respondent firms which filed both first and second compliance year reports. It *excludes* medical doctors covered by provincial medical fee schedules. Figures for the two compliance periods provide a broad indication of the changing trend in incomes of professionals. Average net income of all professionals increased 10.7 per cent in the first compliance year and declined 0.6 per cent during the second, due principally to large decreases experienced by architects, engineers and consultants.

Table 17
Average Net Income of Professionals: Base, First, and Second Compliance Periods

Profession	Base period	First compliance period			Second compliance period		
	Average net income per professional	Avg. net income per professional	Change	Per cent change	Avg. net income per professional	Change	Per cent change
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)		(\$)	(\$)	
Architects	46,591	47,187	596	1.3	36,843	-10,344	-21.9
Chiropractors	24,823	26,550	1,727	7.0	27,323	773	2.9
Consultants	35,502	39,973	4,471	12.6	39,531	-442	-1.1
Dentists	36,768	43,439	6,671	18.1	46,797	3,358	7.7
Engineers	54,411	61,517	7,106	13.1	53,344	-8,173	-13.3
Lawyers	43,388	47,122	3,734	8.6	47,453	331	0.7
Doctors ⁽²⁾	49,190	52,126	2,936	6.0	53,323	1,197	2.3
Optometrists	29,058	32,118	3,060	10.5	33,895	1,777	5.5
Accountants	39,400	43,345	3,945	10.0	43,595	250	0.6
Veterinarians	24,462	25,683	1,221	5.0	27,121	1,438	5.6
Total	41,572	46,018	4,446	10.7	45,736	-282	-0.6

⁽¹⁾ This information is for nearly 14,000 firms covering the majority of non-medical doctor professionals who had filed both first and second compliance period reports, as of December 8, 1977.

⁽²⁾ Excludes medical doctors who adhere to provincial fee schedules, some 90 per cent of all medical doctors.

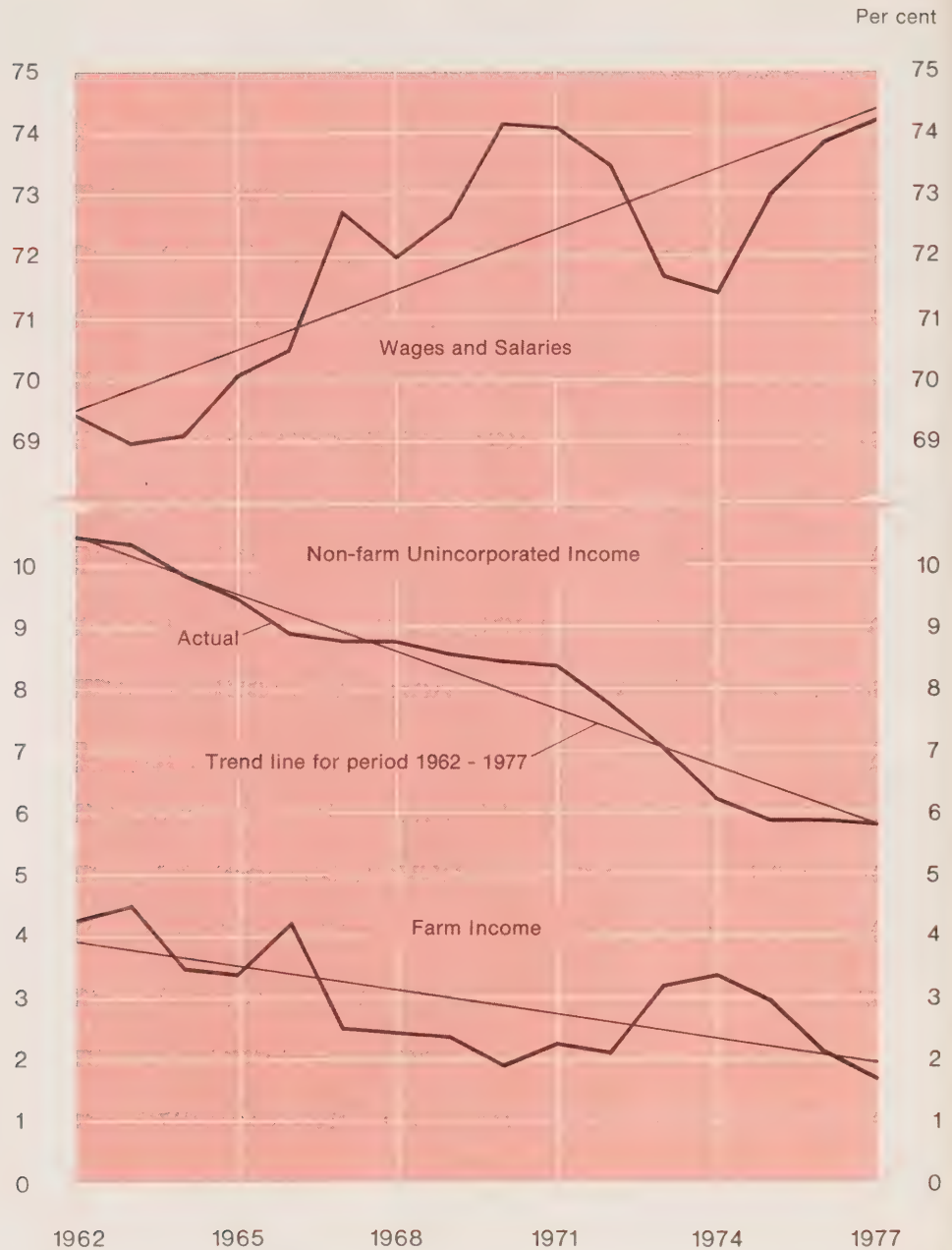
Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Income Shares

The share of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in net national income at factor cost rose in 1977 for the third consecutive year. As Chart 14 indicates, the labour income share has had a rising trend over time, although the share has remained below its trend value since 1973; the share reached 74.2 per cent in 1977.

Shares of Net National Income at Factor Cost

Chart 14A



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Shares of Net National Income at Factor Cost

Chart 14B



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Corporate profits before taxes as a share of net national income rose marginally in 1977. The increase was due to a rise in inventory profits, as the share of corporate profits excluding inventory profits, or operating profits, declined for the fourth consecutive year.

The share of investment income continued to rise, but at a slower pace than in the previous year. Net farm income's share fell again in 1977 as a decline in crop receipts and a continuing rise in operating costs more than offset an increase in livestock receipts. Non-farm unincorporated income as a share of net national income remained constant for the second year.

4 The Business Sector

The deceleration in the growth of demand and the acceleration in the growth of prices in the economy in 1977 were reflected in corporate finances. Corporate profits rebounded fairly strongly but much of the growth consisted of increased inventory profits. When adjusted for these inventory gains, corporate profits grew only modestly. Total profits less inventory profits, or operating profits, continued to decline as a share of net national income, reaching a six-year low. The growth in business fixed investment in volume terms was marginal.

Profitability

Corporate profits, after a decline of 0.3 per cent in 1976, recovered 11.4 per cent in 1977. Over half of the profit increase reflected the effects of a general acceleration of price increases on inventory valuations. Adjusted for these gains, profits rose 6.2 per cent, more in line with the 5 per cent experienced in 1976. As in 1976, a large part of the increase was due to the continuing expansion of exports but unlike the previous year, this was coupled with effects on Canadian export prices and profit margins from the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Profits excluding inventory profits rose throughout the year; however, following a drop of 14.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1976, the peak level in 1976 was surpassed only in the third quarter of 1977. With operating profits rising 6.2 per cent, their share of net national income declined 0.4 percentage points to a six-year low; it was the fourth consecutive decline and, at 11.9 per cent, the 1977 share was almost two points below the 1973 peak.

Undistributed corporate profits recovered sharply during 1977 to more than offset the declines recorded in the previous two years. Both a lower effective rate of overall corporate taxes and a decline in the dividend payout ratio contributed to the recovery of undistributed profits during 1977.

Total savings for the business sector increased strongly for the second consecutive year, but as a share of GNP continued to remain below the level of the early 1970s. The increase in the value of business savings was due to the combined impact of larger undistributed profits and to a further gain in capital consumption allowances reflecting the earlier period of strong investment, relatively high inflation and the accelerated write-off provisions introduced by the federal government.

The increase in business savings in 1977 was greater than the increase in business investment for new plant, equipment and inventories. As a result, savings as a share of investment or the ability to finance investment via internal sources rose from 63.6 per cent in 1976 to 70.4 per cent in 1977.

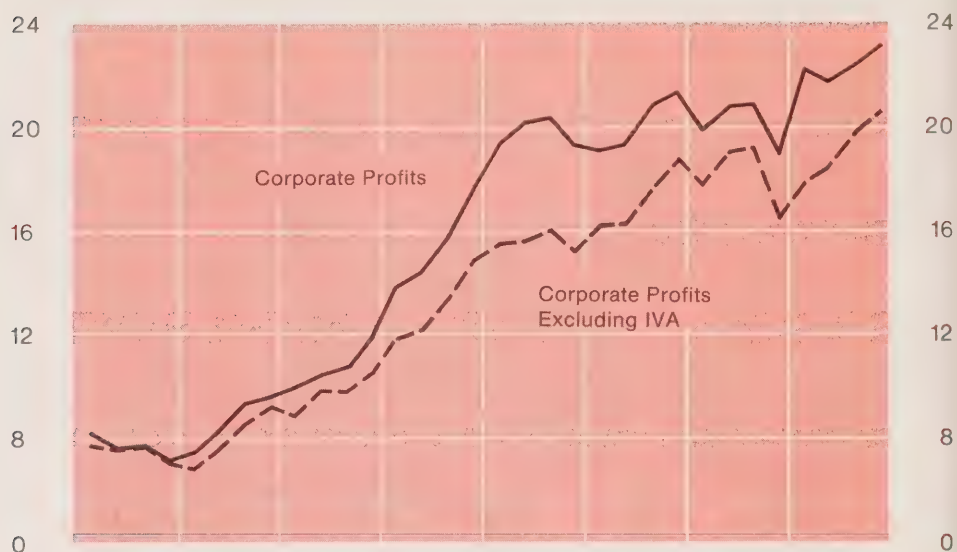
The upturn in total corporate profits, accompanied by their decline as a proportion of net national income, was evident in the financial statements of large industrial corporations. In the first three quarters of 1977, profits rose 8.3

Corporate Profits, National Accounts Basis

Chart 15

Level of corporate profits
(Quarterly, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

\$ billions



Corporate profits as a share of net national income at factor cost
(Seasonally adjusted)

Per cent



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly*, Cat. 13-001 and reference table 8.

per cent from levels a year earlier. However, sales rose 13.2 per cent during the same period and the profit margin declined from 8.8 to 7.7 per cent. This marked the lowest margin in the five years for which data are available. As shown in Chart 16, the profit margin, which had declined fairly steadily between mid-1974 and the fourth quarter of 1976, recorded an impressive upturn in the first quarter of 1977. Most of this gain was erased in the next two quarters: in the third quarter of 1977, it stood at 7.5 per cent, only marginally above the trough of the fourth quarter of 1976. Indications are that profits and profit margins recovered significantly in the fourth quarter.

Table 18
Corporate Profits
(Period-to-period per cent change unless otherwise specified)

Profits	1976:4	1977:1	1977:2	1977:3	1977:4	1976	1977
Corporate profits	-9.8	17.7	-2.1	3.3	3.2	-0.3	11.4
Profits after taxes	-6.3	17.7	0.0	7.8	4.4	-0.6	18.8
Undistributed corporate profits	-11.0	31.7	-5.0	15.9	2.5	-2.3	26.1
Corporate profits excluding inventory valuation adjustment (IVA)	-14.3	9.0	3.1	7.3	4.1	5.0	6.2
—as a share of net national income (per cent)	10.8	11.5	11.5	12.1	12.3	12.2	11.9
Dividend payout ratio (per cent)	40.5	34.0	37.2	32.7	34.0	37.9	34.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Annual, Cat. 13-201.

Table 19
Business Savings and Investments

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Billions of current dollars unless otherwise specified)						
Business savings						
Undistributed corporate profits ⁽¹⁾	4.4	6.9	8.8	7.4	7.7	9.9
Inventory valuation adjustment (IVA)	-1.0	-2.4	-4.2	-2.9	-2.0	-3.2
Capital consumption allowances (CCA) and miscellaneous valuation adjustment (MVA)	6.6	7.6	9.1	10.1	11.3	12.5
Capital assistance	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Total	10.1	12.5	13.8	14.8	17.3	19.7
Business savings as a share of GNP (per cent) ..	9.6	10.1	9.4	8.9	9.1	9.5
Business investment						
Plant and equipment	13.3	16.2	20.0	24.5	25.6	27.8
Inventories	0.8	1.5	3.3	-0.5	1.6	0.2
Total	14.1	17.6	23.3	24.0	27.2	28.0
Business investment as a share of GNP (per cent) ..	13.4	14.2	15.8	14.5	14.3	13.5
Business savings as a share of business investment (per cent)	71.6	71.0	59.2	61.7	63.6	70.4

⁽¹⁾ Includes retained earnings of government enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Annual, Cat. 13-201.

Tables 20 and 21 presents an industrial breakdown of profit margins of firms subject to Anti-Inflation Board regulations for the first two compliance periods of the program. The first compliance period for each firm is the first fiscal year which includes October 14, 1975. From the first compliance period to the second, the profit on sales recorded by these firms fell from 5.4 per cent in Canada to only 4.1 per cent, just over one-half of the allowable profit margin as defined by the AIB. On a revenue-weighted basis, only 20 per cent of all firms were operating with profit margins equal to 90 per cent or more of their second year target margin as opposed to 37.8 per cent of firms operating in this range in the initial control year.

For the third compliance period, fiscal 1977 for most firms, the AIB controls were simplified and low base period relief and investment credit plans were incorporated. Data for the full third compliance period are not yet available, but for the first three quarters of 1977, reported profit margins continued to decline from those of the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

Despite the relatively weak domestic market situation and the high degree of co-operation of firms with the program regulations, some businesses did generate excess revenue. These businesses are required under the Anti-Inflation Act to file compliance plans which indicate how the firms intend to return this excess revenue to the market place.

Table 20
Performance Relative to Targets during the First
and Second Compliance Years⁽¹⁾

Industry ⁽²⁾	Compliance revenue year 2 ⁽⁴⁾	Target margin year 1 ⁽⁴⁾	Target margin year 2	Actual margin year 1	Actual margin year 2	Actual to target year 1	Actual to target year 2	Per cent of industry operating at 90% + of target	
								Year 1	Year 2
	(\$ millions)				(Per cent)			(% compliance revenue)	
All industries	93,198	8.04	8.02	5.38	4.11	66.9	51.3	37.8	20.0
Forestry	172	11.51	11.91	-3.14	3.02	-27.3	25.4	1.2	7.9
Mining	1,128	23.39	22.28	7.73	4.96	33.1	22.3	25.0	10.0
Manufacturing	45,024	9.42	9.32	7.07	5.21	75.1	55.9	38.2	29.5
Construction	3,491	4.68	4.75	3.27	1.51	69.9	31.8	38.2	10.5
Transportation	5,237	9.62	9.71	-0.10	2.87	-1.0	29.6	11.4	4.3
Storage	25	14.02	14.43	15.45	15.08	110.2	104.5	50.3	39.1
Communications	195	13.60	13.52	12.92	14.31	95.0	105.8	79.6	79.1
Utilities	196	9.37	9.21	7.85	-0.12	83.8	-1.3	12.2	11.8
Wholesale trade	12,849	6.84	6.85	4.80	3.34	70.2	48.8	29.2	16.1
Retail trade	18,651	3.91	3.89	3.13	2.23	79.8	57.3	52.5	3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate ⁽³⁾	3,665	9.20	9.58	5.57	5.52	60.5	57.6	23.5	25.3
Services	2,565	10.99	10.80	7.66	5.60	69.7	51.9	41.3	33.2

⁽¹⁾ Data are taken from records with matching base, first-compliance, and second-compliance year reports. This sub-population of 1,750 companies, roughly 63 per cent of the total population, accounted for \$122 billion in total revenue in the second compliance period, roughly 75 per cent of population total revenue.

⁽²⁾ A single company can enter as many industries as it has identifiable industrial activities.

⁽³⁾ Finance, insurance and real estate does not include banks as they report only in the third compliance year. Financial intermediary operations (mortgage and trust companies), although included in the data, were not subject to compliance in the first compliance year.

⁽⁴⁾ The target margin is based on firms' "compliance revenue" and not their total revenues. The difference between these two revenue definitions is made up of revenues which are exempt from controls. The most important components of exempt revenues are revenue from exports and production of oil and natural gas. In estimating the average target margin for an industry, no firm is required to have a negative margin. Estimation of target margins is complex and the interested reader should refer to Anti-Inflation Board regulations on profit margins for details.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Table 21
Performance Relative to Targets during the First and Second
Compliance Years in Mining and Manufacturing⁽¹⁾

Industry ⁽²⁾	Compliance revenue year 2 ⁽³⁾	Target margin year 1 ⁽³⁾	Target margin year 2	Actual margin year 1	Actual margin year 2	Actual to target year 1	Actual to target year 2	Per cent of industry operating at 90% + of target	
								Year 1	Year 2
	(\$ millions)				(Per cent)			(% compliance revenue)	
Mining									
Metal mines	643	27.82	27.24	7.52	5.82	27.0	21.4	17.4	3.6
Mineral fuels	256	14.86	13.73	5.16	1.55	34.7	11.3	9.4	8.5
Other mines	299	15.14	15.91	10.84	6.43	71.6	39.9	63.8	29.5
Total mining	1,128	23.39	22.28	7.73	4.96	33.1	22.3	25.0	10.0
Manufacturing									
Food and beverage	7,819	4.52	4.46	4.15	3.58	91.8	80.3	43.9	48.7
Rubber	982	9.38	9.52	3.98	4.10	42.4	43.1	22.0	3.6
Textiles	1,101	8.25	8.35	2.61	-0.68	31.6	-8.1	29.4	14.5
Wood	1,214	7.84	7.74	-0.75	0.82	-9.6	10.6	26.0	16.5
Paper and allied	2,974	12.36	12.06	5.66	3.57	45.8	29.6	17.1	10.4
Printing and publishing	1,188	12.67	12.75	11.22	10.16	88.6	79.7	52.7	49.2
Primary metals	3,469	12.14	11.91	7.22	7.85	59.5	49.1	17.5	13.5
Metal fabricating	1,601	11.28	11.44	11.15	8.15	99.0	71.2	70.9	42.2
Machinery	1,840	11.19	11.41	12.80	12.56	114.4	110.1	80.6	70.2
Transportation equipment	6,205	6.50	6.54	4.98	4.00	76.6	61.2	50.8	48.0
Electrical	2,228	8.47	8.17	7.45	4.41	88.0	54.0	49.7	29.3
Non-metallic mineral	1,839	12.52	12.59	11.44	9.63	91.4	76.5	52.8	24.5
Petroleum and coal	7,770	9.90	9.24	6.70	2.85	67.7	30.8	0.5	0.1
Chemicals	3,239	15.58	15.22	13.95	10.09	89.5	66.3	63.0	23.9
Miscellaneous	1,555	13.17	12.85	11.67	9.98	88.6	77.7	58.5	56.9
Total manufacturing	45,024	9.42	9.32	7.07	5.21	75.1	55.9	38.2	29.5

⁽¹⁾ Data are taken from records with matching base, first-compliance, and second-compliance year reports. This sub-population of 1,750 companies, roughly 63 per cent of the total population, accounted for \$122 billion in total revenue in the second compliance period, roughly 75 per cent of population total revenue.

⁽²⁾ A single company can enter as many industries as it has identifiable industrial activities.

⁽³⁾ The target margin is based on firms' "compliance revenue" and not their total revenues. The difference between these two revenue definitions is made up of revenues which are exempt from controls. The most important components of exempt revenues are revenue from exports and production of oil and natural gas. In estimating the average target margin for an industry, no firm is required to have a negative margin. Estimation of target margins is complex and the interested reader should refer to Anti-Inflation Board regulations on profit margins for details.

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Table 22 shows that in 1977, some 451 firms generated excess revenue in the amount of over \$133 million. Nearly one-half of the companies affected chose to return this revenue via cost absorptions, with a corresponding revenue share of roughly one-quarter. About 10 per cent of the companies offered rebates, discounts and specials, accounting for almost 40 per cent of revenues. Some 30 per cent of firms reduced prices, worth almost one-quarter of excess revenue.

During the first year of the anti-inflation program, regulations restricted the amounts of dividends paid per share to the level of payments made in the base period or, alternatively, companies could pay dividends which in total did not exceed 25 per cent of earnings in the last fiscal year ending before October 14, 1975. For the second year of the program, the regulations were amended to restrict the dividends paid per share to 108 per cent of the payments made in the base period. In the third year, a further 6 per cent increase was allowed.

Table 22
Compliance Plans in Effect in 1977

Type of compliance plan	Excess revenue	Per cent of total excess revenue	Number of firms	Per cent of total firms
	(\$ thousands)			
Price reduction	31,761	23.8	135	29.9
Cost absorption.....	36,109	27.1	210	46.6
Price freezes	8,144	6.1	39	8.7
Rebates, discounts, specials, long-term contracts	52,268	39.2	47	10.4
Unknown.....	5,036	3.8	20	4.4
Total.....	133,318	100.0	451	100.0

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Table 23
Decisions on Dividend Cases

Period	Number of cases reviewed	Payments requested in excess of rules	Amount of dividend payments disallowed or rolled back
		(\$ millions)	(\$ millions)
Oct. 14, 1975 to Oct. 14, 1976	190	398.0	348.8
Oct. 15, 1976 to Oct. 14, 1977	132	83.3	22.0
Oct. 15, 1977 to Feb. 10, 1978	19	68.2	24.5
Total	341	549.5	395.3

Source: Anti-Inflation Board.

Amendments also allowed a company the alternative of paying total dividends no greater than 25 per cent of earnings for either of the two fiscal periods prior to October 14, 1976.

As of February 10, 1978, the AIB had reviewed 341 dividend cases, most of which involved requests for increases in dividends above the guidelines. In total, these requests involved dividend payments of \$549.5 million in excess of amounts permitted by the guidelines. Of this amount, \$395.4 million, representing 109 cases, was disallowed by the AIB.

Payments exceeding the guidelines were allowed where special circumstances were involved such as corporate re-organizations and change of control, new equity issues, repayment of advance loans, the winding-up of a company, and contractual agreements entered into before the beginning of the program.

Liquidity and Financial Strength

The liquidity of large industrial corporations improved in 1977. By the end of the third quarter of 1977, the working capital ratio, that is total current assets over total current liabilities, was back to the 1976 year-end level. The quick ratio, which excludes inventories, showed a more marked improvement in 1977. Both measures show liquidity improved since 1974, but not to the level of 1973.

Ratios of Profitability and Financial Condition of Large Canadian Industrial Corporations ⁽¹⁾

(Seasonally adjusted data)

Chart 16



⁽¹⁾ These ratios are based on aggregated income statement and balance sheet data of all industrial corporations operating in Canada whose net assets exceed \$5 million. They account for approximately 75 per cent of total assets and profits of the industrial sector.

Source: Statistics Canada and data adjusted by the Department of Finance.

In 1977, despite the first quarter surge in profits, liquidity deteriorated sharply at that time, as the increase in temporary portfolio investments and accounts receivable was offset by a more than proportionate increase in accounts payable and an upswing in the mix of debt between short and long term. Liquidity improved in the second quarter as the decline in profits was more than offset by the sharp increase in external funds, notably equity issues, which were channelled into very liquid assets. Further improvement in the third quarter of 1977 reflected a general decline in current liabilities. The working capital ratio rose from 1.64 to 1.66 between the first and third quarters of 1977, but remained below the mid-1973 high of 1.71.

The quick ratio, a more stringent measure of liquidity as it excludes inventories which are the least liquid of current assets, rose from 0.89 to 0.92 between the end of 1976 and the third quarter of 1977. As shown in Chart 16, it declined in the fourth quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of 1977, but then recovered sharply, reaching 0.92 at the end of the third quarter, the highest level in three years. Fourth quarter data are expected to show further improvement. The difference in patterns between the working capital and quick ratios follows from the subdued growth of inventories in 1977.

Leverage ratios are used to examine the mix of creditor versus owner-supplied capital. Starting from a fairly even debt-equity mix in mid-1973, there was an almost steady increase in the debt proportion to the first quarter of 1977, with debt exceeding equity by almost 16 per cent in that quarter. Impressive increases in share issues in the second and third quarter led to a reversal of this trend. However, the bulk of these issues consisted of term preferred shares. These were purchased mainly by financial institutions under a contractual arrangement whereby the issuer guarantees a return tied to the prime rate and agrees to retire the issue, usually after five years. They are classified as equity because taxation laws permit the return to be considered as dividends. However, with a return linked to the prime rate and a stipulated retirement date, this type of share is closer to a debt than an equity instrument. Since it was in the two quarters which show a decline in the debt-equity ratio that this type of instrument was most prominent, there has actually been no underlying improvement in leverage in 1977.

Business Fixed Investment

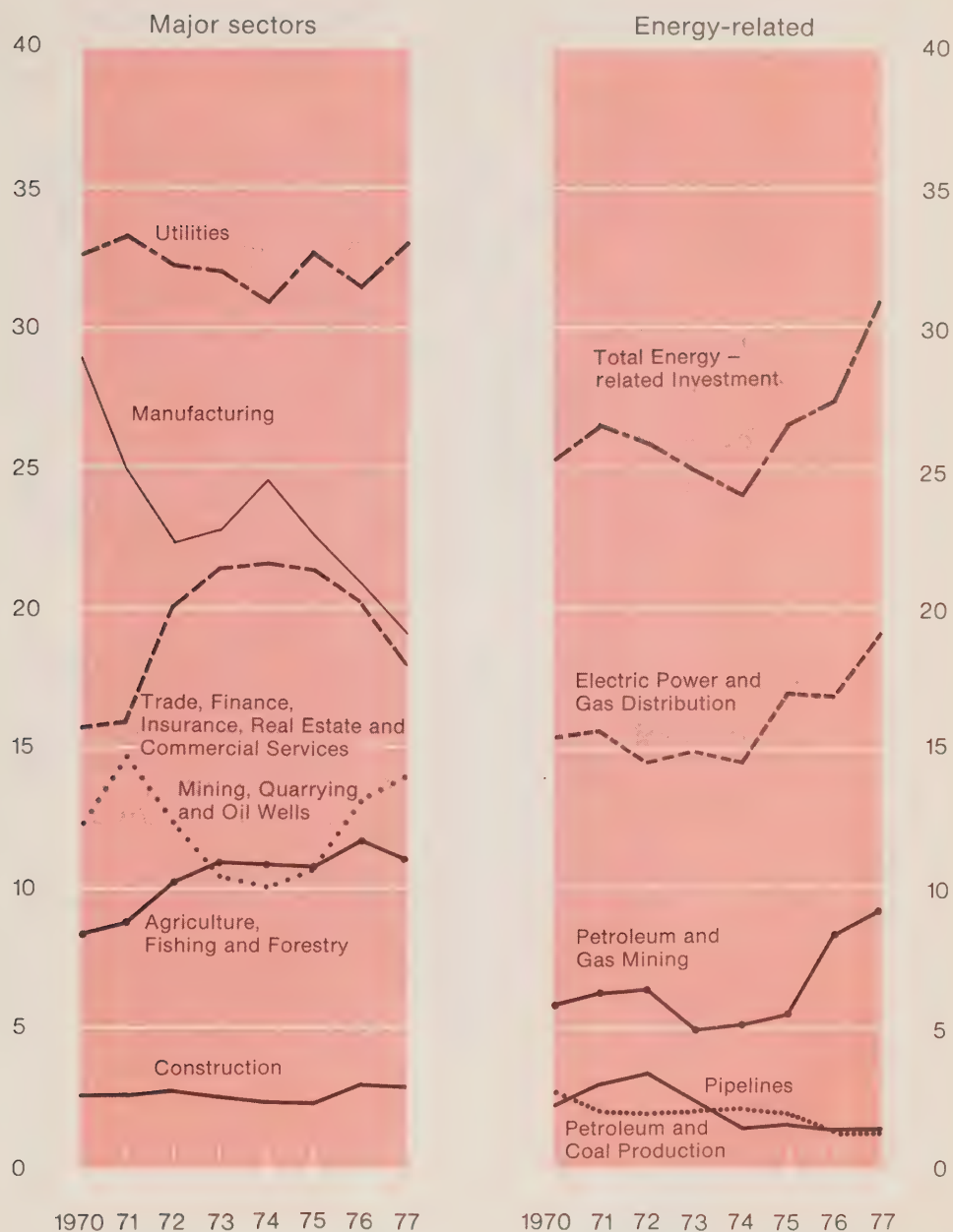
After declining 3.2 per cent in 1976, real business fixed investment rose 0.7 per cent in 1977. This encompassed a 3.7 per cent upturn in non-residential construction and a further 1.7 per cent decline in machinery and equipment. Reflecting extensive strikes in the Quebec and British Columbia construction industries, capital expenditures had dropped 5.1 per cent in the second half of 1976. With the normalization which followed, a 3.6 per cent upswing was recorded in the first half of 1977. This was subsequently followed by a 0.3 per cent decline in the second half. Despite the lack of significant growth in investment in 1977, business capital expenditures comprised 13.7 per cent of real GNE, in line with the postwar average.

Given the modest growth of output in much of 1977 accompanied by relatively low levels of capacity utilization and sluggish profit increases, there was little incentive for capacity expansion in 1977, and the fact that investment grew at all was largely explained by the steadily increasing importance of the energy sector.

In 1977, energy-related outlays rose 21.5 per cent in nominal terms. They accounted for over two-thirds of the increase in total business capital expenditures; consequently, their share of total business investment rose from 27.6 to

Investment by Sector as a Percentage of Total Business Excluding Residential Investment

Chart 17



Source: Statistics Canada, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-205 and reference table 16.

30.9 per cent from 1976 to 1977. Reflecting intensive drilling activity as well as continued work on the Syncrude project in Alberta, investment in petroleum and gas mining, exploration and development surged ahead by 20.9 per cent in 1977, thus accounting for most of the increase in mining expenditures. Led by continued work at the James Bay project, as well as at the Gentilly nuclear power station in Quebec, the Point Lepreau nuclear power station in New Brunswick and generating stations in Ontario and British Columbia, electric power generation and distribution recorded an even stronger increase. The share of investment taken by energy outlays is understated to the extent that it excludes investments in heavy water plants whose production is destined for nuclear power generation.

Non-energy business investment rose only 3.7 per cent in nominal terms and declined in real terms in 1977. Current-dollar expenditures in the agriculture and fishing sectors increased only 1.3 per cent, while the forestry and construction sectors rose more substantially at 17.6 and 8.1 per cent respectively. Total manufacturing outlays rose 9.9 per cent in nominal terms. Excluding petroleum and chemical products, most of the expansion was recorded in food and beverages and export-based industries, notably primary metals, transportation equipment and forestry products, although much of the expenditures in the latter were incurred for modernization or pollution abatement rather than capacity expansion.

The volume of investment declined in most of the service industries. Reflecting the modest growth of demand together with recent over-building, investment in trade declined 4.9 per cent in nominal terms. The 6.5 per cent decline in commercial services was partly attributed to the completion of the Olympic facilities in 1976.

Business Non-farm Inventories

Business non-farm inventories which grew sizably in 1976, rose only modestly in 1977; a \$101 million (1971 dollars) decline in the first half of the year was followed by a \$223 million buildup in the second half. The small accumulation compared with 1976 partly reflected the modest expansion of output in 1977. Indeed, much of the accumulation that did occur was involuntary as it consisted of refined nickel. The economic environment encouraged efforts to restrain the increase in operating costs, leading to tighter control of inventory levels. In the manufacturing sector, there was an inventory buildup of \$95 million, but inventory/shipments ratios declined throughout the year, falling below historical averages for the year as a whole. At the wholesale level, inventories were reduced by \$105 million; declines in the first half of the year were only partly offset by a buildup in the second half. At the retail level, a modest \$60 million accumulation was recorded, down from the \$471 million increase of 1976.

5 Personal Sector and Housing

The rate of growth of real personal disposable income decelerated in 1977, due to higher prices for imports and food, and to a moderation in the rate of wage increases in the economy. The personal sector's demands for consumer expenditures decelerated in real terms with the slowdown in the growth of real personal disposable income, as the personal savings rate remained virtually unchanged at its relatively high level.

Sources of Income

Nominal labour income, which includes wages, salaries and supplementary income, advanced more slowly in 1977 than in 1976 in response to slower growth of employment and of average wages. Employment rose 1.9 per cent in 1977, down from 2.2 per cent in 1976, while the average wage rate or labour income per employee grew 7.9 per cent, the lowest increase since 1972. Consequently, the rate of growth of labour income slowed from 15 per cent in 1976 to 10 per cent in 1977.

Table 24
Sources and Disposition of Personal Income

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Level in 1977
	(Percentage change)						(\$ billions)
Sources of income							
Labour income ⁽¹⁾	11.7	15.9	19.8	16.7	15.0	10.0	120.0
Investment income	25.1	23.3	26.6	11.4	21.6	11.1	16.5
Net farm income	13.2	75.1	10.8	18.0	-20.6	-13.4	2.7
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business	4.1	7.9	6.4	7.3	13.3	8.5	9.3
Transfer payments received	19.9	13.1	23.4	23.0	13.5	14.3	23.0
Personal income	13.1	16.8	19.6	16.5	14.3	10.1	171.5
Personal income tax ⁽²⁾	10.7	15.6	23.2	12.9	18.1	8.2	32.2
Personal disposable income	13.6	17.1	18.8	17.3	13.4	10.5	139.3
Disposition of income							
Transfer payments ⁽³⁾	7.2	38.1	42.2	8.7	11.5	14.1	2.3
Savings	42.9	44.2	32.3	28.0	9.4	11.4	14.9
Consumption	11.9	14.6	17.1	16.3	13.9	10.3	122.0
	(Per cent rate)						
Savings/disposable income	7.4	9.1	10.1	11.0	10.6	10.7	
Consumption/disposable income	91.3	89.5	88.1	87.3	87.7	87.6	

⁽¹⁾ Includes military pay and allowances.

⁽²⁾ Includes Canada Pension Plan contributions and current transfers to government.

⁽³⁾ Includes interest on consumer debt and transfers to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

The growth of labour income in recent years has been affected by retroactive wage payments and strikes. Adjusted for these effects, labour income increased 10.7 per cent in 1977 compared with 14.1 per cent in 1976. Labour income per employee, adjusted for retroactive wage payments and strikes, rose 8.6 per cent in 1977 compared with an 11.6 per cent increase in 1976.

Transfer payments from governments, the largest source of personal income after labour income, grew 14.3 per cent in 1977, more than any other income component. Most of the increase reflected rising welfare and unemployment insurance benefits as a result of higher rates of unemployment. The growth of investment income decelerated sharply to 11.1 per cent compared with 21.6 per cent in 1976 and an average rate of 19.7 per cent between 1971 and 1977. Generally lower interest rates were largely responsible for slower growth in investment income as the personal savings rate actually increased slightly.

Non-farm unincorporated business income rose 8.5 per cent in 1977 compared with 13.3 per cent in 1976. Farm income experienced another sharp decline in 1977. The 4.7 per cent decline in crop receipts resulting from depressed grain prices through most of 1977 more than offset the 2.4 per cent rise in livestock receipts. Farm operating costs and depreciation charges continued to rise, but at a much lower rate than in the past five years.

Table 25

Net Farm Income⁽¹⁾

(Percentage change from a year ago in parenthesis)

	1974	1975	1976	1977 ⁽²⁾
	(\$ millions)			
Total cash receipts	8,926	10,028	9,975	9,963
	(29.9)	(12.3)	(-0.5)	(-0.1)
Total crops	4,169	4,802	4,570	4,354
	(54.1)	(15.2)	(-4.8)	(-4.7)
Total livestock	4,384	4,818	4,984	5,103
	(11.8)	(9.9)	(3.4)	(2.4)
Other receipts (net)	373	408	421	506
Income in kind	827	925	1,029	1,087
Operating expenses and depreciation charges	5,827	6,633	7,298	7,785
	(22.0)	(13.8)	(10.0)	(6.7)
Realized net farm income	3,926	4,320	3,706	3,265
	(41.6)	(10.0)	(-14.2)	(-11.9)
Value of inventory changes	-91	225	281	201
Net farm income	3,835	4,546	3,987	3,466
	(16.6)	(18.5)	(-12.3)	(-13.1)

⁽¹⁾ Refers to income received by farm operators from farm production.

⁽²⁾ Preliminary figures.

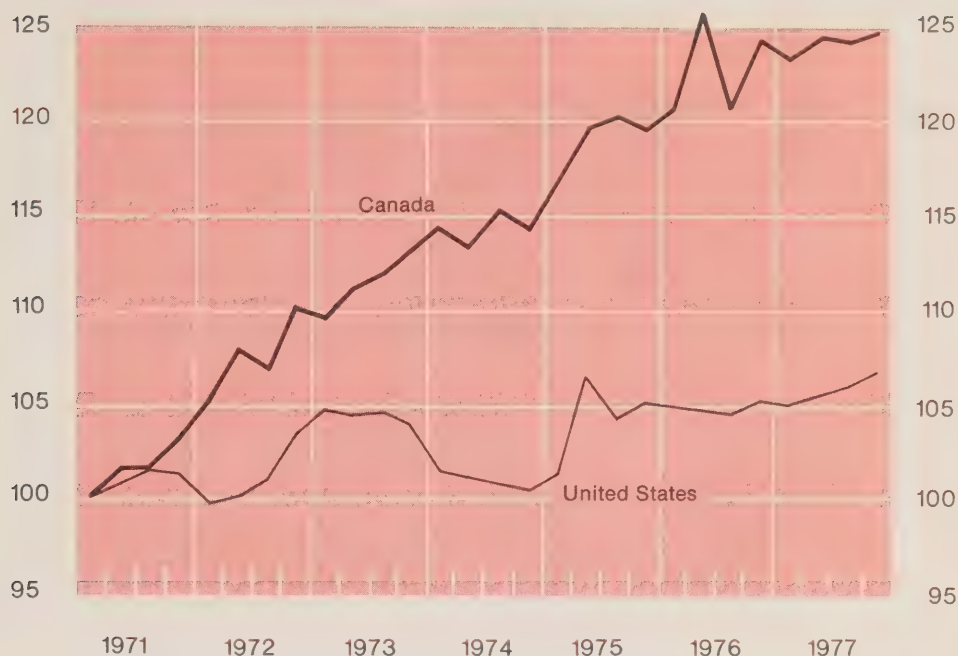
Source: Agriculture Canada, *Market Commentary—Proceedings of the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference*, Dec. '77.

Personal income rose 10.1 per cent compared with an increase of 14.3 per cent in 1976. The average tax payable fell slightly as a share of personal income in 1977. Consequently, personal disposable income growth of 10.5 per cent was somewhat higher than the growth in personal income. This was a reversal of 1976, when the growth of 13.4 per cent in personal disposable income was less than the 14.3 per cent increase in personal income because of a rise in the average tax payable. The growth of personal disposable income per employee in 1977 was 8.4 per cent.

Chart 18

Real Personal Disposable Income per Employee in Canada and the United States ⁽¹⁾

(Quarterly, 1971: I = 100)



⁽¹⁾ Personal disposable income per employee/personal consumption implicit price deflator.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001; United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Real income growth is calculated by deflating nominal income growth with a consumer inflation rate. There is a choice of inflation rates. The CPI increased 8 per cent in 1977. The personal consumption implicit price deflator increased 7.3 per cent. There was a slower increase in the personal consumption implicit price deflator because it reflects the shift of consumption away from higher-priced goods and services in 1977 while the CPI does not, as it is unaffected by changing consumer tastes and preferences. On a CPI basis, real personal disposable income increased 2.3 per cent in 1977, following a rise of 5.5 per cent in 1976; on a personal consumption implicit price deflator basis, real personal disposable income increased 2.9 per cent in 1977, compared with 5.6 per cent in 1976. In both cases, real income growth decelerated in 1977. Consumer expenditures on goods and services in real terms increased 2.8 per cent, and the personal savings rate advanced to 10.7 per cent in 1977 from 10.6 per cent a year earlier.

Chart 18 indicates that the increase in real personal disposable income per employee has been much higher in Canada than in the United States during the 1970s. Between 1971 and 1977, the gain in Canada amounted to over 22 per cent, compared with less than 6 per cent in the United States. The United States recorded a gain of less than 1 per cent in 1977.

Table 26
Personal Disposable Income
(Annual average)

Year and period	Personal disposable income (PDI) (\$ millions)	Population (Thousands)	PDI per capita (\$)	Consumer price index (CPI) (1971=100)	Personal expenditure implicit deflator (PED) (1971 = 100)	PDI per capita deflated by		Employment (Thousands)	PDI per person employed (\$)	PDI per person employed deflated by		Real GNP per capita (1971 \$)	Real GNP per person employed (1971 \$)
						CPI	PED			CPI	PED		
1972	68,100	21,801.5	3,124	104.8	103.9	2,981	3,006	8,363	8,143	7,772	7,835	4,598	11,987
1973	79,719	22,042.8	3,617	112.8	111.6	3,208	3,242	8,802	9,057	8,033	8,119	4,891	12,249
1974	94,731	22,364.0	4,236	125.0	123.9	3,389	3,419	9,185	10,314	8,251	8,326	4,998	12,168
1975	111,134	22,697.1	4,896	138.5	137.0	3,535	3,574	9,363	11,869	8,569	8,664	4,977	12,064
1976	126,029	22,992.6	5,481	148.9	147.1	3,681	3,726	9,572	13,166	8,841	8,949	5,153	12,378
1977	139,265	23,291.1	5,979	160.8	158.0	3,718	3,784	9,754	14,278	8,878	9,037	5,219	12,463
(Percentage change)													
1972	13.6	1.1	12.4	4.8	4.0	7.3	8.1	3.2	10.1	5.1	5.9	5.0	2.9
1973	17.1	1.1	15.8	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.9	5.2	11.2	3.4	3.6	6.4	2.2
1974	18.8	1.5	17.1	10.9	11.0	5.6	5.5	4.4	13.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	-0.7
1975	17.3	1.5	15.6	10.8	10.6	4.3	4.5	1.9	15.1	3.9	4.1	-0.4	-0.9
1976	13.4	1.3	11.9	7.5	7.4	4.1	4.2	2.2	10.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.6
1977	10.5	1.3	9.1	8.0	7.3	1.0	1.6	1.9	8.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.7
Period, 1971-1977	15.1	1.3	13.7	8.3	7.9	5.0	5.3	3.1	11.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	1.1

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003; *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Personal disposable income per capita rose 9.1 per cent in 1977 compared with an 11.9 per cent rise in 1976. Adjusted for inflation, using the personal consumption implicit price deflator, the real growth rate for 1977 was 1.6 per cent. This represents a sharp deceleration from the average gains of 5.3 per cent per year in the 1971-1977 period. Per capita growth remained somewhat stronger than growth in personal disposable income per employee as employment continued to rise more rapidly than the population.

Expenditures

Consumer expenditures, adjusted for the impact of inflation, advanced 2.8 per cent in 1977 following a 6.1 per cent rate of growth in 1976. Non-durable and semi-durable goods expenditures increased only marginally, after rising by 7.5 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively in 1976. Demand for durable goods weakened as well, but not as significantly as for non-durable and semi-durable goods. Altogether, consumer goods expenditures in real terms advanced only 1.3 per cent in 1977. Consumer services expenditure recorded the strongest growth of the four components of consumer demand, although the growth rate remained essentially unchanged from 1976.

Non-durable goods expenditures in real terms grew by less than 1 per cent. The rapid run-up in food prices, caused by the substantial depreciation of the Canadian dollar and adverse supply conditions, contributed to the 0.5 per cent real decline in food expenditures relative to 1976. Spending on non-durable goods excluding food rose only 1.8 per cent. Real expenditures on heating fuels including natural gas declined 2.5 per cent while spending on gasoline and oil fell 0.5 per cent. In contrast, there was an increase in the demand for electricity as expenditures grew 3 per cent.

The demand for semi-durable goods grew only 1 per cent in real terms in 1977. A drop in expenditures on men's clothing in addition to slower growth in sales of women's clothing and footwear were responsible for the weakness. Real expenditures on the remaining components—jewellery, books, and semi-durable household goods—grew 3.4 per cent.

In real terms, spending on durable goods rose 2.4 per cent, due largely to the strength of new automobile sales during the first and third quarters. For 1977 as a whole, unit passenger car sales rose 4.7 per cent to 991,398. Real expenditures on furniture and appliances increased 1.9 per cent compared with 5 per cent in 1976. Recreational equipment, including television sets, cameras, sporting goods and camping equipment decelerated to a 2.8 per cent rate of growth in 1977 following a real rise of 6.1 per cent in 1976.

Real spending on services rose 5.2 per cent in 1977 compared with 5.1 per cent in 1976. Within services, net personal expenditures on travel abroad rose 8.8 per cent.

Savings

Disposable income is either spent on goods and services or saved, apart from a small proportion which is transferred to non-residents or paid as interest on consumer debt. Personal savings rose at about the same rate as personal disposable income in 1977; the average personal savings rate was therefore virtually unchanged from 1976 at 10.7 per cent. However, while the average annual savings rates were similar, the savings rate declined unevenly through 1976 and increased unevenly through 1977. In both years, second quarter

rates were highest because of tax refunds reflecting the increasing use of registered retirement savings plans and registered home ownership savings plans. Excluding these two periods, the rate of inflation obviously had the most significant impact on the movement of the savings rate during the two years. As the rate of inflation declined through 1976, the savings rate declined. As the inflation rate rose through 1977, the savings rate rose, reflecting the desire on the part of individuals to maintain the real purchasing power of their accumulated savings. The level of the savings rate remained high throughout the period because the inflation rate, even at its lowest point in late 1976, remained high by historical standards and because the unemployment rate continued to advance through the whole period, inducing precautionary savings.

Personal Savings Rate⁽¹⁾

Chart 19



⁽¹⁾ Personal savings as a percentage of personal disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

While data problems preclude a detailed examination of the components of savings, some general comments are possible. The unchanged average savings rate between 1976 and 1977 was reflected in a relatively unchanged share between real asset holdings and net financial holdings by the personal sector in the two years as well. However, liquidity of the sector improved in 1977 over 1976, as liquid assets were run up somewhat faster than short-term liabilities. The accelerated increase in liquid assets was accounted for by substantially larger holdings of currency and deposits, Government of Canada treasury bills and provincial and municipal bonds. On the liquid liability side, consumer

credit actually increased by a lesser amount than in the previous year for the first time in years. The share of net financial assets did not change significantly in 1977, even though liquidity improved, because mortgage liabilities were run up to an extent that offset the improvement in liquidity.

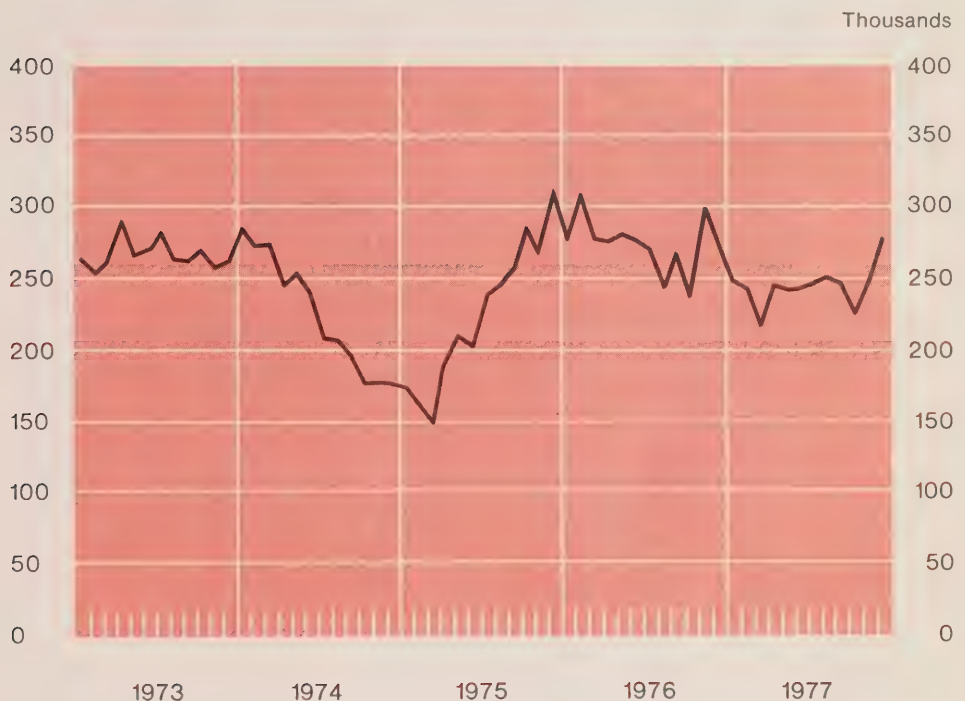
Housing

Residential construction activity slowed in 1977 following record production levels in 1976. Real expenditures on new residential construction declined 6 per cent in 1977 in response to the reduced number of housing starts and the increasing proportion of multiple-unit structures, which made up 55.9 per cent of housing starts in 1977 compared with 50.8 and 46.5 per cent in 1976 and 1975 respectively. Total housing starts in Canada declined 10.1 per cent from 273,203 units in 1976 to 245,724 units in 1977, which is about the annual average needed to reach the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation target of 1,000,000 housing starts from 1976 to 1979.

Housing Starts

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Chart 20



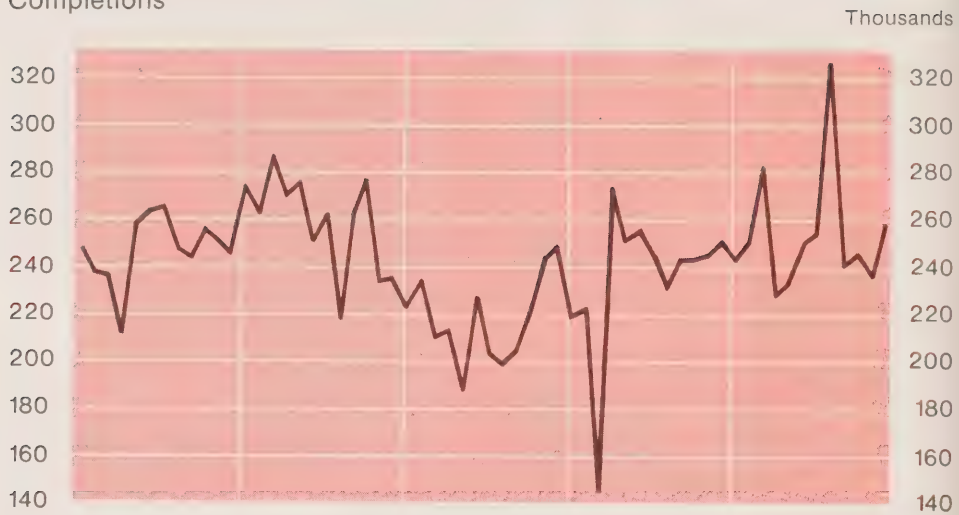
Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*.

The proportionately greater number of multiple starts reflected various government programs initiated to stimulate that form of accommodation. In particular, the assisted rental and assisted home ownership programs of the November, 1975 Federal Housing Action Program proved successful in providing moderately priced housing. However, the initial popularity of these programs led to a large and growing backlog of completed and unoccupied row and apartment units. The number of vacant townhouses and apartments rose almost steadily from March. By December, 1977, completed and unoccupied multiple units had risen 61.1 per cent above the December, 1976 level. Multiple

Housing

Chart 21

Completions



Unoccupied and Completed Units



Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*.

Table 27
Financial Position of the Personal Sector

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	4Q 1975 to 3Q 1976	4Q 1976 to 3Q 1977
(Per cent rate)							
Flows as percentage of disposable income							
Net financial investment	5.3	6.0	7.5	7.5	77.5	6.8	6.7
Acquisition of financial assets	17.4	22.9	21.4	20.1	21.9	20.8	22.6
of which: Liquid assets.....	11.3	16.2	16.5	13.9	13.1	13.3	14.6
Indebtedness	12.2	16.9	13.9	12.6	14.4	14.0	15.9
of which: Liquid liabilities	4.3	7.3	5.8	5.0	6.0	6.2	6.2
Consumer debt	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.5
Mortgages	4.7	9.5	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.7	9.7
(Billions of dollars)							
Net increase in financial assets							
Currency and deposits	6.3	12.1	10.9	12.5	16.3	15.1	17.8
Bonds	1.7	0.3	3.7	3.1	0.2	2.1	1.7
Stocks	-2.0	-0.9	-1.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-0.9
Life insurance and pensions	2.9	3.7	4.2	5.1	6.1	5.4	7.2
Other financial assets	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.1	5.5	3.6	4.8
Net increase in financial liabilities							
Consumer debt	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.4
Mortgages	5.3	7.6	7.6	8.4	9.8	9.4	13.1
Other financial liabilities	1.0	3.1	2.7	2.4	4.4	3.8	5.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

housing construction was also influenced by the extension of the capital cost allowance on rental units until the end of 1977. Under this provision, a wood frame unit started before December 31, 1977 qualified the owner for a 10 per cent capital cost write-off against other income. Tax changes announced at the end of October, 1977 reduced the allowance to 5 per cent, undoubtedly encouraging builders to start units before the end of 1977 and contributing to the bulge in multiple housing starts during the fourth quarter of the year.

6 International Developments and Canada's Balance of Payments

International Developments

The growth of real output and demand in the economies of the industrial world slowed in 1977. After a growth of real output of 5.25 per cent in 1976, the first full year of recovery after the 1974-1975 recession, the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development experienced growth of only 3.5 per cent in 1977.

The slowdown actually began in the second half of 1976. All elements of domestic demand increased less than in the first half of the year, except for private non-residential investment which was already advancing slowly. The largest single weakness occurred in inventories, where virtually no stimulus to real output growth occurred after a significant buildup in the first half of 1976. Overall, the rate of growth of real output slowed from an annual rate of over 6 per cent in the first half of 1976 to some 3 per cent in the second half.

Output picked up in the first half of 1977, mainly because of developments in the United States and Japan; real GNP growth in Europe fell to an annual rate of under 2 per cent. While most elements of demand contributed to stronger growth in the United States and Japan, it was due predominantly to a swing to inventory accumulation in the United States, and in Japan to a significant increase in the contribution of net exports to real GNP. Growth of real output weakened in the second half of the year in the industrial world as Europe continued its 2 per cent pace while growth rates in the United States and Japan slipped; their stronger performance earlier in the year proved unsustainable as no other sectors of their economies came forward to lead the recovery.

For 1977 compared with 1976, almost the entire weakening was due to slower consumer demand growth and cautious inventory behaviour. Real private consumption growth in the major OECD countries weakened from 5 per cent in 1976 to 3.5 per cent in 1977. The OECD has estimated that approximately one-third of the drop was due to slower growth in real disposable income and the rest to a smaller decline in the personal savings rate in 1977 compared with 1976; the savings rate of major countries declined 1.5 percentage points in 1976, but only 0.5 in 1977. Inventory accumulation remained at the same level relative to GNP as in 1976. Late 1976 and the year 1977 were periods of adjustment in inventories after the large buildup in early 1976 and the weaker-than-expected development of aggregate demand from mid-1976 on. A general lack of confidence in future sales prospects and low levels of capacity utilization restrained private non-residential investment from taking its usual leading role at that stage of the cyclical recovery.

The rise in real GNP in the United States, Canada's major trading partner, was strong during the first half of 1977 but eased in the second half, resulting in a growth rate for 1977 of slightly below 5 per cent. The growth of consumer

demand weakened; while personal disposable income continued to rise at a relatively steady pace, the personal savings rate recovered from its unusually low level at the beginning of the year when labour income was lost due to bad winter weather. Residential construction levelled off after unsustainable growth. The expansion of business fixed investment slowed, foreshadowing a major downward revision in the investment growth prospects for 1978. With slower growth of overall activity, the unemployment rate, which had fallen substantially during the first months of the year, declined more slowly from mid-year.

The loss of momentum in the industrial world in 1977 was reflected in labour markets. While the annual average unemployment rate of the OECD area rose only marginally in 1977, this masked improvement early in the year followed by continuous deterioration in most countries. Only the United States recorded significant improvement by the end of the year. Unemployment in most countries worsened considerably through the year; total employment actually fell in Germany and France and in about half of the smaller OECD countries.

Inflation, as measured by consumer prices, dropped in the last half of 1977, reversing the acceleration of the spring. For the year, inflation in the OECD area increased slightly from its 1976 level of 8.6 per cent to 8.9 per cent. An improvement in late 1977 down to an annual rate of about 6 per cent reflected the response of commodity prices to sluggish demand conditions and the normalization following various shortages of supply, notably in food. Nominal wage gains moderated further but unit labour costs worsened because of weak output growth and low levels of capacity utilization.

Growth and inflation rates in the non-industrial countries were mixed in 1977. As a group, the more developed primary producers experienced slow growth and limited success in reducing high rates of inflation. The non-oil developing

Table 28
Current Account Balances

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(U.S. \$ billions)			
Seven major countries				
Canada	- 1.5	- 4.7	- 4.2	- 3.9
United States	- 0.6	11.6	- 1.4	- 20.2
Japan	- 4.7	- 0.7	3.7	11.0
France	- 6.0	- 0.1	- 6.1	- 2.8
Germany	9.7	3.8	3.4	3.5
Italy	- 8.0	- 0.8	- 2.8	1.5
United Kingdom	- 8.1	- 3.7	- 2.2	0.0
All OECD countries ⁽¹⁾	- 33.2	- 6.5	- 26.0	- 30.0
Oil-exporting countries ⁽²⁾	61.8	30.8	42.3	37.0
Non-oil developing countries	- 24.5	- 40.0	- 26.3	- 23.0

⁽¹⁾ Other OECD countries comprise Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

⁽²⁾ The oil-exporting countries comprise Algeria, Bahrain, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Source: OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December, 1977, modified in some instances to take account of more recent information.

countries, however, were less affected by the global recession, and their growth rate for 1977 is expected to have been close to their 1967-1972 annual average of 6 per cent. Many non-oil developing countries had some success in reducing inflation, but the diversity in actual performance was still large. The oil-exporting countries experienced slower growth in 1977 mainly because of cyclical influences on their exports of oil. Their inflation rates remained high.

In response to weak domestic demand, the growth of imports in the industrial world slowed markedly in 1977. Exports, while somewhat less sluggish, also showed little buoyancy. The current account deficit of OECD countries widened further in 1977 to \$30 billion, as a small net gain in volume terms was more than offset by a continuing loss in the terms of trade with the rest of the world. While some modest adjustment occurred in the unbalanced structure of OECD

Table 29
Main Indicators of International Developments

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973 to 1977
Real GNP	(Percentage change)				
Seven major countries					
Canada	3.2	1.1	4.9	2.6	12.3
United States	-1.6	-1.3	6.0	4.9	8.0
Japan	-1.1	2.4	6.3	5.1	13.1
France	2.9	-1.0	5.2	2.7	10.1
Germany	0.7	-2.5	5.7	2.5	6.4
Italy	3.4	-3.7	5.6	1.3	6.6
United Kingdom	0.3	-1.6	2.1	-0.1	0.7
All OECD countries	0.2	-0.9	5.2	3.5	8.1
Unemployment rates ⁽¹⁾	(Per cent)				(Change)
Seven major countries					
Canada	5.4	6.9	7.1	8.1	2.5
United States	5.4	8.3	7.5	7.0	2.3
Japan	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.8
France	2.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	2.6
Germany	1.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.6
Italy	3.1	6.4	6.4	7.2	3.5
United Kingdom	2.9	5.1	7.0	7.6	4.8
All OECD countries ⁽²⁾	3.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	2.5
Consumer price	(Percentage change)				
Seven major countries					
Canada	10.9	10.8	7.5	8.0	42.5
United States	11.0	9.1	5.8	6.5	36.5
Japan	24.5	11.8	9.3	8.1	64.4
France	13.7	11.7	9.6	9.5	52.4
Germany	7.0	6.0	4.5	3.9	23.1
Italy	19.1	17.0	16.8	18.4	92.7
United Kingdom	16.0	24.2	16.5	15.8	94.4
All OECD countries	13.6	11.4	8.6	8.9	49.7

⁽¹⁾ Figures for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and All OECD countries have been adjusted to international definitions by the OECD.

⁽²⁾ Representing about 90 per cent of total OECD countries.

Source: OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December, 1977, modified in some instances to take account of more recent information, for real GNP and unemployment rates; OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*, for consumer prices.

member countries' current account balances, the United States deficit widened substantially and Japan's surplus continued to increase. The current account surplus of oil-exporting countries declined in 1977, as a marginal increase in the trade surplus was more than offset by a continuing growth of net service and transfer payments. Non-oil developing countries experienced the second consecutive improvement in their current account position in 1977.

There were substantial movements of exchange rates in 1977. To a large extent they appeared to be a reaction to the large current account imbalances in the industrial world, with monetary conditions playing a smaller role than usual. The Japanese yen, Swiss franc and German mark appreciated substantially against the U.S. dollar. The Canadian dollar, Swedish krona and several currencies of smaller countries depreciated. Because of these divergent movements, the effective rates of the U.S. dollar and the major European currencies recorded relatively minor changes.

Canada's Balance of Payments

In 1977, the current account balance remained at the 1976 deficit level of \$4.2 billion, as an increase in the merchandise trade surplus was offset by an equally large increase in the deficit on net services and transfers. The merchandise trade surplus nearly tripled to \$2.9 billion, while the deficit on net services and transfers rose from \$5.3 billion in 1976 to \$7.1 billion through substantial increases in net payments of interest and dividends and of travel.

Net capital inflows, however, fell from \$4.7 billion in 1976 to \$2.8 billion. Net long-term capital inflows were responsible, with new Canadian issues sold abroad declining to \$5.8 billion, \$3.3 billion below the record 1976 level. There was a further net outflow of short-term capital but, at \$1.5 billion, it was only about one-half of the size of the net outflow in 1976. Chartered banks reduced their net foreign currency position abroad but there was a sharp reduction in the net inflow from non-residents for the purchase of Canadian short-term instruments and a doubling of the acquisition of resident holdings of short-term funds abroad. Canada's international reserves declined by U.S. \$1.2 billion to U.S. \$4.6 billion.

Table 30
Canadian Balance of Payments

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)				
Merchandise trade					
Exports	25,461	32,591	33,428	37,975	44,565
Imports	22,726	30,902	33,962	36,886	41,658
Trade balance	2,735	1,689	- 534	1,089	2,907
Services balance	- 2,971	- 3,765	- 4,635	- 5,798	- 7,517
Net transfers	344	563	390	522	372
Current account balance	108	- 1,513	- 4,779	- 4,187	- 4,238
Long-term capital flows					
Net direct investment	- 35	- 50	- 125	- 850	- 380
New issues of Canadian securities	1,324	2,423	5,038	9,090	5,778
Retirements of Canadian securities	- 737	- 626	- 851	- 928	- 886
Other long-term transactions	- 167	- 876	- 214	562	- 166
Total long-term flows	385	871	3,848	7,874	4,346
Short-term capital flows	- 960	666	526	- 3,165	- 1,529
Net official monetary movements	- 467	24	- 405	522	- 1,421

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Cat. 67-001.

Over the 12 months ending December, 1977, the price of the Canadian dollar fell 7.2 per cent in U.S. dollar terms and 16.7 per cent against a trade-weighted index of the Group of Ten currencies excluding the U.S. dollar. In total, the price of the Canadian dollar declined 9.3 per cent against a trade-weighted index of the Group of Ten currencies.

Current Account

The merchandise trade surplus rose from \$1.1 billion in 1976 to \$2.9 billion in 1977, only marginally below the record \$3.1 billion surplus recorded in 1970. The strength of the United States economy relative to the Canadian economy throughout 1977, strong growth overseas in the first half of the year and the initial stimulative effects of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar caused the substantial increase in the surplus.

The volume of merchandise imports rose by only 1.1 per cent in 1977 with the generally slow growth of final domestic demand in Canada and the substantial increase in the prices of most imported goods, brought about in large part by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Business investment in machinery and equipment, which is highly import-intensive, fell marginally in real terms, and imports of machinery and equipment, which account for about 20 per cent of total merchandise imports, declined as well. Imports of consumer goods were kept down by the sluggishness of real disposable income and the sensitivity of demand for consumer products to price increases, brought on by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and international food price developments. Imports of construction materials declined in the face of the weakness of construction. Of the major categories of imported goods, only automotive product imports increased in real terms. This stemmed partly from the strong growth of parts imports as Canadian exports of vehicles rose strongly, and partly from imports of overseas-manufactured passenger cars, which in some cases had problems keeping pace with demand. Imports of crude petroleum fell noticeably, mainly because of an increase in the volume of domestic oil shipped east via the Sarnia-Montreal pipeline displacing previous foreign imports.

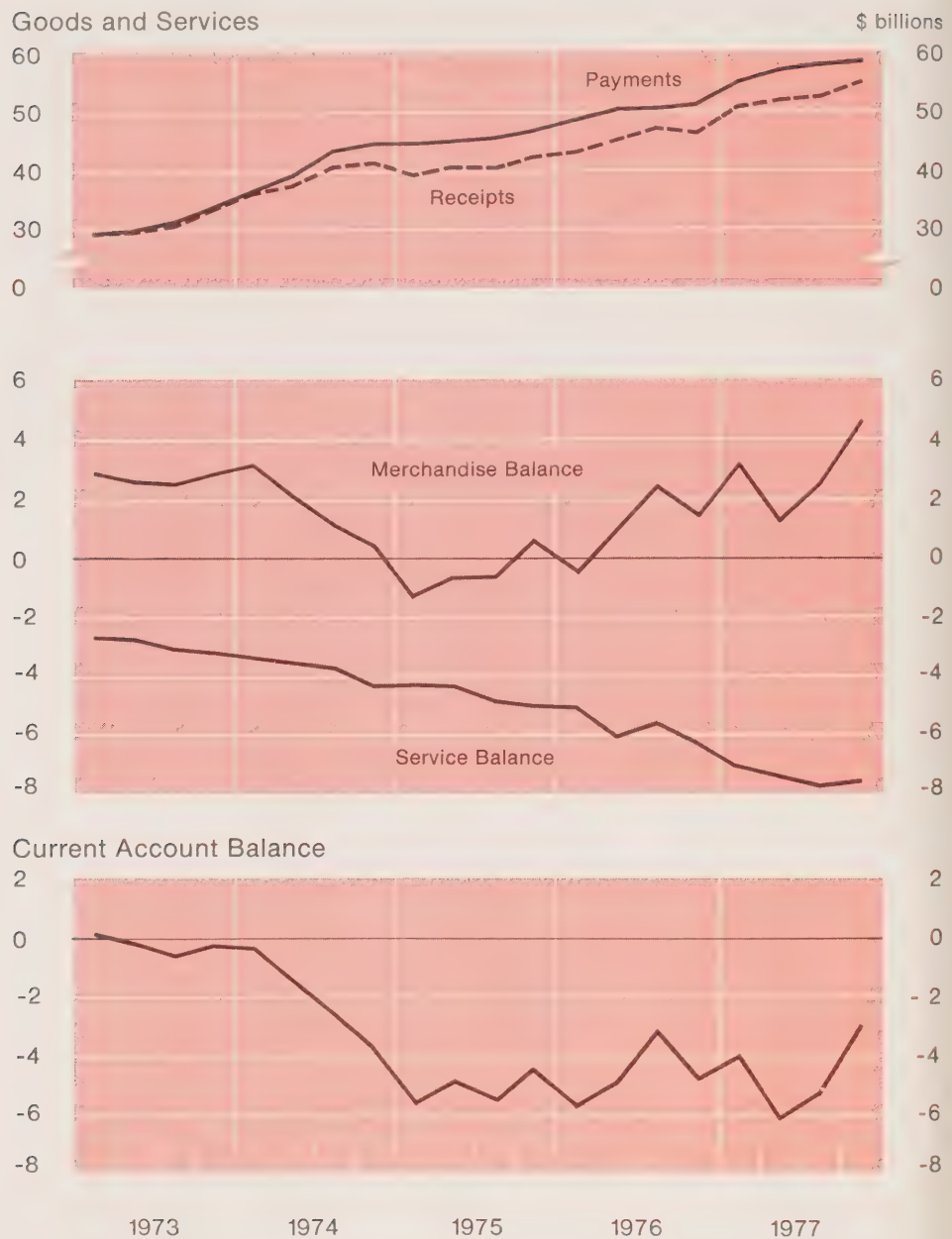
In contrast with the sluggishness of demand for merchandise imports, the volume of merchandise exports rose by 10 per cent. This strong performance was chiefly the result of the solid growth of the United States economy, where real GNP rose 4.9 per cent, and the helpful effects of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Growth of Canada's other major customers was more modest. In addition, record sales abroad boosted wheat export volumes by almost 50 per cent, although ample harvests throughout most of the world in 1976 and 1977 caused prices to drop sharply. Exports of crude oil declined by about one-third in 1977, in line with the national policy of preserving domestic oil for future domestic consumption.

The United States market for Canadian lumber was particularly strong. The volume of lumber exports increased by one-quarter, chiefly because of the continued strong increases in housing starts in the United States, which rose from 1.5 million units in 1976 to 2 million in 1977. Pulp and paper exports were not especially buoyant in 1977, but metals and minerals exports were surprisingly strong in a year when the international market for most metals and minerals was rather weak. Exports of end products other than automotive products were little changed from 1976 levels. The volume of automotive products exports grew by over 16 per cent, partly in response to the vigorous growth of the demand for North American cars in the United States, and partly because the vehicle producers increased Canada's share of total Canada-United States production of vehicles and parts above the level of recent years.

Canada's Balance of Payments Current Account

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Chart 22



Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Quarterly*, Cat. 67-001.

Table 31
Merchandise Trade: Volumes and Values

	Volume						Value
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977
	(Percentage change)						(\$ millions)
Exports							
Wheat	10.5	-9.8	-18.2	3.1	-2.7	49.8	1,961
Other food	2.5	2.0	-18.1	8.0	15.4	6.0	2,719
Crude petroleum	29.3	19.3	-20.3	-21.9	-33.8	-31.0	1,745
Natural gas	13.0	1.9	-6.9	0.5	-2.1	4.9	2,087
Lumber	14.0	2.2	-14.5	-21.2	48.2	24.7	2,387
Pulp and paper	5.6	5.8	8.0	-21.7	14.6	1.3	4,537
Metals and minerals.....	2.8	12.7	-3.7	-12.3	9.1	9.1	13,246
Automotive products.....	10.9	13.4	-2.7	2.8	20.8	16.4	10,168
Other manufactured goods ..	15.7	18.2	4.4	0.3	4.2	2.3	4,778
Total exports ⁽¹⁾	8.9	10.8	-3.8	-7.0	11.3	10.0	44,565
Imports							
Food	13.7	12.2	3.2	0.2	15.8	-2.6	2,903
Crude petroleum	13.7	15.2	-12.5	-1.9	-4.2	-13.3	3,243
Construction materials	25.6	20.9	37.7	-17.5	9.5	-8.7	1,001
Industrial materials	12.4	7.2	9.9	-12.2	8.1	-0.8	9,807
Automotive products.....	17.5	20.7	6.7	-0.2	10.2	8.2	11,326
Machinery and equipment	16.7	19.9	13.0	0.1	-3.0	-1.3	8,417
Other consumer goods	25.1	16.0	17.9	-9.5	22.1	0.1	4,961
Total imports	16.6	15.7	10.3	-4.8	7.7	1.1	41,658

⁽¹⁾ Includes re-exports and miscellaneous exports.
Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly; Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

Canada recorded a loss in its merchandise terms of trade (the price of exports relative to the price of imports) of 4.4 per cent in 1977, due mainly to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar but also to international food price increases contrasted with weak commodity price developments on world markets for many of Canada's exports. This followed a terms-of-trade gain in 1976 of 1.3 per cent, resulting from a rebound in primary commodity prices from 1975 lows, higher inflation in Canada than in its major trading partner, the United States, and an appreciation of the Canadian dollar.

The single most important influence on Canada's terms of trade in 1977 was the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. An exchange rate depreciation raises both export and import prices in Canadian dollar terms, with import prices typically rising more than export prices. This occurs because Canadian import prices are set in foreign currency terms to a greater extent than export prices. Canadian dollar prices of imported goods and services rise by close to the full amount of the depreciation. On the export side, even though a high proportion of the prices are set in world markets in foreign currency terms, the prices of manufactured products reflect domestic costs of production as well as international factors and thus do not vary fully in step with exchange rate changes. Thus, in part, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar is reflected in lower foreign currency prices for Canadian exports, which, together with an almost

full pass-through of the depreciation into higher import prices, involves a net loss in terms of trade.

However, while Canadian import prices are set in foreign currency terms to a greater extent than export prices, more Canadian export prices are set in foreign currency terms than most other industrial countries' export prices. Thus, the effects of exchange rate changes on Canadian exports operate more through the increased incentives provided to Canadian suppliers than through a greater attraction to foreign buyers, relative to the effects of exchange rate changes on other industrial countries' exports.

Table 32
Merchandise Trade: Prices

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Percentage change)					
Exports						
Wheat	1.6	56.6	96.8	-6.7	-13.9	-23.2
Other food	8.7	33.3	13.9	8.0	4.3	0.9
Crude petroleum	1.4	26.6	188.9	7.5	8.4	16.6
Natural gas	8.7	14.5	55.2	124.7	42.1	21.7
Lumber	24.3	33.5	-6.2	-3.9	14.5	16.2
Pulp and paper	0.0	12.9	40.8	26.6	1.8	7.2
Metals and minerals	1.6	16.8	35.5	10.0	4.7	13.3
Automotive products	1.9	1.1	7.6	9.6	6.2	8.2
Other manufactured goods	3.3	3.9	13.5	14.1	4.3	6.8
Total exports	3.4	14.3	33.1	10.3	2.1	6.7
Imports						
Food	7.4	19.1	29.2	6.7	-8.0	20.0
Crude petroleum	11.1	20.9	220.9	26.4	3.3	14.4
Construction materials	1.7	10.2	15.2	2.2	4.3	16.0
Industrial materials	0.4	12.0	31.2	12.1	0.5	13.9
Automotive products	2.5	2.3	8.4	17.0	4.2	12.8
Machinery and equipment	0.8	4.1	11.4	18.9	2.2	11.1
Other consumer goods	4.6	5.7	10.4	15.0	0.8	9.2
Total imports	2.4	7.4	23.3	15.6	0.8	11.7

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly; Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

The implicit price deflator for imports of goods increased by 11.7 per cent in 1977. As noted, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar accounted for a large proportion of this increase. Also important was the significant increase in the international price of many foods imported by Canada; food import prices rose by 20 per cent in 1977.

The implicit price deflator for exports of goods rose by 6.7 per cent in 1977. The increase would have been higher but for a substantial fall in wheat prices and virtually unchanged prices for other food exports in Canadian dollar terms. The largest price increases on the export side were recorded in lumber, crude petroleum and natural gas and metals and minerals.

The deficit on services account increased from \$5.8 billion in 1976 to \$7.5 billion in 1977. The deterioration was due mainly to increased interest payments and a worsening in the travel deficit. The net transfers surplus fell from \$0.5 billion in 1976 to \$0.4 billion in 1977.

Net new foreign-pay security issues by Canadian borrowers amounted to \$4.8 billion, \$3.4 billion less than the level in 1976, but enough to increase interest service charges substantially. The decline in the exchange rate also increased the Canadian dollar value of interest payments on the outstanding stock of foreign-held Canadian debt; about 80 per cent of Canada's long-term debt held abroad is denominated in foreign currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar. The deficit on travel expenditures increased from \$1.2 billion to \$1.7 billion. Travel receipts grew by only 4 per cent, while payments increased by 17 per cent. Receipts from overseas areas were below their 1976 level, when they had been boosted by the Montreal Olympics. While the value of receipts from the United States increased, the number of United States visitors declined slightly. Travel payments rose sharply as the price effect of the depreciation on the cost of travel abroad outweighed the disincentive to travel. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar probably had some effect on the volume of travel abroad in 1977, but no significant effect on package tours to foreign destinations was yet evident.

Table 33
Canadian Service Account Balances

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)				
Travel	-296	-284	-727	-1,191	-1,655
Interest and dividends	-1,260	-1,555	-1,918	-2,491	-3,413
Freight and shipping	-66	-224	-389	-173	-126
Other services	-1,027	-1,272	-1,136	-1,439	-1,790
Withholding tax	-322	-430	-465	-504	-533
Total	-2,971	-3,765	-4,635	-5,798	-7,517

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Cat. 67-001.

The foreign sector boosted the growth of total real output in the Canadian economy in 1977. The foreign deficit fell to 3.9 per cent of real GNE in 1977 from its level of 5.1 per cent in 1976, the first decline in seven years. The volume of exports of goods and services rose by 7.7 per cent while imports increased by 2 per cent. Almost all of the growth in both exports and imports took place in the first half of the year as exports grew only slightly in the second half and imports declined. Nevertheless, the foreign sector contributed a greater share of real output growth in the second half of the year, due to the pronounced weakness of imports compared with domestic demand; this was important in supporting total output growth in Canada in that period.

Capital Account

The substantial increase in Canada's current account deficit over the past few years has been matched largely by an increase in net capital inflows, particularly through new issues of long-term Canadian securities abroad. As a consequence, the book value of Canada's balance on international indebtedness, including increases in earnings accruing to non-residents, rose from \$29.5 billion at the end of 1972 to \$53.5 billion at the end of 1977. As noted,

increased indebtedness has caused interest payments to non-residents to grow rapidly, which in turn has contributed to the increase in the current account deficit. In 1977, however, capital inflows fell by \$1.9 billion to \$2.8 billion. The difference between this inflow and the \$4.2 billion current account deficit was accounted for by the decline in official reserves of \$1.4 billion in Canadian dollar terms.

The net long-term inflow of \$4.3 billion in 1977 was down \$3.5 billion from the record level of the previous year. Nevertheless, the basic balance, that is the current account balance plus net long-term capital movements, remained in marginal surplus. The lower net long-term capital inflow in 1977 was primarily the result of sharply lower portfolio transactions. Net new bond issues sold abroad by Canadian corporations and provincial and municipal governments all fell substantially in 1977, by a total of \$3.4 billion to \$4.8 billion, reflecting both a decline in total new issues of such bonds—in Canada and abroad—and a narrowing of the long-term interest differential between Canada and the United States. Net new bond issues sold abroad, including both foreign currency and Canadian dollar issues, accounted for 32 per cent of all net new marketable issues by Canadian borrowers, compared with 58 per cent in 1976.

Of the major remaining categories of long-term capital flows, direct investment by Canadians abroad rose \$235 million to \$790 million, while that by non-residents in Canada rose to \$410 million. Repatriation of foreign-owned assets by Canadians continued to be important; direct investment in Canada excluding repatriation was over \$600 million in 1977. Net outflows resulting from loans and subscriptions by the Government of Canada increased by \$130 million to \$522 million, while net export credits extended at the risk of the government to assist exports of Canadian-produced goods doubled, rising \$269 million to \$532 million. The net inflow of other long-term capital, including bank loans from abroad, fell \$300 million to just under \$1 billion.

Short-term capital flows declined irregularly from a \$3.2 billion deficit in 1976 to one of \$1.5 billion in 1977, dominated by a large net outflow in the third quarter. The deficit in the year was the net result of a \$1.5 billion decline in net assets of Canadian banks held with non-residents, an \$83 million rise in non-bank liabilities to non-residents and a \$3.1 billion outflow on accounts receivable and errors and omissions. The outflow was accompanied by a substantial narrowing of the uncovered differential between short-term Canadian interest rates and those abroad during 1977. The differential, which reached a peak of more than 4 per cent during much of 1976, declined to about 2 per cent in 1977. This movement, however, was more than offset by a decline in the discount on the forward Canadian dollar; by year-end the discount had been eliminated entirely. As a result the covered short-term interest differential in favour of Canada actually rose. The deficit on short-term flows also reflected the continuing rise in Canada's surplus on merchandise trade during 1977, resulting in the net extension of trade credit abroad.

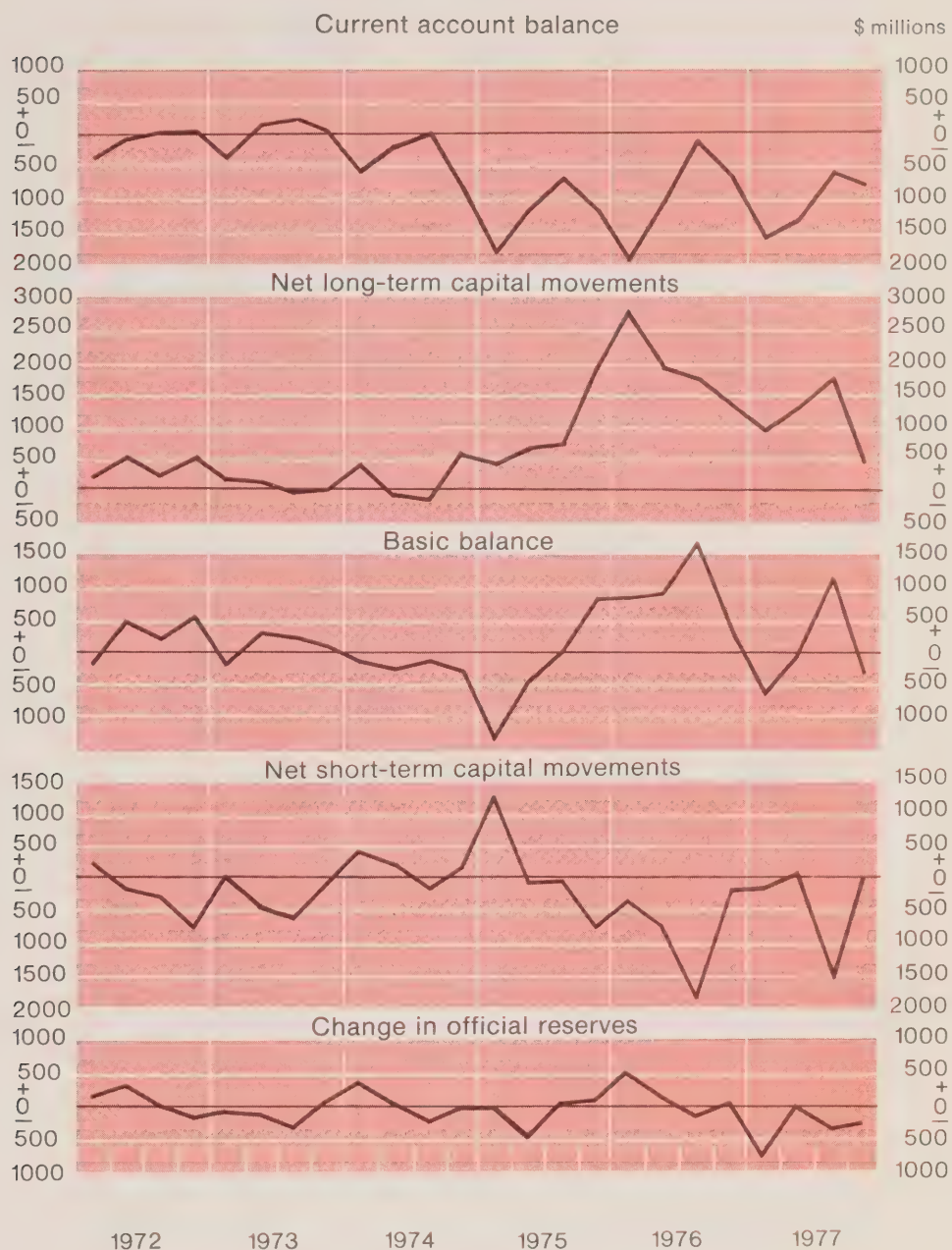
Official Reserves and the Exchange Rate

Canada's international reserves declined by U.S. \$1.2 billion in 1977 to U.S. \$4.6 billion. This net reduction included an increase of U.S. \$102 million representing the revaluation of Canada's SDR-denominated assets, as the U.S. dollar value of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) rose 4.5 per cent during the year. Excluding the revaluation effect, Canada's reserves fell by U.S. \$1.3 billion in 1977, compared with a rise of U.S. \$531 million in 1976 and a decline of U.S. \$400 million in 1975.

The decline in reserves during 1977 largely reflected official operations in the foreign exchange market intended to maintain orderly market conditions. As the Canadian dollar declined through most of the year, this involved fairly

Canadian Balance of International Payments (Quarterly)

Chart 23



Source: Reference table 69.

significant net sales of foreign exchange. A gradual weakening of the exchange rate led to a fall in reserves of U.S. \$1.1 billion between January and September. Strong downward pressure on the dollar in October led to a further fall in reserves of \$606 million during that month. Then reserves rose by \$437 million in the last two months of the year as the Canadian dollar experienced a moderate recovery.

Starting at close to parity with the U.S. dollar at the beginning of 1977, the Canadian dollar fell by roughly 4 per cent against the U.S. dollar through the end of March. This reflected a continuing large current account deficit and a narrowing interest rate differential between long-term Canadian and United States rates through, first, falling Canadian rates in late 1976 and, then, faster rising United States rates in early 1977. This lower differential, together with decreased borrowing requirements by provinces, municipalities and corporations, led to a lower level of long-term foreign borrowing. Half-point reductions in the Bank Rate in February and May caused short-term interest rates in Canada to fall and, together with rising United States rates, this led the uncovered interest rate differential between Canada and the United States to drop as well. But the covered short-term interest rate differential and the long-term interest rate differential did not change materially. The continuing large current account deficit and reductions in long-term Canadian issues abroad caused the Canadian dollar to weaken further. Throughout the year, continuing uncertainty over the political situation in Quebec contributed to the weakness of the dollar.

The exchange rate then fell sharply to the low for the year of U.S. \$.8963 on October 25. It subsequently firmed through year-end on the announcement of a U.S. \$1.5 billion standby credit arrangement with the chartered banks as well as on expectations of a growing calendar of foreign bond issues and a reduction in the size of the current account deficit. The Canadian dollar closed the year at U.S. \$.9141, down 7.8 per cent from the end of the previous year, and 11.1 per cent from the end of October, 1976.

Over the 12 months ending December, 1977, the price of the Canadian dollar fell by 9.3 per cent against a trade-weighted index of the Group of Ten currencies and by 16.7 per cent against those same currencies excluding the U.S. dollar. All major currencies except the Swedish krona appreciated vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar during the year; by December, the Japanese yen and Swiss franc had risen by 32 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, while the German mark and sterling had both appreciated by 19 per cent.

Canada's International Competitive Position

The term "international competitive position" does not have a precise definition. In a very general sense, it means the ability of a country to sell goods in a foreign market, competing against both other foreign producers and domestic producers in that market, and at home, competing against foreign producers. Price is the most important element of competitiveness but other factors are also important. The competition is on the basis of not only production and marketing but also product reliability, marketing effort and after-sales service. In a narrow sense, international competitive position means how rapidly Canadian production or labour costs are increasing vis-à-vis those of other major countries. A country can remain competitive in this narrow sense but become less competitive in a general sense through failure to innovate and adapt to changing market conditions.

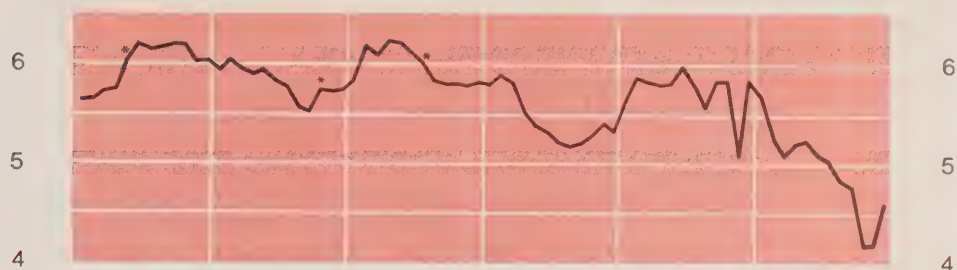
Competitiveness is very difficult to measure. One approach is to compare prices in Canada with those of its competitors. However, this is not very meaningful since the prices of a large proportion of Canada's export and

International Reserves and the Exchange Rate (Monthly)

Canada's official international reserves

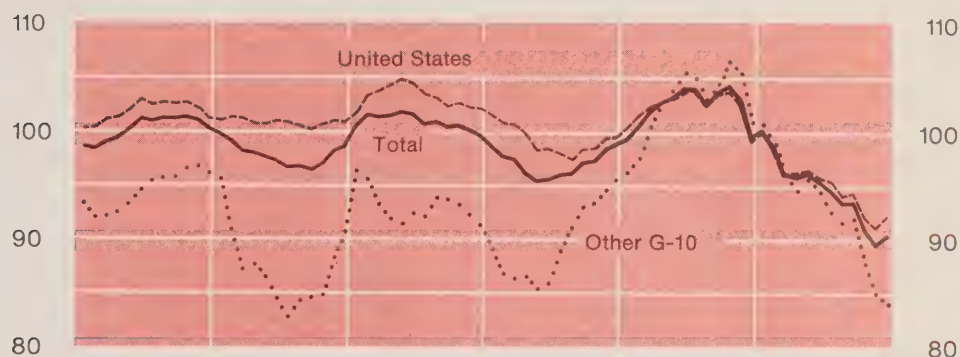
\$ U.S. billions

Chart 24



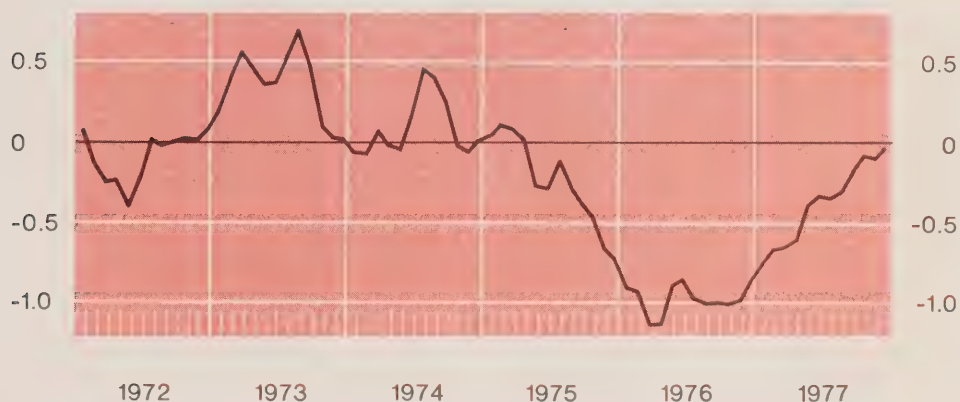
Index of price of Canadian dollar in G-10 currencies⁽¹⁾
(Monthly averages, 1971 = 100)

1971 = 100



Canadian dollar 90-day forward differential⁽²⁾
(Monthly, averages of noon rates)

Cents



*Incorporates an increase (\$133.7 million in May, 1972 and \$184.9 million in October, 1973) resulting from the revaluation of Canada's gold and SDR-denominated assets concurrent with increases in the official U.S. price of gold. Beginning in July, 1974, these assets are valued on the basis of the month-end value of the SDR in terms of the U.S. dollar as determined by the IMF.

⁽¹⁾Currencies are geometrically weighted by shares in Canadian trade in 1971. The Group of Ten (G-10) countries comprise Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, plus Switzerland.

⁽²⁾Price of Canadian dollar for delivery in 90 days less spot price, in U.S. cents.

Source: Bank of Canada and reference tables 79 and 81.

import-competing production are set in foreign currencies. Thus, a change in Canadian prices can indicate trends in world demand for and supply of particular products, quite independent of Canada's ability to compete in markets abroad or in Canada. Ideally, it is preferable to compare all costs of production such as labour, capital, material, distribution and marketing costs.

Because of data limitations, comparisons are normally restricted to labour costs. These are usually expressed as unit labour costs; that is, they include not only wage costs but also the productivity of the labour input where the resulting unit labour costs can be expressed in domestic currency terms or foreign currency terms. Because industrial structures are so different, it is necessary to restrict the comparison of labour costs to some subset of total production. But, not all countries publish data to the same subset and different statistical techniques are often used. For example, two measures of manufacturing sector production are available in the United States with widely different labour cost implications.

Table 34 compares wage increases, trend productivity growth and unit labour cost developments in the manufacturing sectors in Canada and its four major trading partners. Productivity growth has been adjusted to its trend level to avoid comparing productivity changes across countries in different cyclical phases. From the early 1960s to 1977, Canada's productivity on average grew more rapidly than in the United States, but faster rising wages in Canada more than offset the productivity growth differential. The results are almost the same in U.S. dollar terms because the average value of the Canadian dollar in 1977 was close to its value prior to May, 1970. Canada's unit labour costs in domestic currency terms advanced less rapidly than in Japan or the United Kingdom, but more rapidly than in Germany over the period from the early 1960s to 1977. Exchange rate changes, however, resulted in lower growth of labour costs in the United Kingdom than in Canada, but higher growth in both Japan and Germany.

It is obvious from the lower panel of the table that Canada's position vis-à-vis the United States deteriorated markedly from 1970 to 1976, particularly in the latter years. This situation was aggravated by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar over this period. At least up to 1975, part of this deterioration was offset by lower unit labour cost increases in Canada than in major European countries and Japan in U.S. dollar terms.

There was a substantial improvement in 1977 in Canada's position vis-à-vis all its major trading partners. All of the improvement, however, came from the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and appreciation of other major currencies vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. While progress was made in bringing down the rate of increase of Canadian unit labour costs, they still rose faster than in any of Canada's four major trading partners in domestic currency terms. Lower wage increases are needed to secure the gain in competitiveness brought about through exchange rate depreciation in 1977; this will be made more difficult because of the cost and price increases still to come as a result of the depreciation that has already occurred. The least costly manner of ensuring cost competitiveness is by keeping the increase in unit labour costs in Canada in domestic currency terms at or below the increase in the United States.

Table 34
International Comparison of Unit Labour Costs in Manufacturing

1964-1977 averages

	Canada	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany
(Percentage changes)					
Manufacturing sector:					
Productivity	3.6	3.0	8.3	3.8	4.3
Wages	9.3	6.3	15.2	11.4	8.6
Unit labour costs—					
domestic currency	5.5	3.2	6.4	7.3	4.1
Exchange rate	0.1	n.a.	2.5	−3.6	4.4
Unit labour costs—					
U.S. dollars	5.6	3.2	9.0	3.5	8.7

Unit labour costs

	Canada		United States	Japan		United Kingdom		Germany	
	Domestic currency	U.S.\$ terms	U.S. dollar terms	Domestic currency	U.S.\$ terms	Domestic currency	U.S.\$ terms	Domestic currency	U.S.\$ terms
1970	3.8	8.2	2.2	8.5	8.6	6.1	6.3	9.0	17.2
1971	5.8	8.2	2.9	5.3	10.9	8.4	11.7	6.4	13.3
1972	4.5	6.6	3.5	6.7	20.0	9.6	9.1	4.5	12.4
1973	4.7	3.7	4.0	13.9	27.8	8.8	8.4	6.2	30.8
1974	9.3	11.5	5.1	16.5	8.3	12.8	9.0	5.9	8.1
1975	11.8	7.6	6.0	2.9	−0.5	25.3	14.8	3.7	5.6
1976	9.7	13.6	4.6	4.0	5.9	15.4	−5.8	1.9	2.4
1977	7.3	−1.4	5.5	2.0	14.1	1.0	−0.9	3.3	12.5

N.a.: not applicable.
 Note: A. For the 1964 to 1977 averages, productivity growth is the trend rate of increase, while all other averages are expressed as average annual compound increases.
 B. Trend productivity is calculated from output per employee. Output is manufacturing industrial production.
 C. With the exception of Japan, wages are average hourly earnings. For Japan, wages are monthly earnings.
 D. Unit labour costs are wage increases divided by the trend rate of productivity growth.
 E. Exchange rates are averages of month-end spot rates.
 Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Main Economic Indicators*.

7 The Regional Economies

The slower economic growth experienced by Canada in 1977 was felt throughout the country, but varied in degree from region to region, depending on the composition of demand and the structural characteristics of each region. Compared with 1976, incomes, jobs and consumption increased more slowly in all regions, while unemployment rose except in British Columbia. Capital expenditures in the private sector were weak, but capital expenditures in the public sector compensated somewhat, especially in Quebec.

British Columbia benefitted greatly from strong exports, especially forestry products. The economy of the Prairie provinces, particularly that of Saskatchewan, was slowed by a decline in farm income as bumper world wheat crops brought prices to a relatively low level. Alberta, however, was affected only slightly as it experienced continuing strong capital investment and growing demand for services. In Quebec, structural and cyclical problems led to lower employment in the traditional manufacturing industries. Exports were the prime factor supporting growth in Ontario, but the province also felt the weakness of domestic demand for consumer goods. The economy of the Atlantic provinces slowed considerably, largely because of a decline in the construction sector and the slowdown in the primary sector.

British Columbia

The pace of economic activity in British Columbia in 1977, although moderating from 1976, remained above the national average. Activity was led by increased demand for the province's major exports. Moreover, production was not disrupted by major shutdowns resulting from industrial disputes as in 1976. Output gains were accompanied by employment growth which was above the national average, but was barely sufficient to absorb all the new entrants to the labour force, leaving the unemployment rate virtually unchanged for the third consecutive year.

The primary sector continued to expand in 1977, led by forest products, mainly lumber. The British Columbia lumber industry set a production record, largely in response to the sharp rise in housing starts in the United States. However, receipts from pulpwood production declined, as the industry remained depressed due to high world pulp inventories. The value of mineral production rose strongly, but sluggish world demand and low prices for metals had depressing effects on the mining industry. Coal production recovered, but this sector had been hampered by work stoppages in 1976; in the first nine months of 1977, exports increased at a relatively sluggish pace as a result of the world-wide slump in steel, particularly in Japan. Manufacturing shipments grew strongly for the second consecutive year, recording the fastest growth among all the provinces. This growth was largely dominated by wood shipments to the United States. Shipments of paper and allied products declined as a result of falling exports of wood pulp and newsprint. Residential construction was one of the weakest sectors of the British Columbia economy.

Table 35
Main Economic Indicators by Region

Labour market

	Employment		Labour force		Unemployment rate	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
	(Percentage change)				(Per cent)	
Atlantic region	1.3	1.0	2.6	3.1	11.0	12.7
Quebec	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.8	8.7	10.3
Ontario	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.9	6.2	7.0
Prairie region	4.3	3.1	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.8
British Columbia	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	8.6	8.5
Canada	2.2	1.9	2.5	3.0	7.1	8.1

Current dollar new capital expenditures

	Total			Residential			Other		
	1970-76 ⁽¹⁾	1976	1977	1970-76 ⁽¹⁾	1976	1977	1970-76 ⁽¹⁾	1976	1977
	(Percentage change)								
Atlantic region	11.5	8.4	-6.1	22.3	17.8	-19.5	9.2	5.5	-1.5
Quebec	19.2	7.0	10.2	23.6	54.0	3.0	18.0	-2.7	12.6
Ontario	12.4	8.0	4.3	18.8	41.4	1.7	10.6	-0.3	5.2
Prairie region	21.3	32.3	9.6	31.5	86.7	7.3	19.4	22.3	10.2
British Columbia ⁽²⁾	15.7	16.7	6.8	22.4	43.7	-4.9	13.7	8.7	11.4
Canada	16.1	14.2	6.5	23.0	52.6	0.7	14.3	5.4	8.5

Other indicators

	Labour income		Retail sales	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
	(Percentage change)			
Atlantic region	13.2	7.9	11.0	6.9
Quebec	14.6	8.7	11.0	7.6
Ontario	14.4	9.9	10.0	7.6
Prairie region	17.3	12.0	13.7	7.3
British Columbia	16.2	11.4	12.4	9.3
Canada	15.0	10.0	11.2	7.7

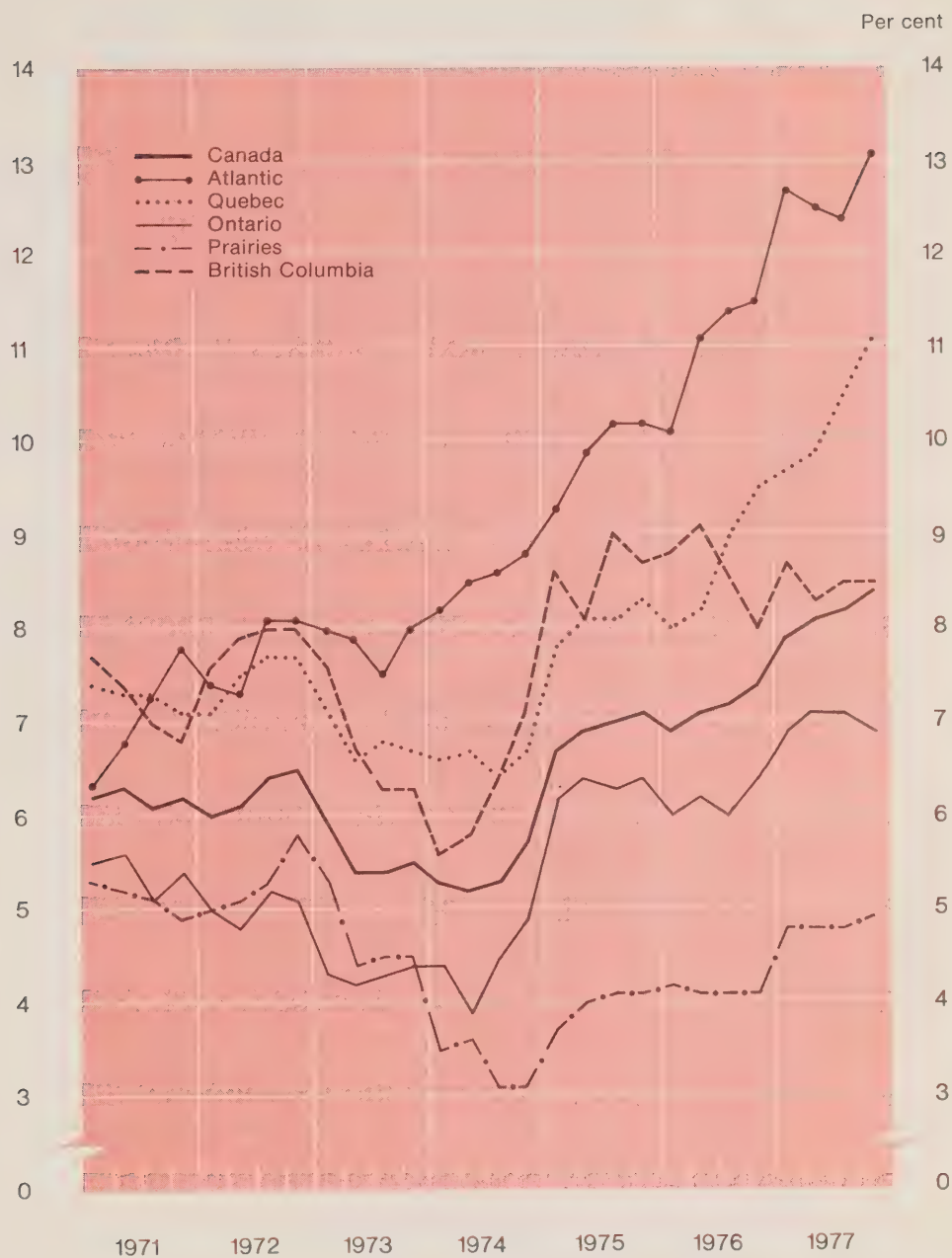
⁽¹⁾ Average annual compound increase.

⁽²⁾ Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001; *Estimates of Labour Income*, Monthly, Cat. 72-005; *Retail Trade*, Monthly, Cat. 63-005; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-206.

Regional Unemployment Rate (Seasonally adjusted, quarterly)

Chart 25



Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

Business investment in real terms advanced strongly, following two years of declines, with strong contributions from the primary, construction and manufacturing sectors. The rise in manufacturing investment was almost entirely attributable to increased machinery and equipment investment, particularly in forest industries where important modernization programs are underway.

Despite a major dispute in the public utility sector, labour-management relations were relatively peaceful in 1977. The number of man-days lost resulting from work stoppages amounted to approximately 150,000, down sharply from almost 1.5 million in 1976.

After declining in the first quarter of 1977, employment increased at an annual rate above 4 per cent in the second and third quarters before falling again in the fourth quarter. For the whole year, employment grew 2.6 per cent, compared with 1.9 per cent for all of Canada. Employment growth in the service-producing sector, mainly the community, business and personal service industry, was responsible for approximately three-quarters of the rise in total employment in the province. British Columbia's unemployment rate fell marginally to 8.5 per cent in 1977; it was the only province to record a decline in its unemployment rate. The deceleration in both employment growth and wage gains resulted in a moderation in the rise in labour income, which in turn slowed the growth of consumer expenditures. Nevertheless, retail sales grew more rapidly than in any other province.

The Prairies

The Prairie region, while isolated from the effects of the economic downturn in 1975 and enjoying the highest levels of activity in Canada in 1976, experienced somewhat slower growth in 1977. This slowdown particularly affected Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while Alberta continued to grow at a brisk pace. Manitoba and, especially, Saskatchewan felt the impact of the 13 per cent drop in wheat production from the 1976 record crop and the fall of more than 20 per cent in the world price of wheat in 1977. Increased mining production boosted real output in the Prairie economy, but low metal prices and high inventories had adverse effects in Manitoba. Investment in real terms fell in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, reflecting a weak residential sector and slower growth of business investment. Consumer expenditure growth eased considerably as a result of reduced farm income and the moderation in the growth of labour income. The moderation in economic activity was accompanied by decelerating employment growth which, nevertheless, remained well above the national average, in both Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Prairie agricultural output declined in 1977 following the record wheat crop harvested in 1976. Despite this decline, the 1977 crop was still above the average of the previous five years. Wheat prices reached a low during the summer, following a continuing large world supply, and then started to rise in the fall. Aggressive marketing partly offset the effects of lower prices. In the beef industry, the cyclical turnaround to tighter supply and higher prices began. Overall, net farm income was estimated to have declined substantially in the Prairie region. The decline was largest in Saskatchewan as that province is most dependent on wheat production. The mining industry, the other important regional resource industry, recorded strong gains in Saskatchewan where potash, fuel products and uranium output increased, and in Alberta where both the output and prices of fuel products rose. Manitoba's mineral production, however, recorded little growth in 1977 as a result of weak world metal demand and prices.

Prairie capital expenditures continued to grow more rapidly than at the national level, but Alberta was entirely responsible as declines in real terms

occurred in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Weakness was evident in residential construction in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Despite the overall decline in the volume of business investment in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, investment in housing and by institutions and governments did show strength in Manitoba, while investment in utilities and in trade and services increased in Saskatchewan. The increase in business investment in Alberta was mainly due to the primary, construction and trade and services sectors.

The unemployment rate increased to 4.8 per cent in the Prairie region in 1977, with the labour force growing somewhat faster than employment. Both labour force and employment grew much above the Canadian average. The increase in the unemployment rate was more severe in Manitoba where employment rose at about half the national pace. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, employment rose twice as fast as for the country. Manitoba's unemployment rate rose 1.2 percentage points to 5.9 per cent, while Alberta's and Saskatchewan's each rose 0.5 percentage points to about 4.5 per cent.

Growth in consumer expenditures eased considerably in the Prairies in 1977, reflecting the marked deceleration in labour income growth and reduced net farm income. Again the pattern varied between Alberta and the two other provinces. The volume of retail sales declined in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In these two provinces, wage gains moderated significantly, particularly in Saskatchewan where a slowdown in the rate of increase of labour income occurred despite a slight acceleration in employment growth. In Alberta, the advance in average wages and salaries was reduced only marginally and, unlike Manitoba and Saskatchewan, farm income grew, thereby stimulating consumer expenditures.

Ontario

Ontario's economic performance in 1977 was about the same as the national average. On a sectoral basis, Ontario's manufacturing grew at a healthy pace, construction was weak, and mining was faced with large inventories and low metal prices. Retail sales and manufacturing shipments grew in line with the Canadian average, but investment was slack. The unemployment rate was up as employment grew more slowly than the labour force.

Ontario's manufacturing sector benefitted from the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and the deceleration in wage rate increases. But the sector's growth was unevenly distributed. In the transportation equipment industry, capacity utilization in the second quarter reached its highest level since mid-1974. Petroleum and coal products and paper and allied industries were also strong, but primary metals and electrical products experienced a sizable decline in manufacturing shipments in real terms. The construction sector was slack. The mining sector was beset by large inventories, with nickel and copper—the province's leading metals—experiencing relatively low prices, rising costs and high inventories; the sluggish economic recovery in most industrialized countries and rising world inventories of base metals forced layoffs and production cutbacks in these industries in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada.

Real consumer demand is estimated to have grown only modestly in Ontario, with the gain in retail sales approximately matched by price increases. The increase in retail sales was largely a result of sharply higher sales of motor vehicles. The slack in the housing market adversely affected the purchases of household appliances and furniture.

For the second consecutive year, investment posted no real growth. The growth in investment in construction decelerated from 1976 and building

permits were only slightly above the level of 1976, reflecting slack housing demand, oversupply of commercial and industrial space, slower population growth and governments' restraint programs. Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment performed relatively better, mostly in the manufacturing sector and particularly in the durable goods industries. Buoyed by strong exports, healthy domestic demand and a high capacity utilization rate, the transportation equipment industry doubled its investment from the amount which took place in 1976.

The unemployment rate declined slightly in the fourth quarter and averaged 7 per cent for the year as a whole. Employment rose at about the same rate as in the previous year, but there was a sharp acceleration in labour force growth which pushed up the rate of unemployment for the year as a whole.

Quebec

In addition to the cyclical slowdown experienced in the whole of Canada, Quebec had its own structural problems. As in the rest of the country, demand for consumer goods advanced weakly, while residential construction declined. The lack of competitiveness of Quebec's traditional industries in the manufacturing sector resulted in a net loss of jobs in this sector which, in turn, was largely responsible for the decline in employment in the goods-producing sector. Non-residential construction, dominated by the James Bay hydro electric project, and external demand were the mainstays of the Quebec economy. However, overall performance remained below the national average and employment increased more slowly in Quebec than in Canada for the fourth consecutive year. The Quebec labour force grew at about the same rate as the national average and as a result the province's unemployment rate increased 1.6 percentage points to 10.3 per cent.

Capital investment was one of the prime movers of economic activity in Quebec in 1977, increasing 10.2 per cent over 1976, compared with 6.5 per cent for the country as a whole. Almost all of the increase was attributable to capital investment by the public sector which accounted for more than 40 per cent of total capital investment. Growth of capital investment was noteworthy in the chemical industry which was dominated by construction of the heavy-water plant at Gentilly. Residential construction was unable to maintain last year's high levels as the number of housing starts fell considerably and current-dollar residential investment rose only marginally.

The overall performance of the manufacturing sector remained modest, although there was good output performance in some industries such as primary metals and transportation equipment, attributable in large part to the resumption of activities following long work stoppages. Shipments rose 9.1 per cent, higher than in 1976, but below that of the nation as a whole. The weak performance of the traditional sectors and lack of vigour of domestic demand were largely responsible for this situation.

In the other goods-producing industries, Quebec's performance was mixed. After a drop in 1976, farm cash receipts rose only slightly in 1977. In the forestry industry, a rise in lumber production more than offset a decrease in pulpwood production. Despite an increase in the total value of mining production, real output in metals decreased.

Services continued to grow in 1977, capturing an even larger share of domestic product; they alone were responsible for the net creation of jobs in 1977. Their share of total employment is now more than 66 per cent in Quebec.

The performance of the Quebec economy slowed considerably after the first quarter. Employment, after increasing considerably in the first quarter, fell marginally in the second quarter, and increased slightly in the third and fourth quarters. For the year as a whole, employment growth was slightly below last year's rate. Thus, the slowdown in labour income growth reflects mainly a decrease in the growth of wages, although the amount of retroactive wage payments fell considerably in 1977 as well.

The rate of growth in consumer spending, as indicated by retail sales, slowed to 7.6 per cent in 1977 from 11 per cent in 1976. The change in volume was negligible as prices in the Montreal consumer price index rose slightly faster than retail sales.

The Atlantic Provinces

The pace of economic activity in the Atlantic region in 1977 was modest. The primary industries had a poor year, while output in the manufacturing sector grew at a rate close to that of the rest of the country. New capital expenditures declined in real terms, and construction activity was down in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. The slowing in output growth was accompanied by a slowdown in income growth, and consumer expenditures in volume terms recorded a slight decline. The production and income performance resulted in slow employment growth and a further rise in the rate of unemployment.

The agricultural sector was marked in 1977 by a reversal of the excellent conditions which prevailed for the potato market in the previous crop year. Potato production and prices were down, and net farm income is estimated to have declined in both Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, while rising somewhat in Nova Scotia. Fishing output increased modestly compared with the previous year, but prices continued to rise and the value of exports of fish products increased. The forestry industry experienced a relatively good year, with some recovery in the market for paper and allied products. However, this industrial sector was adversely affected by the closure of the Labrador Liner-board mill in Newfoundland in the summer. Finally, while each province recorded an increase in the value of its mineral production, only Nova Scotia recorded a healthy increase in real output of coal and gypsum. Copper and zinc production were also up in New Brunswick, reflecting strike recovery in the industry. In Newfoundland, the increase in the value of mineral production reflected price increases as output declined.

The performance of the manufacturing sector was similar to that of the country as a whole, with about the same increase in the value of shipments and a decline in employment. Food and beverages, paper and allied products and resource-processing industries recorded the most improvement among the manufacturing industries, especially in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

The bleak spot of the regional economy in 1977 was undoubtedly the investment picture. The region experienced the worst regional performance in the country, with a sizable decline in real terms in new capital expenditures. Residential construction was hit in each province as shown by the declines in housing starts. Only Prince Edward Island presented a bright business investment picture. Capital expenditures by institutions and governments declined in real terms in each province, except in Prince Edward Island, due to government expenditure restraints.

Reflecting the slowdown in employment growth and wage rates, labour income recorded the slowest increase among regions in 1977. Disposable income, and thereby demand, were helped by intergovernmental transfers. Nevertheless,

there was a slight decline in retail sales in real terms, especially in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Consumer prices did not rise as rapidly in the Atlantic provinces as in the country as a whole.

The unemployment rate averaged 12.7 per cent for the year, an increase of 1.7 percentage points. Employment growth decelerated while labour force growth accelerated. Newfoundland continued to have the highest unemployment rate in the country, as it rose 2.5 percentage points to 16 per cent. In New Brunswick, where there was almost no change in employment, the rate of unemployment increased 2.3 percentage points to 13.4 per cent. Nova Scotia experienced an increase of 1.1 percentage points to 10.7 per cent.

8 Government Sector

Expenditures of both the federal and provincial-local levels of government grew moderately in 1977.⁽¹⁾ Total government revenues increased at a slower rate than in any year since 1963, but revenue growth diverged sharply at the two levels of government. Provincial-local revenues grew at relatively high rates and the deficit decreased substantially while federal revenues increased only slightly and the federal deficit rose sharply. The deficit of the consolidated government sector increased from \$3.4 billion or 1.8 per cent of gross national expenditure (GNE) in 1976 to \$5.6 billion or 2.7 per cent of GNE in 1977.

Deficits and Debt

With the succession of substantial government deficits since 1975, issues relating to deficits and the public debt have received increasing public attention. An historical perspective on deficits and debt introduces this section. Developments in revenues and expenditures of the different levels of government in 1977 are then reviewed.

The deficits incurred since 1975 have resulted, in substantial part, from the operation of the economy at below average levels of activity. The growth of revenues from the existing tax structure has been slowed and, on the expenditure side, unemployment insurance benefits have risen automatically. In addition, particularly at the federal level, taxes have been cut to provide further offsets to recessionary forces. A calculation can be made of the budget balance which would have prevailed, under the existing tax and expenditure structures, had the economy operated at an average level of activity. This provides an estimate of the portion of the deficit that is due to the automatic response of the tax and unemployment insurance systems to current cyclical conditions.

This "cyclically adjusted" budget balance, and the "high employment budget balance" popularized by the United States Council of Economic Advisers, are closely related concepts. Both are attempts to calculate an historical series of budget balances which abstract from cyclical variations in the economy. The cyclically adjusted balance considered here normalizes revenues and unemployment insurance benefits at levels intended to correspond to an "average" level of economic activity, whereas the high employment balance normalizes these budgetary components at levels intended to correspond to a "high employment" level of economic activity. If calculated using comparable methods, the high employment balance could be expected to show a smaller deficit/larger surplus than the cyclically adjusted balance, but the year-to-year changes in the two series could generally be expected to be very similar.

The cyclically adjusted balances should be viewed as a rough indicator. For any year there may be considerable uncertainty as to the precise level of GNP

⁽¹⁾ Unless otherwise indicated, all figures in this chapter are based on National Accounts, calendar year data as opposed to the Public Accounts, fiscal year data published in government financial statements.

and unemployment which should be taken to represent "average" conditions. The revenue which the tax system would yield at some level of GNP different from the actual may be estimated in a variety of ways, each of which gives somewhat different results. In the estimates presented here, average economic conditions are represented by a level of current dollar GNE produced by applying the actual level of prices to a level of real GNE which falls on an estimate of the economy's longer-run trend growth path. The growth path has an average rate of real growth from 1960 to 1975 of about 5 per cent, with some variation to reflect changing trends in labour force increase. Currently, the trend growth rate is assumed to be 4.5 per cent, reflecting the slowing in labour force growth rates. As a reference point, real GNE in 1972 was approximately on this trend growth path. Average labour market conditions are represented by an estimate of the overall unemployment rate which would prevail in any given year if the unemployment rate for adult men in that year were equal to its historical average level. The adjustment of actual revenues to the hypothetical levels corresponding to average economic conditions assumes that federal revenues have an elasticity of 1.3, and revenues of the consolidated government sector an elasticity of 1, to the closing of a cyclical gap between actual and trend levels of GNE. The higher cyclical elasticity factor for federal revenues reflects the higher proportion of cyclically sensitive revenues in total federal revenues. Corporate income taxes, which provide about 15 per cent of federal revenues but 10 per cent of total government revenues, have a tax base which responds sharply to cyclical changes in economic activity. Personal income taxes, which provide about 38 per cent of federal revenues but only 29 per cent of total government revenues, have a high elasticity to cyclical changes in personal income. Several important provincial-local revenue sources, such as property taxes and resource royalties, display little or no cyclical elasticity, and the overall cyclical elasticity of this sector's revenues appears to be well below 1. Cyclically adjusted unemployment insurance benefits are calculated on the basis of an assumed proportional relationship between benefits and the unemployment rate.

Chart 26 shows the actual and cyclically adjusted national accounts budget balances, expressed as percentages of GNP, for the federal and total government sectors from 1960 to 1977. For the total government sector, actual deficits in excess of 2 per cent of GNP occurred during the two periods of substantially below-average activity levels since 1960—the early 1960s and the period since 1975. In both cases, the automatic response of the tax and expenditure systems to below-average levels may be viewed as accounting for the larger portion of the actual deficits. However, the cyclically adjusted balances were also in deficit during both periods, an indication that tax rates and/or expenditure programs had been changed to provide stimulus to the economy in these periods.

At the federal level, both the actual and cyclically adjusted balances have been in much deeper deficit in the 1975-1977 period than during the early 1960s. In the latter period, a considerable portion of the federal deficit is attributable to various explicit measures of stimulus, particularly the major tax cuts introduced in the November, 1974 budget and the further tax cuts introduced in the March, 1977 budget. The net transfer of fiscal resources to the provinces in 1977 was also significant. These factors are reflected in the shifts towards larger deficit in the federal cyclically adjusted balance in 1975 and 1977; the even larger swings in the actual deficits reflect both these discretionary measures of stimulus and the automatic response to below-average economic growth.

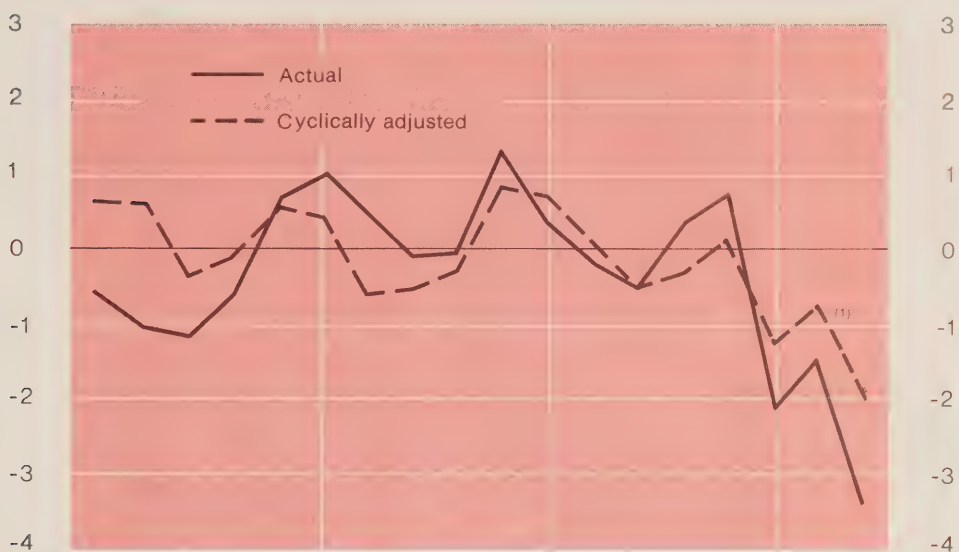
Government Budget Balances as a Percentage of GNE

National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

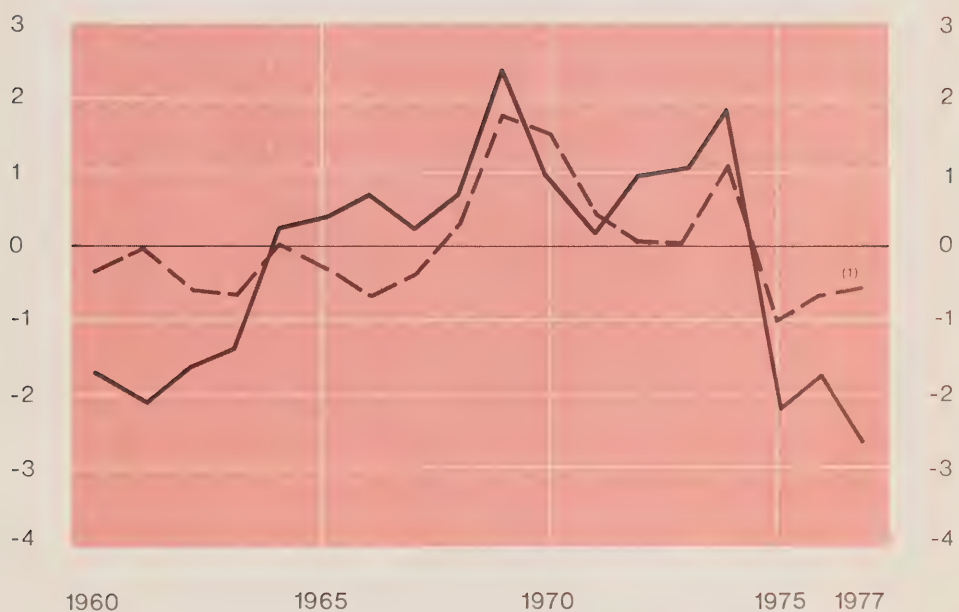
Chart 26

Federal government

Per cent



Total government sector



(1) Expressed as a percentage of cyclically adjusted GNE.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Table 36

Actual and Cyclically Adjusted Budget Balances
Federal and Consolidated Government Sectors
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Actual balances (Surplus or deficit (—))		Cyclically adjusted balances (Surplus or deficit(—))	
	Federal government	All governments	Federal government	All governments
(Millions of dollars)				
1960 to 1970 average	80	115	94	122
1971	— 145	130	43	390
1972	— 566	81	— 571	20
1973	387	1,252	— 511	6
1974	1,083	2,694	182	1,557
1975	— 3,551	— 3,768	— 2,182	— 1,777
1976	— 2,879	— 3,364	— 1,484	— 1,299
1977	— 7,343	— 5,551	— 4,443	— 1,227
(As a percentage of GNE) ⁽¹⁾				
1960 to 1970 average .....	.0	— .1	.2	.0
1971	— .2	.1	.1	.4
1972	— .5	.1	— .5	.0
1973 .....	.3	1.0	— .4	.0
1974 .....	.7	1.8	.1	1.1
1975	— 2.2	— 2.3	— 1.3	— 1.1
1976	— 1.5	— 1.8	— .8	— .7
1977	— 3.5	— 2.7	— 2.1	— .6

⁽¹⁾ Actual balances are taken as a percentage of actual GNE while cyclically adjusted balances are taken as a percentage of cyclically adjusted GNE.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, and Department of Finance estimates.

In 1975 the actual and cyclically adjusted balances of the total government sector shifted towards deficit by somewhat larger amounts than did the federal balances. In 1977 the increase in the actual total government sector deficit was much smaller than the increase in the actual federal deficit. On a cyclically adjusted basis, the total government sector in fact moved to a smaller deficit. In 1975, expansionary fiscal action was taken by a number of provinces as well as by the federal government. In 1977, a policy of deficit reduction by many provincial and local governments which was facilitated by the transfer of fiscal resources from the federal government to the provinces, and the continued increases in oil and gas revenues and in the surplus position of Alberta, led to a sharp reduction in the provincial-local deficit.

The deficits since 1975 have been sufficiently large to cause most measures of government debt to show some increase relative to the size of the economy, although a reversal of this trend may occur at the provincial-local-hospital level in 1977. Data on government liabilities and assets have been added to the set of reference tables included with the *Economic Review*. Tables 37 and 38 provide summary data on government debt, on a variety of bases, expressed both as dollar figures and as ratios to GNP.

Table 37 presents data on federal government debt taken from the federal Public Accounts. Three debt series are shown: (i) Net debt, defined as gross debt less financial assets. Changes in net debt equal budgetary deficits and

surpluses, apart from occasional revaluation adjustments. The financial assets include cash and foreign exchange reserves, loans to federal lending institutions such as the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Export Development Corporation, loans to and equity investments in operating Crown corporations such as CNR, and loans to provinces and foreign governments. (ii) Gross debt, which is a comprehensive measure of federal liabilities and includes, in addition to government bonds, liabilities to federal employee superannuation accounts, outstanding interest and provision for compound and bonus interest on Canada Savings Bonds, accounts payable and outstanding cheques. (iii) Unmatured debt outstanding which is the component of gross debt in the form of marketable bonds, Canada Savings Bonds and treasury bills. Also shown are total interest on the public debt plus other public debt charges such as costs of issuing new loans ("gross public debt charges"), and public debt charges less the return on the investment component of government revenue ("net public debt charges").

Table 37
Federal Government Debt⁽¹⁾
Public Accounts Basis

Year	Net debt	Gross debt	Unmatured debt	Public debt charges	
				Gross	Net
(Millions of dollars)					
1927	2,348	2,726	2,436	130	121
1937	3,084	3,542	3,275	137	126
1947	13,048	17,422	15,364	477	408
1957	11,009	17,792	13,190	534	327
1962	13,227	22,100	16,788	839	531
1967	15,535	28,471	19,479	1,191	671
1972	17,296	41,391	27,164	2,138	1,004
1973	17,120	44,647	28,944	2,321	1,056
1974	18,096	47,317	29,065	2,592	1,103
1975	19,275	52,643	32,958	3,208	1,377
1976	23,296	59,802	37,548	3,955	1,858
1977	29,586	67,075	42,358	4,721	2,228
1978 ^e	40,000	77,800	50,700	5,500	2,800
(Percentage of GNE) ⁽²⁾					
1927	45.6	53.0	47.3	2.5	2.4
1937	66.6	76.4	70.7	3.0	2.7
1947	109.8	146.6	129.3	4.0	3.4
1957	34.3	55.5	41.1	1.7	1.0
1962	33.4	55.7	42.3	2.1	1.3
1967	25.1	46.0	31.5	1.9	1.1
1972	18.3	43.8	28.8	2.3	1.1
1973	16.3	42.4	27.5	2.2	1.0
1974	14.6	38.3	23.5	2.1	0.9
1975	13.1	35.8	22.4	2.2	0.9
1976	14.1	36.1	22.7	2.4	1.1
1977	15.6	35.3	22.3	2.5	1.2
1978 ^e	19.3	37.6	24.4	2.7	1.3

e = Preliminary estimate.

⁽¹⁾ As at March 31 of each year.

⁽²⁾ Calculated using GNE of calendar year preceding the fiscal year end.

Source: *Public Accounts of Canada* and Department of Finance estimates.

While these measures of public debt have all increased substantially in dollar terms over the past 50 years, since the Second World War the general trend has been one of growth at much slower rates than the economy. The last three years have been exceptions to this general trend, but current levels of debt relative to the size of the economy are lower than in the 1960s, and far below the peak ratios reached at the end of the Second World War. While public debt fell relative to the size of the economy up to 1975, public debt charges did not fall to the same extent due to the general upward tendency in average interest rates.

An additional source of information on government debt is the recently published Statistics Canada report on *Annual Flows and Year-end Financial Assets and Liabilities*, which forms part of the Financial Flow Accounts. This report provides coverage of all levels of government but is based on somewhat different concepts than the Public Accounts. Among other differences, it treats government employee superannuation accounts as internal to the government and does not include the liability to such accounts in total liabilities to other economic sectors. At the federal level, liabilities to superannuation accounts amounted to \$14 billion at the close of the 1976-1977 fiscal year. Thus, the summary measure of net federal debt which may be derived from this source, the excess of liabilities over financial assets, is substantially lower than the measure in the federal Public Accounts. Table 38 shows this Financial Flow Accounts summary measure of net debt for the federal and combined provincial-local-hospital levels of government. The more detailed reference tables 59 to 62 include Financial Flow Accounts data on total liabilities and such components as total bonds outstanding, and on total assets and its main components. For both the federal and combined federal-provincial-hospital levels, Table 38 and the reference tables show information on the government sector as defined for purposes of the National Accounts, and on a more broadly defined "government plus enterprises" sector which adds in the excess of liabilities over financial assets of government-owned enterprises.

It should be emphasized that neither the Public Accounts nor the Financial Flow Accounts statements of liabilities and financial assets are comparable to a business balance sheet. No attempt is made in these statements to allow for the value of the physical assets directly owned by the government in question. Expenditures on investment in such assets are treated as current expenditures in calculating the public accounts budget balance of the federal government. Such capital expenditures are in fact of substantial importance, especially at the provincial-local-hospital level.

The measures of federal debt in Table 38, while lower than the measure in Table 37, show the same basic trends of decline relative to GNP from the early 1960s to 1974, followed by a partial unwinding of this decline over the last three years. The ratio to GNP of the measure of provincial-local-hospital sector debt, and of the debt of these governments plus their enterprises, is much more stable over the period for which these data are available. At the level of individual provinces, there can of course be considerable divergence around the debt-to-GNP trend for the total provincial-local-hospital sector.

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements

The revenues and expenditures of the federal governments and revenues of provincial governments have been affected by the new system of federal-provincial fiscal arrangements which came into effect April 1, 1977. Under the previous arrangements, the federal government made contributions to the provinces based on 50:50 cost-sharing formulae for hospital insurance, medical care insurance and post-secondary education, the three "established

Table 38
Excess of Liabilities over Financial Assets
Financial Flow Accounts Basis

Year	Federal government	Federal government plus enterprises ⁽¹⁾	Provincial and local governments and hospitals sector	PLH governments plus enterprises ⁽²⁾
(Millions of dollars)				
1961	7,823	12,670	4,700	9,890
1966	7,462	12,619	7,983	16,280
1971	6,805	12,955	12,546	26,790
1972	7,259	13,418	14,315	29,924
1973	6,711	13,252	15,406	33,140
1974	6,075	13,326	16,372	37,548
1975	9,854	17,696	19,535	45,821
1976	13,103	22,022	23,629	53,985
1977 ^e	20,500		24,700	
(Percentage of GNE)				
1961	19.7	32.0	11.9	24.9
1966	12.1	20.4	12.9	26.3
1971	7.2	13.7	13.3	28.4
1972	6.9	12.8	13.6	28.4
1973	5.4	10.7	12.5	26.8
1974	4.1	9.1	11.1	25.5
1975	6.0	10.7	11.8	27.7
1976	6.9	11.6	12.4	28.4
1977 ^e	9.9		11.9	

e = Department of Finance preliminary estimate, does not allow for revaluation effects on assets or liabilities.

⁽¹⁾ Includes the federal government, exchange fund, non-financial government enterprises and public financial institutions.

⁽²⁾ Includes provincial governments, local governments, hospitals, non-financial government enterprises, and public financial institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Volume II, Cat. 13-563.

programs". The federal contribution under medicare was made via cash transfers while the hospital insurance contribution was in cash for all provinces except Quebec, which received its share of costs via a tax transfer of 16 personal income tax points with the remainder in cash. The federal share of post-secondary education costs was paid to provinces by the transfer of 4.357 personal income tax points and 1 corporate tax point, equalization and revenue guarantee payments associated with these tax transfers, and a further cash payment to cover the remainder of the federal share.

Under the new Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, federal contributions are no longer tied to the costs of the three established programs. These transfers take the following form:

1. A transfer of 13.5 points of federal basic tax and 1 corporate income tax point, which are equalized to the national average yield. Since the provinces already received 4.357 personal income tax points and 1 corporate income tax point under the former post-secondary education arrangements, the additional tax room for provinces amounts to 9.143 personal income tax points.

2. A basic cash payment equal to one-half the federal contribution to the established programs in the base year (1975-1976), escalated by a three-year moving average in the growth of GNP.
3. A levelling adjustment under which provinces with a per capita federal contribution below the national average in the base year will be raised to the average over three years, while those provinces above the national average will have their payments reduced to the average over five years.
4. Transitional adjustment payments which will be made to ensure that the value of the tax points plus equalization for each province will at least equal the value of the basic cash payment.

The effect of the new arrangements on government accounts is to lower federal personal income tax revenues by the value of the additional tax transfers and raise provincial personal income tax revenues by a similar amount. On a calendar year assessment basis, the additional provincial tax revenue has been estimated at about \$1.3 billion in 1977. Cash transfers under the new system are less than the old shared-cost contributions, giving rise to a saving on the expenditure side of the federal budget of about \$600 million for calendar year 1977.

Provinces had to adjust their tax rates to incorporate the additional 9.143 points of personal income tax. For the nine provinces under the federal Tax Collection Agreements, which specify their tax rates as a percentage of federal basic tax, the rates had to be increased further since federal basic tax was lowered by the tax transfer. For example, in the case of a province which had previously levied personal income taxes equal to 30.5 per cent of federal basic tax, an increase in the provincial rate to 44 per cent of the new federal basic tax would leave the sum of federal and provincial tax paid by individuals in that province unchanged.

Federal Government

The federal government's National Accounts deficit rose by \$4.5 billion to more than \$7 billion in 1977, largely reflecting the extremely low level of revenue growth experienced in the year.

Absolute declines were recorded in personal direct taxes and in the oil export charge and gasoline excise tax areas. Investment income was the only revenue

Table 39

Federal Government Revenue, Expenditure and Net Position
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Revenue	Change from previous period	Expenditure	Change from previous period	Surplus or deficit (—)	Change in position
	(\$ m)	(%)	(\$ m)	(%)	(\$ m)	(\$ m)
1972	19,560	13.5	20,126	15.8	— 566	— 421
1973	22,809	16.6	22,422	11.4	387	953
1974	29,948	31.3	28,865	28.7	1,083	696
1975	31,927	6.6	35,478	22.9	— 3,551	— 4,634
1976	35,947	12.6	38,826	9.4	— 2,879	672
1977	36,509	1.6	43,852	12.9	— 7,343	— 4,464

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

source showing a relatively high growth with an increase of 17 per cent. Postal rate increases, effective September 1, 1976 and March 1, 1977, reduced the Post Office deficit by over 30 per cent. This was one of the main reasons for the high growth of this revenue category.

Revenues from personal direct taxes were affected by the absence of growth in unemployment insurance contributions and, more substantially, by the 3.6 per cent drop in personal income tax collections in 1977. The unemployment insurance contribution rate was reduced from \$1.65 to \$1.50 per \$100 of weekly insurable earnings as of January 1, 1977. The new federal-provincial fiscal arrangements reduced federal personal income tax assessments by some \$1.3 billion in 1977, and the tax reductions announced by the Minister of Finance in his March 31, 1977 budget cut federal tax assessments by a further \$520 million.

In the absence of the transfer of tax points to the provinces and of the March, 1977 budget measures, federal income tax revenues would have increased by about 9 per cent. This growth rate of revenues adjusted for 1977 tax reductions may be compared with a growth rate of 10.4 per cent for the National Accounts categories of personal income to which income for tax purposes can be related. The lower rate of increase of the adjusted revenue series than of the tax base results from the larger increase in the indexation factor than in per taxpayer income in 1977.

Table 40
Federal Government Revenue
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1976	1977	Change
	(\$ millions)		(%)
Revenue			
Direct taxes—persons			
Personal income taxes	14,487	13,971	− 3.6
Employer/employee contributions to government pension funds	1,110	1,230	10.8
Employer/employee unemployment insurance contributions	2,508	2,518	0.4
Total	18,105	17,719	− 2.1
Direct taxes—corporations	5,756	5,642	− 2.0
Indirect taxes			
Sales and other excise taxes	4,345	4,770	9.8
Oil export charge	700	548	− 21.7
Gasoline excise tax	634	585	− 7.7
Custom duties	2,014	2,235	11.0
Excise duties	823	886	7.7
Other	42	65	54.8
Total indirect taxes	8,558	9,089	6.2
Investment income	2,517	2,945	17.0
Other revenue	1,011	1,114	10.2
Total revenue	35,947	36,509	1.6

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

Indexation raised exemption levels and rate brackets by 8.6 per cent in 1977. An approximate measure of income per taxpayer, based on National Accounts and labour force data, increased by only 7.2 per cent. The progressive structure of the income tax raises the ratio of tax to total income as long as the taxpayer's income increases at a higher rate than the indexation factor. Prior to indexation, this ratio tended to increase markedly each year and, in the absence of tax cuts, revenue growth was much higher than income growth. It is estimated that in the absence of tax cuts and of indexation, federal income tax revenue growth would have been close to 16 per cent in 1977. When per taxpayer income increases are lower than the increase in exemption levels and tax rate brackets due to indexation, the progressive structure of the tax results in a decrease in the ratio of tax to income and, thus, in a lower rate of increase in tax revenue than in the tax base. On average, per capita income tends to rise somewhat faster than prices. However, the indexation factor reflects the rise in prices over the period ending in September of the year prior to the taxation year to which it applies, thus the indexation factor lags behind the current rate of inflation. When inflation is decelerating, the indexation factor will thus tend to be high relative to current per capita income growth, lowering revenue growth relative to income growth.

Revisions to National Accounts historical data on personal income for the 1971-1975 period, released by Statistics Canada in 1976 and 1977, have significantly changed perceptions of the "elasticity" of the personal income tax, i.e., of the amount by which tax revenues will grow from one year to the next for a given rate of growth in income subject to tax, assuming no change in the tax structure. The levels and annual growth rate of "wages, salaries and supplementary labour income", which is by far the largest element of income for tax purposes, as published prior to the June, 1976 revision, prior to the June, 1977 revision, and currently, are shown in Table 41.

The successive upward historical revisions to the estimated amounts of income subject to tax, when combined with the known levels of tax revenue, have resulted in successive shifts in the estimated historical relationships between tax revenue and income which are used as a basis for revenue forecasting and longer-term revenue projections. Last year's *Economic Review*, May, 1977, referred to an estimate of 1.4 as the year-to-year elasticity which might apply under circumstances in which per capita income growth exceeded the increase in the indexation factor by a normal margin of about 2 percentage points. On the basis of the latest published data, the estimated elasticity under such

Table 41
Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income⁽¹⁾
Successive National Accounts Estimates

As published in:	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
March, 1976:.....\$ million	52,299	58,256	66,053	77,155	87,949	
% change	9.8	11.4	13.4	16.8	14.0	
March, 1977:.....\$ million	52,436	58,549	67,450	79,723	91,912	105,827
% change	10.1	11.7	15.2	18.2	15.3	15.1
March, 1978:.....\$ million	52,436	58,549	67,849	81,289	94,898	109,107
% change	10.1	11.7	15.9	19.8	16.7	15.0

⁽¹⁾ Includes military pay and allowances.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, various issues.

conditions has been revised to about 1.3. As discussed earlier, the year-to-year elasticity can fall to or below 1 under conditions in which per capita income growth is below the increase in the indexation factor.

Corporate income tax liabilities declined by 2 per cent in 1977 despite an 11.4 per cent increase in corporate profits. This is due in part to the tax reductions in the March 31, 1977 budget. Tax relief in respect of business inventories, increases in the rate of investment tax credit for designated regions, and increased depletion allowances for frontier petroleum and gas production reduced corporate tax liabilities by some \$300 million in 1977.

A decline in gasoline excise tax revenues and the continuing drop in oil export charge revenues led to the relatively low 6.2 per cent growth rate of indirect taxes. The growth of sales and other excise taxes approached 10 per cent and customs duties increased 11 per cent.

Total federal expenditures increased by 12.9 per cent in 1977. In spite of the reduction in certain components of transfers to provinces due to the new federal-provincial fiscal arrangements, total transfers to other levels of govern-

Table 42
Federal Government Expenditure
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1976	1977	Change
	(\$ millions)		(%)
Goods and services	9,711	11,002	13.3
Transfers to persons			
Family allowances	1,942	2,084	7.3
OAS-GIS benefits	4,305	4,692	9.0
Unemployment insurance benefits	3,359	3,927	16.9
Direct job creation	107	314	193.5
Other	1,729	1,957	13.2
Total transfers to persons	11,442	12,974	13.4
Subsidies			
Oil import compensation	1,054	923	- 12.4
Other	1,473	1,529	3.8
Total subsidies	2,527	2,452	- 3.0
Capital assistance	316	362	14.6
Transfers to non-residents	535	622	16.3
Interest on the public debt	4,519	5,111	13.1
Transfers to other levels of government			
Canada Assistance Plan	970	978	0.8
Revenue guarantee	464	977	110.6
Other taxation agreement payments	2,380	2,640	10.9
Established programs financing	3,494	3,470	- 0.7
Extended health care	—	350	—
Other	1,192	1,541	29.3
Total transfers to other levels of government	8,500	9,956	17.1
Gross capital formation	1,276	1,373	7.6
Total expenditure	38,826	43,852	12.9

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001 and unpublished data.

ment increased 17.1 per cent. Federal expenditures, excluding transfers to other levels of government, increased 11.8 per cent.

Expenditures on current goods and services rose 13.3 per cent. Within this total, defence spending increased 14.7 per cent, reflecting the stepping up of the equipment procurement program. Non-defence spending increased 12.6 per cent.

The 13.4 per cent growth in transfers to persons reflects not only the substantial rise in unemployment insurance benefits but also increased expenditures under direct employment programs. Transfers to non-residents principally reflect the international assistance payments made by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Although interest-bearing debt increased 17.3 per cent over the course of calendar year 1977 from \$58.5 billion to \$68.6 billion, interest on the public debt rose 13.1 per cent. This reflected the decline in short-term interest rates during the year.

The 17.1 per cent growth in transfers to other levels of government has already been noted. Expenditure reductions resulting from the new federal-provincial fiscal arrangements are reflected in the lack of any growth in the total transfers under the three established programs—hospital insurance, medicare, and post-secondary education. Revenue guarantee payments, which more than doubled in 1977, were a significant factor in the overall growth. Another factor contributing to higher transfers was the introduction of the Extended Health Care program, although the \$350 million expenditure on this program does not entirely represent new program costs as there were some partially offsetting reductions in other programs including the Canada Assistance Plan. Other programs involving higher transfers were bilingualism grants to the provinces and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation's sewage treatment and urban renewal expenditures.

Federal expenditure growth in calendar year 1977, as measured in the National Accounts, was increased by the 17.1 per cent rise in transfers to other levels of government, which reflected a number of non-recurring factors, and by the 16.9 per cent increase in unemployment insurance benefits which reflected a cyclical increase in unemployment. Total National Accounts expenditures excluding these two categories increased by 11.1 per cent. The federal government uses a different measure of expenditure in setting its spending control target: the sum of budgetary expenditures and non-budgetary loans, investments and advances, as measured on a Public Accounts basis for the fiscal year. The target for fiscal year 1977-1978 is 8.2 per cent; adjustment for the expenditure savings resulting from the new federal-provincial fiscal arrangements would raise this figure to just under 10 per cent.

Table 43 relates the National Accounts balance to the government's overall financial activity. It shows the other financial transactions involved in arriving at the federal government's total financial requirements, together with debt transactions and their impact on the government's cash balances.

Financial transactions not included in the National Accounts balance had little impact on financial requirements in 1977, as the additional requirements arising from loans, investments and advances were offset by the source of funds provided by the difference between the cash and accrual bases.

Table 43
Federal Government Financial Transactions
Extended National Accounts Presentation

	1976	1977
	(\$ millions)	
National Income and Expenditure Accounts deficit.....	- 2,879	- 7,343
Loans and other transactions		
Loans to lending institutions.....	- 1,571	- 1,254
Other loans, investments and advances	- 464	- 458
Total loans, investments and advances	- 2,035	- 1,712
Cash vs. accrual ⁽¹⁾	365	1,850
Other transactions	316	- 296
Net source or requirement (-).....	- 1,354	- 158
Total financial requirements		
(Excl. foreign exchange transactions).....	- 4,233	- 7,501
Foreign exchange transactions ⁽²⁾	- 552	986
Total financial requirements	- 4,785	- 6,515
Unmatured debt transactions ⁽³⁾	4,205	8,131
Change in cash balance ⁽³⁾	- 580	1,616
Level of cash balance at end of period.....	3,128	4,744

⁽¹⁾ In arriving at the national accounts surplus or deficit, certain items such as corporate income tax liabilities and public debt charges are calculated on an accrual basis. This adjustment is required to convert the transaction to a cash basis.

⁽²⁾ Source/requirement (-).

⁽³⁾ Increase/decrease (-).

Note: The national accounts income and expenditure balances are subject to revision, and the loans and other transactions series are derived from unaudited monthly data. Any imprecision in these items would also affect the residually determined cash vs. accruals series.

Source: Department of Finance.

Net debt transactions over the course of the year raised \$8.1 billion, compared with the total financial requirements, excluding foreign exchange transactions, of \$7.5 billion. Together with the \$1 billion source of Canadian funds resulting from foreign exchange transactions, this led to an increase in cash balances of \$1.6 billion to a level of \$4.7 billion by year end.

Debt Management

The net new funds raised by the federal government in 1977 were nearly twice the amount raised in 1976. The government continued to concentrate on the issue of marketable securities, reflecting the policy of de-emphasizing the relative importance of Canada Savings Bonds (CSBs) and increasing the importance of marketable securities as sources of new funds. The proportion of CSBs outstanding to total Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities fell to 36.5 per cent in 1977 from 39.4 per cent in 1976 and 41.7 per cent in 1975.

The government was able to carry out this comparatively large debt program in a relatively stable market environment. A good supply of investment funds was available throughout the year and average yields on outstanding longer-term marketable securities rose marginally while money market yields fell substantially. The favourable environment resulted from weaker demands for funds from the private sector and a relatively high level of personal savings. Good receptions were accorded Government of Canada marketable security issues, and investors outside the banking system were major supporters. The non-

bank general public purchased 55 per cent or \$3.5 billion of net new federal issues. Their holdings of outstanding bonds and treasury bills as a share of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities rose to 37.5 per cent in 1977 from 31.4 per cent in 1976 and 26.4 per cent in 1975.

On seven occasions during 1977, including three occasions when bond issues matured, the government raised new funds through bond offerings. In total, approximately \$4 billion net new cash was raised, and each offering comprised short, medium and long-term tranches. As in 1976, about 36 per cent of the bonds sold were in the form of tranches with terms to maturity exceeding 10 years. As a result, the average term to maturity of government debt rose to 5 years by the end of 1977, an improvement from 4.6 and 3.9 years at the end of 1976 and 1975 respectively.

On four of the issue dates the government offered a tranche of about 10 years to maturity, a term that had not been made available for many years by borrowers in Canada. This move may have helped to re-establish this segment in the Canadian capital market.

Over the year, 90- and 180-day treasury bills were offered at each weekly auction in amounts to roll over maturing bills and to add, initially \$30 million, and after four increments, \$50 million per week. Of particular note was the regularization of the one-year treasury bill auction to every four weeks rather than every calendar quarter as had been the case. In total, \$2.5 billion in new funds was raised through the issue of treasury bills. Through these substantial additions to outstanding bills the government was able to continue development of this market. Treasury bills are now very competitive in yield with other short-term money market securities. In addition to the captive demand in the banking system for treasury bills to meet statutory secondary reserve ratio

Table 44
Outstanding Government of Canada
Direct and Guaranteed Securities

	December 31, 1976		December 31, 1977	
	(\$ billions)	(%)	(\$ billions)	(%)
Treasury bills	7.8	18.6	10.3	20.5
Marketable bonds.....	17.7	42.0	21.6	43.0
Canada Savings Bonds	16.6	39.4	18.3	36.5
Total.....	42.2	100.0	50.2	100.0

Non-bank General Public Holdings of Government
of Canada Direct and Guaranteed Securities

	December 31, 1976		December 31, 1977	
	(\$ billions)	(%)	(\$ billions)	(%)
Treasury bills ..	1.4	5.8	2.7	9.2
Marketable bonds.....	6.2	25.6	8.3	28.3
Canada Savings Bonds ..	16.6	68.6	18.3	62.5
Total	24.2	100.0	29.3	100.0

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly.

requirements, a broad investor demand outside the banking system has developed. This is shown by the substantial increase in holdings of treasury bills by the non-bank general public which rose from \$1.4 billion in 1976 to \$2.7 billion in 1977.

The 1977 CSB campaign met its sales objectives, with gross sales totalling \$2.7 billion. The new series of bonds carried coupon rates of 7 per cent for the first year and 8.25 per cent for each of the remaining eight years, giving an average annual interest return to maturity of 8.06 per cent based on annual compounding of interest. After allowing for redemptions, the amount of bonds outstanding increased by \$2.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1977 and by \$1.7 billion over the whole year.

The composition of the outstanding debt as well as the composition of the holders of such debt are shown in Table 44.

Provincial and Local Governments

With revenues increasing at a 16.1 per cent rate, the provincial-local sector of government experienced a \$2.2 billion reduction in the National Accounts deficit, which narrowed from \$2.7 billion in 1976 to \$.5 billion in 1977.

For provincial governments alone, the net position shifted from a deficit of \$1.4 billion in 1976 to a surplus of \$.3 billion, but this move towards surplus was not experienced by all provinces. National accounts data on provincial revenues and expenditures for individual provinces are not available for recent years, but provincial budget estimates give a measure of the situation in each province. These estimates and other current information indicate that in the fiscal year 1977-1978, the surplus in Alberta increased substantially reflecting higher natural resource revenues. Quebec experienced a significant reduction in deficit. Most other provinces appear to have experienced deficits whose levels were either about the same as or somewhat greater than the levels experienced in the previous fiscal year.

As discussed in preceding sections, the new federal-provincial fiscal arrangements added substantially to provincial revenue growth in 1977. The new arrangements raised provincial personal income tax revenues by some \$1.3 billion, while lowering revenues in the form of transfers from the federal

Table 45
Provincial and Local Government Revenues, Expenditures and Net Position⁽¹⁾
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

Year	Revenues	Change from previous period	Expenditures	Change from previous period	Surplus or deficit (-)	Change in position
	(\$ millions)	(%)	(\$ millions)	(%)	(\$ millions)	(\$ millions)
1971	20,939	13.2	21,942	14.6	- 1,003	- 350
1972	23,160	10.6	23,886	8.9	- 726	227
1973	26,420	14.1	27,024	13.1	- 604	122
1974	32,540	23.2	32,700	21.0	- 160	444
1975	37,633	15.7	39,845	21.9	- 2,212	- 2,052
1976	42,871	13.9	45,526	14.3	- 2,655	- 443
1977	49,780	16.1	50,249	10.4	- 469	2,180

⁽¹⁾ Includes hospital sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Table 46

Provincial and Local Government Revenues⁽¹⁾
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1976	1977	Change
	(\$ millions)		(%)
Direct taxes—persons			
Personal income tax	6,652	9,043	35.9
Other	1,341	1,446	7.8
Total	7,993	10,489	31.2
Direct taxes—corporations	2,151	2,288	6.4
Indirect taxes			
Retail sales tax	4,467	4,924	10.2
Tobacco tax	388	472	21.6
Gasoline tax	1,566	1,629	4.0
Property tax	5,979	6,716	12.3
Other	3,507	3,884	10.7
Total	15,907	17,625	10.8
Transfers from persons	1,454	1,581	8.7
Investment income			
Natural resource royalties	2,300	2,712	17.9
Other	2,234	2,531	13.3
Total	4,534	5,243	15.6
Transfers from federal government	8,500	9,956	17.1
Capital consumption allowances	2,332	2,598	11.4
Total revenues	42,871	49,780	16.1

⁽¹⁾ Includes hospital sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Government Finance*, Cat. 68-001.

Table 47

Provincial and Local Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1976	1977	Change
	(\$ millions)		(%)
Goods and services	28,872	31,450	8.9
Transfers to persons	6,972	7,985	14.5
Subsidies and capital assistance	980	1,039	6.0
Debt interest	3,455	3,879	12.3
Gross fixed capital formation	5,247	5,896	12.4
Total expenditures	45,526	50,249	10.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Table 48
Requirements and Borrowing of Provincial-Local
Governments and Associated Enterprises

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(\$ millions)			
<i>Requirements</i>				
Provincial-local government deficit	- 160	- 2,222	- 2,655	- 469
Enterprise-capital investment	3,594	5,888	6,112	7,180
Less gross internal savings	904	574	1,095	1,450
Requirements	- 2,690	- 5,314	- 5,017	- 5,730
Non-budgetary requirements	- 2,620	- 1,967	- 3,314	- 2,551
Total borrowing requirements	- 5,470	9,503	10,986	8,750
<i>Borrowing</i>				
Bonds issued to CPP investment fund	1,232	1,390	1,508	1,643
Other bonds issued in Canada	1,988	3,466	3,483	4,335
Foreign bond issues	1,639	3,350	5,101	2,922
Total bonds	4,859	8,206	10,092	8,900
Bank loans	323	595	391	- 300
Short-term paper	- 74	312	- 218	- 100
Federal and other loans	362	390	721	250
Total borrowing	5,470	9,503	10,986	8,750

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Cat. 13-202; Bank of Canada; and Department of Finance.

government by some \$600 million. The increase in total revenues was also buoyed by continuing growth of provincial natural resource royalties. Price increases for oil and natural gas along with booming sales of Crown exploration leases resulted in an 18 per cent increase in royalty revenues in 1977. Discretionary provincial tax measures gave rise to a net increase of less than \$200 million in 1977. The difference between the partial-year effect of tax increases introduced in 1976 and their first full-year impact in 1977 accounted for about a 1.4 per cent increase in revenues.

Expenditures of provincial and local governments continued to decelerate in 1977, registering a 10.4 per cent increase compared with 14.3 per cent the previous year. Transfer payments to persons and interest on the public debt increased more than total expenditures. With higher levels of unemployment, provincial social assistance costs have risen 12.2 per cent. Other transfers, mainly grants to universities, increased 16 per cent. Expenditures on goods and services, which were particularly influenced by general policies of expenditure restraint, increased 8.9 per cent. The second year of anti-inflation wage guidelines resulted in much lower wage increases in 1977 while provincial and municipal governments, school boards and hospitals held employment growth to 1.7 per cent. The inclusion in the 1976 base of the large retroactive wage payments made that year was also a factor tending to lower the percentage growth rate in 1977.

Total borrowings of provincial and local governments and their enterprises were reduced substantially from record 1976 levels. As deficits and non-budgetary requirements declined, borrowing in 1977 amounted to \$8.8 billion compared with almost \$11 billion the previous year. Requirements continued to be dominated by the financing of capital investment by enterprises whose debt

is guaranteed by provinces. This capital investment, which consists mainly of energy investment of provincially owned electric utilities, has doubled since 1974.

Although some of this investment is financed by internal funds such as the net profits earned by utilities, the capital market borrowings have generally increased in line with investment. In 1976, however, provincial enterprises, particularly Hydro-Québec, borrowed more than their immediate investment requirements and built up cash reserves by over \$1.7 billion. In 1977 the increase in cash returned to the more normal level of \$500 million. This largely accounts for the decrease from \$3.3 billion to \$2.6 billion in non-budgetary requirements which include mortgage and other lending and the increase in other financial assets such as cash reserves.

Provincial-local borrowing in 1977 relied less on foreign currency bond issues. After a record of \$5.1 billion in 1976, foreign borrowings declined in 1977 to \$2.9 billion. The Canadian bond market provided \$4.3 billion in new funds in 1977, about \$800 million more than in each of the two previous years.

9 Financial Developments

Borrowing by non-financial sectors increased only marginally in 1977 but an important shift towards more long-term financing took place. There were large increases in mortgage borrowing and federal financing but provincial and local governments borrowed less than in 1976. Finally an important reduction occurred in net loans to non-residents by the chartered banks. The differential between the return on bonds issued in Canada and abroad was narrower in 1977 than in recent years. Funds provided to Canadians by non-residents declined dramatically and as a result borrowing in Canada increased as a proportion of GNP.

Interest Rates and Monetary Policy

Throughout 1977, the Bank of Canada continued to pursue its policy of controlling the growth of the money supply in relation to pre-announced targets. Currency outside banks and demand deposits (M1) increased by 11.9 per cent from December, 1976 to December, 1977.

Monetary growth was sluggish in the early part of 1977, and remained below the lower limit of the desired 8 to 12 per cent range. At that time, the effects of the November and December reductions in the Bank Rate had not yet been completely felt by the system. In a further effort to stimulate the growth of the money supply and to accommodate a reasonable rate of economic growth, the Bank of Canada reduced the Bank Rate from 8½ per cent to 8 per cent on February 1 and from 8 per cent to 7½ per cent on May 9. On these occasions, the monetary authorities believed that short-term rates could be reduced without causing undue acceleration of the money supply and its inflationary consequences. At the time of the February Bank Rate reduction, the secondary reserve ratio of the chartered banks was also reduced from 5.5 per cent to 5 per cent. This allowed the banks to reduce their holdings of treasury bills and use these funds for the expansion of other assets.

Following these measures, there was a substantial growth of the money supply during May and June and M1 moved within the target range. Monetary growth continued at a satisfactory pace for several months and in October the Bank of Canada felt that conditions were appropriate for a reduction in the target range of growth. From a base of June, 1977, the new target range would allow an expansion of M1 of at least 7 per cent but no more than 11 per cent. M1 grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 11.6 per cent between the June base and the end of the year.

Administered rates and money market rates fell during the first half of the year in line with the Bank Rate reductions. The chartered bank prime rate moved from 9¼ per cent in January to 8¼ per cent in June. Treasury bill rates declined by over 100 basis points during the first six months of 1977, to a rate of 7.07 per cent at tender at the end of June. Other money market rates showed a parallel decline.

Money Supply

Currency and demand deposits (Monthly)

Chart 27



(1) The parallel bands are two per cent on either side of a trend line depicting a 9 per cent increase in M1. This conforms more closely than the cone-shaped targets to the framework used by the Bank of Canada in analyzing monetary developments.

Source: Bank of Canada.

Short-term rates fluctuated in the second half of the year but, on average, moved slightly above the June level, under the influence of sharply rising U.S. short-term rates. The Bank of Canada provided higher excess reserves, on average, during this period to mitigate the rise. The upward trend was less evident in the treasury bill market where the Bank of Canada intervened by purchasing securities when upward pressure on short-term rates was felt.

Long-term Interest Rates

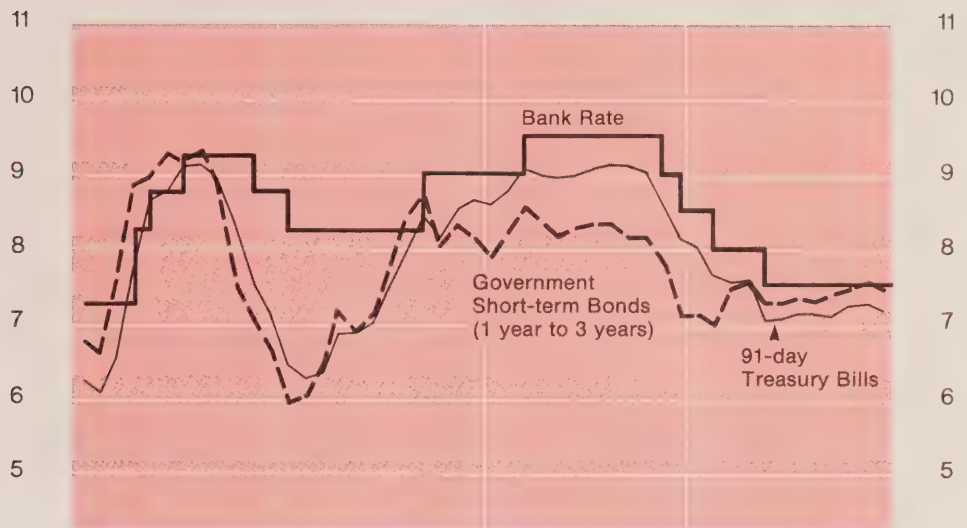
As with the Bank Rate and other interest rates in the economy, long-term rates fell late in 1976. Most rates then fluctuated at a fairly stable level throughout 1977.

Canadian bond rates moved up slightly at the beginning of the year and then reversed this trend at the end of the first quarter, under the influence of similar movements in U.S. long-term rates and the February and May reductions in the Bank Rate. Rates stabilized, or increased slightly, after mid-year. Yields on Government of Canada bonds of 10 years and over increased 30 basis points during the year to 8.77 per cent, while other bond yields increased by smaller amounts. The differential with comparable bond yields in the United States narrowed significantly late in 1976 and decreased further in 1977, reducing the incentive for Canadians to borrow abroad and for non-residents to invest in Canada.

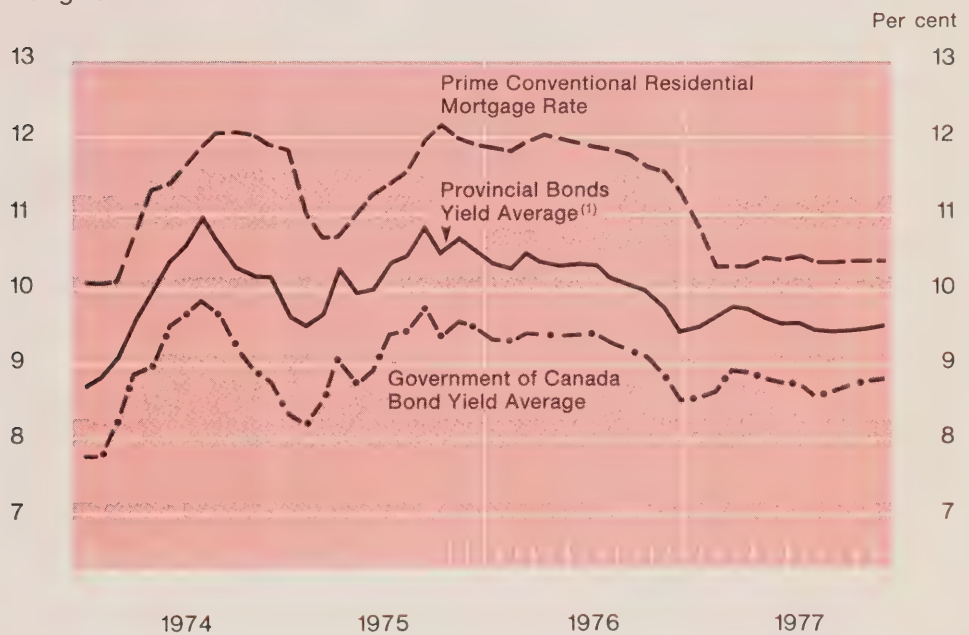
Selected Interest Rates (Monthly)

Chart 28

Short-term



Long-term



⁽¹⁾ McLeod, Young, Weir and Co. Ltd., 10 provincial bonds yield average.

Source: Bank of Canada.

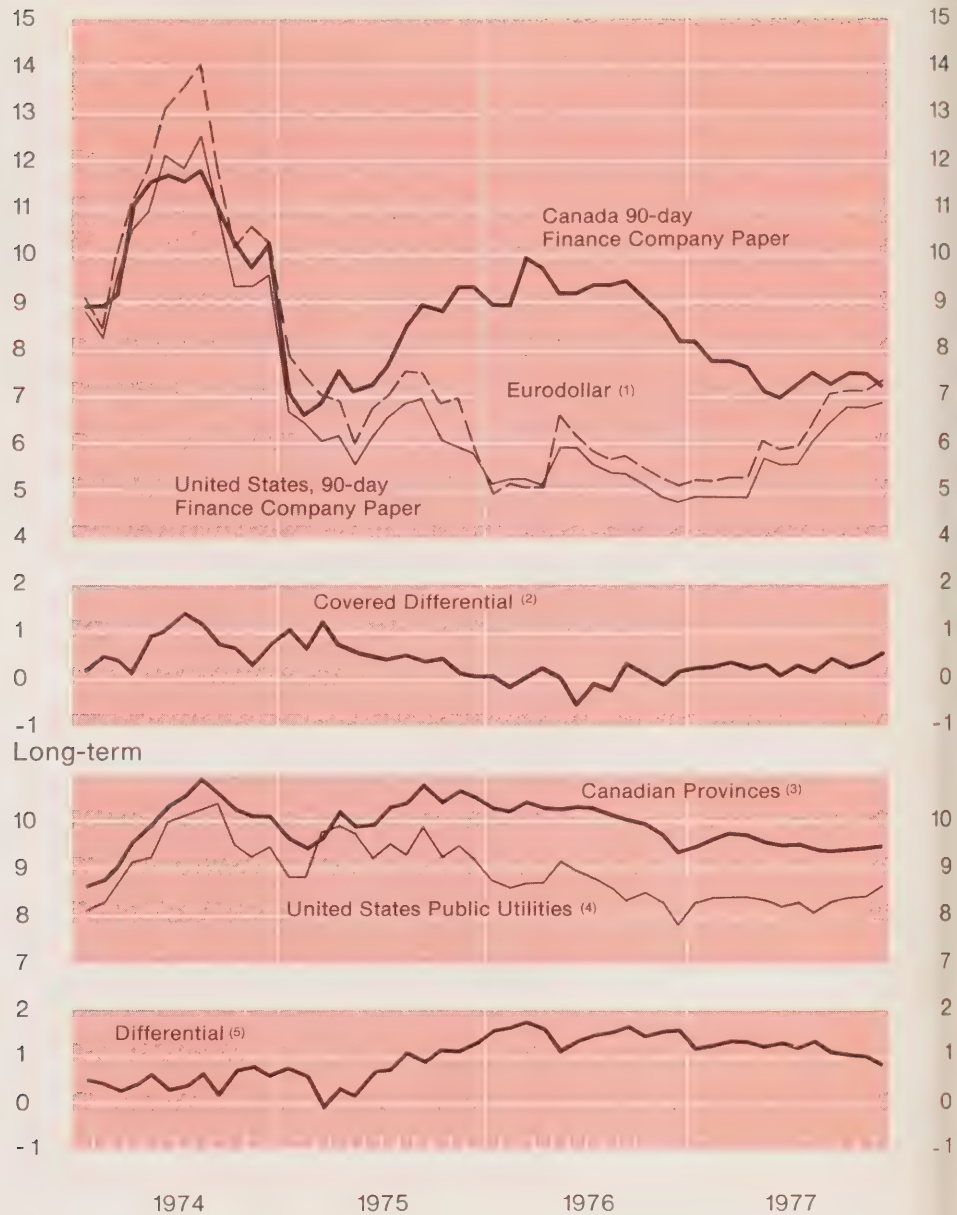
International Interest Rate Comparison

(Monthly)

Short-term

Per cent

Chart 29



(1) Salomon Brothers, three-month Eurodollar rate.

(2) Canada 90-day finance company paper yield less than the U.S. 90-day finance company yield corrected for the cost of forward cover.

+ indicates that the covered differential is favourable to capital inflows into Canada.

(3) McLeod, Young, Weir and Co. Ltd., 10 provincial bonds yield average.

(4) Salomon Brothers, Aa utility bonds.

(5) Average yield on Canadian provincial bonds minus average yield on U.S. public utility long-term bonds.

Source: Bank of Canada.

Mortgage rates, on the other hand, continued to fall sharply in response to the reductions in the Bank Rate in December, 1976 and February, 1977. The continuing high demand for mortgages in the spring led institutions to bid aggressively for five-year deposit funds. Their financing costs prevented mortgage rates and rates on other five-year instruments from adjusting to the decline in the Bank Rate in May or the downward trend in long-term rates experienced in the spring and summer. At the end of the year, mortgage rates were about 100 basis points lower than in late 1976. The rate on trust company five-year guaranteed investment certificates (GIC) exhibited the same movement as mortgage rates, although their decline over the year was only 80 basis points. On average, the spread between GIC rates and conventional mortgage rates was 27 basis points below the 1976 margin, the second lowest in the last decade.

Credit Expansion

Non-financial sector borrowings increased by less than \$1 billion to \$42.7 billion in 1977, compared to a \$10.1 billion increase in 1976. Total public and private borrowing changed little in 1977, but important shifts occurred within those sectors.

In the public sector, federal borrowing almost doubled to \$8.1 billion, but this increase was offset by important reductions in financing by other public entities. Municipal borrowing was the lowest in five years, while provinces raised less than in either 1975 or 1976 as the provincial-local sector moved towards surplus and some larger borrowers ran down liquid assets accumulated in 1976.

In the private sector, a \$3.3 billion increment in mortgage borrowing was partially offset by a smaller consumer credit flow. Total funds raised were also greatly affected by a \$2 billion reduction in net loans by chartered banks to non-residents. The large mortgage flows were influenced more by refinancing of existing housing than by new housing. Borrowing by non-financial business increased modestly in 1977.

The lending of non-residents to Canadians declined by \$3.5 billion in 1977. Consequently, total borrowing in Canada was 17.7 per cent of GNP, a second consecutive increase, but still below the recent peak established in 1974.

An important shift also occurred in the maturity of the new debt raised in 1977. Short-term financing represented only one-third of total borrowing by non-financial sectors, the lowest ratio in a decade. Particularly noticeable were the large increases in mortgage lending and equity financing and important declines in most loan categories.

The reduction in loan demand implies that the borrowing/GNP ratio of Table 49 understates the activity in financial markets where a higher proportion of total borrowing was done.

Securities Market

The relatively modest increase in total borrowing in 1977 was also reflected in a relatively small increase in the supply of securities. While total securities offered increased by \$1.8 billion to \$19.4 billion in 1977, acquisitions by non-residents fell by \$3.5 billion to \$6 billion and purchases by Canadians increased \$5.4 billion to \$13.4 billion. These acquisitions as a proportion of GNP increased from 4.2 per cent to 6.5 per cent, 0.2 percentage points above the previous peak established in 1974.

Canadian borrowing in foreign markets declined sharply in 1977 for a number of reasons. Financing requirements of provincial and local governments, which

Table 49
Credit Expansion by Sector
(Funds raised by non-financial borrowers)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Private sector	21.1	19.9	27.8	28.7
Loans to persons	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.4
Mortgages ⁽¹⁾	6.4	7.2	9.0	12.3
Non-financial business ⁽²⁾	10.3	7.8	8.7	9.9
Other private domestic	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3
Non-residents	1.0	1.2	5.0	2.8
Public sector	8.3	11.8	13.9	14.1
Federal	4.4	3.9	4.3	8.1
Federal enterprises	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.5
Provincial (direct and guaranteed)	2.5	5.3	7.0	5.0
Municipal	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.4
Total funds raised	29.4	31.7	41.8	42.7
Less: Funds raised abroad	2.6	5.6	9.5	6.0
Funds raised in Canada	26.8	26.1	32.2	36.7
(as percentage of GNP)	18.2	15.8	16.9	17.7

⁽¹⁾ Does not include mortgage borrowing from the government sector.

⁽²⁾ Excludes mortgage borrowing and funds borrowed from or guaranteed by the public sector.

Source: Compiled by the Department of Finance.

Table 50
Credit Expansion by Instrument

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Short-term instruments	14.7	13.1	19.5	14.1
Loans to persons	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.4
Chartered bank business loans	3.9	2.4	4.3	3.1
Other bank loans	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.1
Other	2.5	2.4	6.6	3.5
Treasury bills and short-term paper	2.4	1.0	1.7	2.2
Canada Savings Bonds	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.7
Long-term instruments	14.7	18.6	22.3	28.6
Marketable bonds	5.6	8.2	11.5	12.7
Mortgages ⁽¹⁾	6.4	7.2	9.0	12.3
Equities	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.4
Other loans	1.6	2.0	0.5	1.2
Total funds raised	29.4	31.7	41.8	42.7

⁽¹⁾ Does not include mortgage borrowing from the government sector.

Source: Compiled by the Department of Finance.

have been traditional borrowers in the United States and other countries, were much lower during the year. There was a large increase in federal government financing but this took place in Canadian markets. With relatively narrow differentials between domestic and international interest rates, and with a weakening and volatile Canadian dollar, Canadian borrowers tended to explore financing possibilities in Canada first. These same factors reduced foreign interest in securities denominated in Canadian dollars.

Much of the increased financing activity was accomplished through financial intermediaries. The contribution of chartered banks, near-banks, life insurance companies and pension funds rose \$1.8 billion, in spite of an unusually large increase in mortgage loans, a competing instrument. Despite a reduction in loan demand, Canadian deposit-accepting institutions continued to grow more rapidly than the nominal gross national product. The Bank of Canada helped to absorb the large supply of securities by purchasing \$1.8 billion of federal debt, an increase from acquisitions of only \$.6 billion the year before. These acquisitions were more than sufficient to finance monetary expansion and replaced part of the temporary holdings of foreign currency obtained under a swap agreement with the Exchange Fund Account. Finally, acquisitions of securities by the non-financial sector also increased significantly in 1977.

Consumer Credit

Net new consumer loans decreased in 1977 from \$3.9 billion to \$3.4 billion. This represented a 12.4 per cent increase in total outstanding debt, the smallest increase since 1971 but still more than the rate of increase in personal disposable income. Consequently, the relative burden of consumer credit was higher at the end of the year. The reduced borrowing occurred due to a shift from consumer credit to mortgage loans for the financing of consumer purchases and to a much lower growth rate than in recent years for expenditures on durable goods.

Chartered banks accounted for more than three-quarters of net new loans with an increase of \$2.6 billion in loans outstanding. Their market share increased to 60.6 per cent from 58.4 per cent. Credit unions and caisses populaires, the second largest lenders to consumers, were the only other major lenders to increase their market shares.

The growing utilization of credit cards in Canada has given a marked advantage to chartered banks over their competitors. The share of sales finance and consumer loan companies has been declining for years and, in the last two years, retail dealers also experienced a falling market share. In the last three years and most notably in 1977, the growth rate of consumer expenditures on semi-durable goods was smaller than the rate of increase of total consumer purchases.

Mortgages

In 1977 the flow of net new mortgages increased significantly. New loans by Canadian financial institutions totalled \$12.3 billion. Mortgage debt outstanding increased by 19.6 per cent, a rate substantially faster than in 1976, when residential construction was stronger in current and constant dollars. In 1977, loan approvals on new housing rose only 5.7 per cent but this relative weakness was more than offset by increases in mortgages for existing housing. Approvals for mortgages on existing housing were up 88 per cent to \$5.5 billion.

In the absence of a similar increase in sales of existing units, it would appear that some of these approvals were obtained by property owners to take advantage of more attractive rates. This hypothesis is supported by data

Table 51Canadian Marketable Securities⁽¹⁾

Supply of Securities and Distribution of Holdings

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Supply of securities ⁽²⁾				
Money market instruments	3.7	1.1	2.5	3.0
Marketable bonds	6.2	8.9	13.1	13.5
Equities	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.5
Foreign securities ⁽³⁾	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	12.0	12.3	17.6	19.4
(Per cent of GNP)	(8.1)	(7.4)	(9.3)	(9.3)
Distribution of holdings				
Non-residents	2.6	5.6	9.5	6.0
Residents	9.3	6.7	8.0	13.4
(Per cent of GNP)	(6.3)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(6.5)
Bank of Canada	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.7
Chartered banks	1.5	-0.1	1.5	1.9
Near-banks	-0.1	0.6	0.5	1.5
Insurance and pension institutions	1.9	3.4	4.0	4.4
Other private financial institutions	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1
Other residents	4.2	1.5	0	2.8

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Canada Savings Bonds, purchases of provincial direct and guaranteed securities by the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Deposit and Investment Fund and the government sector holdings of its own securities.

⁽²⁾ Differences with Table 50 on marketable bonds and equities result from the inclusion of new issues of debt by financial institutions.

⁽³⁾ Includes direct investment abroad by Canadians.

Source: Compiled by the Department of Finance.

Table 52

Loans to Persons

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Consumer credit	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.4
Personal loans	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.3
Chartered banks ordinary personal loans	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.6
Credit unions and caisses populaires				
loans	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other personal loans	0.1	0	0.1	0
Sales finance company instalment				
financing	0	0	0	0
Life insurance company policy loans	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail dealers and public utilities	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other loans to persons	0.1	0	0.2	0
Total loans to persons	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.4

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly; and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Table 53
Mortgages

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Chartered banks.....	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.6
Trust and mortgage loan companies	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.1
Credit unions and caisses populaires	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.2
Insurance and pension institutions ⁽¹⁾	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.5
Other private sector lenders ⁽²⁾	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Sub-total	6.4	7.2	9.0	12.3
Government sector lending	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Total	7.6	8.5	10.2	13.3

⁽¹⁾ Life insurance companies and trustee pension plans.

⁽²⁾ Mutual funds, fire and casualty insurance companies, mortgage investment trust companies, sales finance and consumer loan companies, Quebec savings banks, non-financial corporations and other financial institutions.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly; and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

obtained from the Canadian Real Estate Board showing an increase of only 13.2 per cent in sales of existing units under their Multiple Listing Service. It appears as if, in 1977, homeowners borrowed significantly against the accumulated equity in their homes, perhaps as a substitute for consumer credit.

Most private financial institutions were active in the mortgage market in 1977. Most notably, the chartered banks re-established themselves as the second largest lender in the market, increasing their holdings by \$2.6 billion in 1977, double the increase in 1976 when the demand for competing assets, such as business loans and consumer credit, was strong. The market share of the banks increased from 13.2 per cent to 14.3 per cent in 1977 and their mortgage subsidiaries continued to grow, with net new loans increasing from \$0.6 billion to \$0.7 billion.

The share of trust and mortgage loan companies also increased, from 30.4 per cent to 30.6 per cent, with new loans of \$4.1 billion. Similarly, credit unions and caisses populaires added \$2.2 billion to their mortgage portfolio and in the process increased their market share from 10 per cent to 10.9 per cent at the end of the year. While the increase from \$1.8 billion to \$2.5 billion in the flow from insurance and pension institutions represented an important contribution to the mortgage market, the market share of those institutions continued to decline, as did the share of public sector lenders.

Non-financial Business

The National Accounts deficit of private non-financial business declined by almost \$1 billion in 1977 reflecting an increase of \$0.8 billion in internally generated funds. Non-financial capital acquisitions were reduced because a decline in the rate of inventory accumulation offset a modest increase in nominal gross fixed capital formation expenditures by this sector. The continued weakness in private capital formation in 1977 is more evident when the activity of government enterprises is netted out from the published National Expenditure Accounts data as in Table 54.

Despite this reduced deficit, borrowing by private non-financial business increased modestly in 1977 from \$9.9 billion to \$10.9 billion. Canadian busi-

Table 54
Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Private Sector

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Non-residential construction	9.2	11.7	12.0	13.2
Machinery and equipment	10.8	12.8	13.6	14.6
Total	20.0	24.5	25.6	27.8
(Per cent change)	(23.9)	(22.3)	(4.4)	(8.8)
Public enterprise capital formation	4.1	6.6	6.8	7.8
(Per cent change)	(46.4)	(61.0)	(3.0)	(14.7)
Private enterprise capital formation	15.9	17.9	18.8	20.0
(Per cent change)	(19.3)	(12.6)	(5.0)	(6.4)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; and the Department of Finance.

Table 55
Private Non-financial Business Borrowing

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Total	11.5	8.7	9.9	10.9
Short-term	7.7	3.9	5.7	4.7
Bank loans	3.9	2.4	4.3	3.1
Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances	1.5	0.1	0.3	-0.2
Other ⁽¹⁾	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.8
Long-term	3.8	4.7	4.2	6.2
Bonds	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.4
Equities	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.3
Bank loans	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Mortgages	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Direct investment from abroad	0.7	0.7	-0.3	0.4

⁽¹⁾ Includes commercial loans of sales finance companies, lending by financial institutions affiliated with foreign banks, and business loans from government.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly; and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

nesses restructured their balance sheets significantly, especially in the second half of the year when most of their borrowing was in long-term form. For the year as a whole, the proportion of long-term borrowing was as high as in 1975 and higher than in any other year since 1971. The increase in net new issues of preferred shares was particularly significant in 1977. Most of the new issues took the form of term-preferred shares with a floating yield tied to the prime rate, and a large proportion of those were placed directly with chartered banks.

The proceeds of this increased borrowing were converted into additions of \$4.1 billion to financial assets by non-financial private corporations. These additions included net increases of \$1.3 billion in claims on other sectors and of \$2.2 billion in net trade credits. While the latter asset is usually considered liquid, it does not offer corporations as much flexibility as marketable securities or deposits with financial institutions which increased very little in 1977.

Chartered Banks

Canadian dollar assets of the chartered banks expanded by 15.6 per cent in 1977, approximately the same rate as in 1976. However, there was a shift in the portfolio composition of the banks as general loans, and business loans in particular, increased modestly by recent standards. This weakness was partially offset by strong growth in their mortgage portfolios and in holdings of corporate securities.

Liquid assets grew at a slightly higher rate in 1977 than in 1976. Expansion during the first half of the year was relatively slow due to the strong growth in chartered bank general loans and mortgages during this period. In addition, a reduction in the secondary reserve ratio from 5.5 per cent to 5 per cent in February allowed the banks to reduce their holdings of liquid assets and use the funds in their loan and mortgage portfolios. As loan demand faltered during the last four months of the year, liquid assets expanded more rapidly. In particular, the banks added considerably to their holdings of treasury bills. This resulted in substantial excess secondary reserves and an excess ratio which approached 1 per cent in some months. The "free" Canadian liquid assets ratio, which had fallen somewhat in the third quarter, ended the year at about the same level as in December, 1976.

In controlling the growth of the money supply, the Bank of Canada allowed, on average, the same relative amount of excess cash reserves in 1977 as in 1976. The excess cash reserve ratio averaged 0.04 per cent for the year. It was lower during the first half as the Bank kept the system fairly tight in order to control the downward movement in short-term rates. The average rose to 0.05 per cent during the second half of the year as the Bank sought to ease upward pressure on short-term rates.

Less liquid assets grew more slowly in 1977 although the behaviour of the major components diverged noticeably. On the one hand, growth of general loans was significantly weaker in the year, despite a rapid increase in the first eight months. This pattern reflected, in large part, seasonality in business loans which increased by \$3 billion in the first half and about \$100 million in the second. As a result general loans were up only 12.6 per cent in 1977 compared to 21.6 per cent in 1976. General loan growth also reflected weaker demand for consumer loans in 1977.

On the other hand, mortgage lending by chartered banks increased by 29.1 per cent in 1977, up from 17.5 per cent in 1976. As in the total market, a large part of this growth was accounted for by mortgages on existing housing. Bank holdings of Canadian securities also increased much more rapidly than in 1976, reflecting large acquisitions of floating rate term-preferred shares and income debenture bonds.

Canadian dollar liabilities increased slightly more rapidly than in 1976 but marginally less than Canadian dollar assets, as chartered banks used some foreign currency deposits to expand their Canadian dollar assets, particularly in the second and third quarters. In the fourth quarter, however, as the seasonally adjusted annual rate of asset growth fell below 10 per cent, some of those liabilities were paid back. Chartered banks had paid as much as 30 basis points above the finance company paper rates in the summer and fall for swapped deposits, but these rates fell below comparable money market rates in the fourth quarter. The banks' aggressiveness in the money market for most of the year can be attributed in part to the much smaller growth of personal savings term deposits, a market where they compete with trust and loan companies. These companies reduced their normal margins between GIC and mortgage rates to attract sufficient deposits to satisfy the demand for their assets.

Table 56
Chartered Bank Asset Growth

	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Net flows, billions of dollars)				
Canadian liquid assets				
Notes and Bank of Canada deposits	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Day-to-day and other short loans	0.3	—	0.2	0.2
Treasury bills	0.3	—0.3	0.7	0.7
Government of Canada bonds	0.5	—0.1	0.1	0.2
Sub-total	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.8
Less liquid assets				
Ordinary personal loans	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.6
Business loans	3.4	2.7	5.0	3.1
Other bank loans	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4
(Sub-total, loan demand)	6.1	6.1	8.7	6.1
Mortgages	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.6
Canadian securities	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1
Sub-total	8.1	8.1	10.6	9.8
Items in transit	0.2	0.1	—1.3	1.1
Other assets	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
Total Canadian dollar assets	10.3	8.3	11.2	13.1

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly.

Table 57
Assets of Other Deposit-accepting Institutions⁽¹⁾

	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Net flows, billions of dollars)				
Currency and deposits	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Consumer credit	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other loans	0.1	0.1	0.3	0
Mortgages	3.2	3.9	5.3	6.4
Canadian marketable securities	—0.1	0.6	0.5	1.5
Other assets	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Total assets	4.3	5.9	8.1	9.1
Deposits ⁽²⁾	4.2	5.4	7.1	8.7

⁽¹⁾ Trust and mortgage loan companies, credit unions and caisses populaires, and Quebec savings banks.

⁽²⁾ Includes trust company guaranteed investment certificates and mortgage loan company debentures.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Other Financial
Institutions

Assets of near-banks grew by 20.6 per cent in 1977, approximately the same rate as in the previous two years. Over this period, they have regularly outpaced chartered banks and increased their share of Canadian dollar deposits from 31.6 per cent in 1974 to 35.3 per cent in 1977. Their growth was evenly distributed throughout the year and continued to be concentrated in consumer credit and mortgage loans. Consumer credit increased by 16.5 per cent in 1977 down from 21 per cent in 1976 and mortgages increased by approximately 23 per cent in both years. By comparison, the growth of consumer credit at chartered banks grew by 15.5 per cent so that these institutions retained about the same market shares. Most of this expansion occurred at credit unions and caisses populaires, where consumer lending outpaced significantly the growth of the market. In contrast, mortgages at chartered banks grew much more strongly than at near-banks so that the relative market share of the latter deteriorated somewhat.

Table 58
Assets of Insurance and Pension Institutions⁽¹⁾

	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Net flows, billions of dollars)				
Changes in assets				
Currency and deposits	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Loans	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mortgages	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.5
Bonds and short-term paper	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.9
Equities	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.5
Other assets	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	3.5	4.9	6.3	7.4

⁽¹⁾ Includes life insurance companies and trustee pension plans.
Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Insurance and pension institutions grew by 16 per cent, continuing their steady expansion of the past four years. The two major components of their assets, mortgages and bonds, grew at a faster rate than in 1976, expanding by 18 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. The latter increase came primarily in their holdings of government securities. As in previous years, assets of the trustee pension plans grew much more strongly than those of insurance companies.

For these institutions, the rapid inflation of the 1970s has been a determining factor in the continuous acceleration of growth in the last four years. Higher premiums and contributions have not been offset by immediate higher disbursements because of the long-term nature of the commitment of these institutions. Much of the increased income is thus being directed at the accumulation of reserves and explains the increasingly rapid growth of this sector.

Financial
Asset Acquisition

Table 59 shows the change in the financial assets of persons and non-financial Canadian businesses in the last four years. The analysis of credit demands implied a pronounced increase in the financial asset holdings of those sectors. Acquisitions which had increased by \$4 billion in 1976 jumped a further \$6.8 billion in 1977 to reach \$34.3 billion.

Table 59
Financial Assets of Canadians⁽¹⁾

	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Deposits of persons and non-financial business	11.6	13.3	16.6	19.1
Canada Savings Bonds	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.7
Marketable securities	4.2	1.5	0	2.8
Other assets ⁽²⁾	4.0	5.7	9.8	10.7
Total financial assets	22.1	23.2	27.2	34.3

⁽¹⁾ Excludes holdings of financial institutions and all levels of government.

⁽²⁾ Claims on contractual savings institutions, provincial savings bonds and estimated other foreign assets.

Source: Department of Finance.

This can be explained partly by the maintenance of a high level of personal savings, together with a substantial recourse to credit, and to mortgage debt in particular, by persons. Corporations in aggregate borrowed more than they required to finance investment and added significantly to financial assets.

As shown in Table 59 Canadians increased their acquisitions of all major categories of investment more than in 1976. There was, however, a slight moderation in the rate of accumulation of deposits and, in particular, of personal savings deposits at chartered banks. The non-financial public's savings were partly redirected into larger acquisitions of marketable securities and sales of Canada Savings Bonds also surpassed the results of the 1976 campaign. The increase in other assets reflects mostly the continuing trend towards a large accumulation of savings with life insurance companies and pension plans.

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NOTE: Data in these tables were the latest available at the time of printing. Statistics are revised, and users are requested to consult the sources for the most up-to-date figures.

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Demographic Developments
1947 - 1977

Years and quarters	Population as of June ⁽¹⁾	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural rate of increase	Immigration rate	Annual growth rate of population	Number of families	Net family formation
	(Thousands of persons)	(Per thousand of population)				(Per cent)		(Thousands)
1947	12,888	28.9	9.4	19.5	5.0	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
1948	13,167	27.3	9.3	18.0	9.5	2.2	n.a.	n.a.
1949	13,447	27.3	9.3	18.0	7.1	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
1950	13,712	27.1	9.1	18.0	5.4	2.0	n.a.	n.a.
1951	14,009	27.2	9.0	18.2	14.0	2.2	3,282.4	n.a.
1952	14,459	27.9	8.7	19.2	11.5	3.2	3,360.0	77.6
1953	14,845	28.1	8.6	19.5	11.5	2.7	3,423.0	63.0
1954	15,287	28.5	8.2	20.3	10.2	3.0	3,537.0	114.0
1955	15,698	28.2	8.2	20.0	7.1	2.7	3,625.0	88.0
1956	16,081	28.0	8.2	19.8	10.4	2.4	3,705.6	80.6
1957	16,610	28.2	8.2	20.0	17.2	3.3	3,796.0	90.4
1958	17,080	27.5	7.9	19.6	7.4	2.8	3,898.0	102.0
1959	17,483	27.4	8.0	19.4	6.2	2.4	3,982.0	84.0
1960	17,870	26.8	7.8	19.0	5.9	2.2	4,081.0	99.0
1961	18,238	26.1	7.7	18.4	4.0	2.1	4,140.4	59.4
1962	18,583	25.3	7.7	17.6	4.1	1.9	4,189.0	48.6
1963	18,931	24.6	7.8	16.8	5.0	1.9	4,258.0	69.0
1964	19,290	23.5	7.6	15.9	5.9	1.9	4,341.0	83.0
1965	19,644	21.3	7.6	13.7	7.5	1.8	4,432.0	91.0
1966	20,015	19.4	7.5	11.9	9.8	1.9	4,518.4	86.3
1967	20,378	18.2	7.4	10.8	11.0	1.8	4,608.0	89.7
1968	20,701	17.6	7.4	10.2	8.9	1.6	4,696.0	88.0
1969	21,001	17.6	7.4	10.2	7.7	1.4	4,807.0	110.0
1970	21,297	17.4	7.4	10.0	7.0	1.4	4,908.0	101.0
1971	21,569	16.7	7.3	9.4	5.7	1.3	5,060.1	152.1
1972	21,801	15.9	7.4	8.5	5.6	1.1	5,140.0	79.9
1973	22,043	15.7	7.4	8.3	8.3	1.1	5,204.0	64.0
1974	22,364	15.5	7.5	8.0	9.7	1.5	5,359.0	155.0
1975	22,697	15.8	7.3	8.5	8.3	1.5	5,564.0	205.0
1976	22,993	15.9	7.2	8.7	6.5	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
1977	23,291	—	—	—	—	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
(Expressed at annual rates)								
1973 I	21,984	16.6	8.0	8.6	4.7	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
II	22,047	15.8	7.3	8.5	8.2	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
III	22,125	15.2	7.2	8.0	8.8	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
IV	22,207	15.5	7.6	7.9	11.5	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
1974 I	22,235	15.0	7.5	7.5	8.1	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
II	22,307	15.6	7.5	8.1	10.5	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
III	22,395	16.1	7.2	8.9	11.1	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
IV	22,491	15.1	7.5	7.6	9.3	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
1975 I	22,569	15.7	7.8	7.9	7.7	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
II	22,639	16.5	7.1	9.4	9.1	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
III	22,727	16.2	7.2	9.0	9.6	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
IV	22,816	14.9	7.3	7.6	6.7	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
1976 I	22,884	16.3	7.7	8.6	5.7	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
II	22,946	16.3	7.3	9.0	7.2	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
III	23,025	16.2	6.8	9.4	7.6	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
IV	23,111	14.7	7.1	7.6	5.5	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
1977 I	23,180	15.9	7.4	8.5	4.4	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
II	23,243	16.1	7.6	8.5	5.6	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
III	23,316	15.4	6.9	8.5	5.7	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
IV	23,388	—	—	—	—	1.2	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ Quarterly figures are the estimates for the months of January, April, July, and October.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 84-201, Monthly, Cat. 84-001; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Families in Canada*, Cat. 91-204; and Department of Employment and Immigration.

Reference Table 2

Gross National Expenditure

1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	9,362	1,343	2,350	304	1,591	455	343	3,661	-3,601	15	13,473
1948	10,370	1,454	3,057	424	1,974	659	97	4,055	-3,630	106	15,509
1949	11,365	1,722	3,439	456	2,188	795	78	4,004	-3,853	45	16,800
1950	12,482	1,928	3,862	521	2,388	953	549	4,158	-4,492	4	18,491
1951	13,857	2,811	4,424	640	2,950	834	871	5,052	-5,580	205	21,640
1952	15,162	3,620	5,096	779	3,371	946	499	5,568	-5,369	12	24,588
1953	16,181	3,824	5,733	782	3,699	1,252	600	5,380	-5,806	-79	25,833
1954	16,934	3,825	5,714	873	3,429	1,412	-202	5,137	-5,543	53	25,918
1955	18,388	4,036	6,422	948	3,689	1,785	285	5,749	-6,390	38	28,528
1956	20,090	4,426	8,000	1,144	5,031	1,825	985	6,350	-7,664	-129	32,058
1957	21,492	4,573	8,689	1,327	5,693	1,669	170	6,379	-7,767	-23	33,513
1958	22,845	4,854	8,535	1,397	5,049	2,089	-296	6,329	-7,321	-169	34,777
1959	24,390	4,976	8,647	1,508	5,006	2,133	414	6,674	-8,028	-227	36,846
1960	25,479	5,281	8,473	1,560	5,119	1,794	409	7,004	-8,092	-195	38,359
1961	25,930	6,206	8,392	1,674	4,929	1,789	116	7,624	-8,480	-142	39,646
1962	27,452	6,608	8,885	1,903	5,128	1,854	667	8,234	-9,045	126	42,927
1963	29,225	6,982	9,556	1,985	5,612	1,959	669	9,068	-9,561	39	45,978
1964	31,389	7,593	11,205	2,023	6,800	2,382	553	10,503	-10,913	-50	50,280
1965	33,947	8,358	13,179	2,440	8,105	2,634	1,244	11,182	-12,341	-205	55,364
1966	36,890	9,748	15,361	2,841	9,915	2,605	1,225	13,045	-14,259	-182	61,828
1967	39,972	11,153	15,628	2,954	9,865	2,809	260	14,663	-15,234	-33	66,409
1968	43,704	12,684	15,754	2,983	9,518	3,253	745	16,719	-17,010	-10	72,586
1969	47,492	14,241	17,232	3,055	10,332	3,845	1,467	18,761	-19,821	443	79,815
1970	50,327	16,630	18,015	3,173	11,342	3,500	105	21,167	-20,214	-345	85,685
1971	55,616	18,368	20,800	3,754	12,230	4,816	392	22,181	-22,016	-891	94,450
1972	62,208	20,291	23,051	3,968	13,263	5,820	544	24,580	-25,250	-190	105,234
1973	71,278	23,037	27,848	4,305	16,156	7,387	1,588	30,718	-30,954	45	123,560
1974	83,441	27,797	34,260	5,462	20,022	8,776	3,052	38,930	-41,006	701	147,175
1975	97,016	33,553	40,120	6,323	24,489	9,308	-247	40,364	-45,533	172	165,445
1976	110,543	38,641	44,309	6,482	25,569	12,258	2,112	45,385	-50,094	-869	190,027
1977	121,955	42,516	47,650	7,226	27,830	12,594	48	52,482	-57,092	155	207,714
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1974 I	78,820	25,708	33,084	4,884	18,984	9,216	2,208	36,404	-36,764	196	139,656
II	82,336	26,768	33,640	5,228	19,336	9,076	3,448	37,716	-39,180	592	145,320
III	85,452	28,672	34,756	5,764	20,336	8,656	2,692	40,576	-43,200	1,216	150,164
IV	87,156	30,040	35,560	5,972	21,432	8,156	3,860	41,024	-44,880	800	153,560
1975 I	91,168	31,228	36,940	6,088	22,852	8,000	3,040	39,084	-44,700	568	157,328
II	94,516	33,036	39,036	6,320	24,100	8,616	56	40,064	-45,040	72	161,740
III	99,292	35,204	41,388	6,332	25,268	9,788	-1,932	40,256	-45,820	344	168,732
IV	103,088	34,744	43,116	6,552	25,736	10,828	-2,152	42,052	-46,572	-296	173,980
1976 I	104,960	36,552	43,632	6,512	25,640	11,480	4,012	43,212	-48,920	-704	182,744
II	109,564	39,360	45,084	6,596	26,172	12,316	1,772	45,284	-50,276	-616	190,172
III	112,084	38,456	43,624	6,388	24,728	12,508	1,672	46,908	-50,200	-952	191,592
IV	115,564	40,196	44,896	6,432	25,736	12,728	992	46,136	-50,980	-1,204	195,600
1977 I	118,104	41,164	46,184	6,652	27,000	12,532	368	50,956	-54,960	-612	201,204
II	119,624	42,504	47,616	7,284	27,644	12,688	-528	51,168	-57,296	1,072	204,160
III	123,968	42,948	48,636	7,396	28,488	12,752	516	52,556	-57,852	8	210,780
IV	126,124	43,448	48,164	7,572	28,188	12,404	-164	55,248	-58,260	152	214,712

⁽¹⁾ Excludes residential construction.

⁽²⁾ The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes, and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Annual, Cat. 13-531; and Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 3
Changes in Gross National Expenditure
1947 - 1977

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ^{(2), (3)}	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing				
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1947	16.8	-18.9	39.7	28.3	54.6	9.4	148	11.6	25.9	13.4
1948	10.8	8.3	30.1	39.5	24.1	44.8	-246	10.8	0.8	15.1
1949	9.6	18.4	12.5	7.5	10.8	20.3	-19	1.3	6.1	8.3
1950	9.8	12.0	12.3	14.3	9.1	19.9	471	3.8	16.6	10.1
1951	11.0	45.8	14.6	22.8	23.5	-12.5	322	21.5	24.2	17.0
1952	9.4	28.8	15.2	21.7	14.3	13.4	-372	10.2	3.8	13.6
1953	6.7	5.6	12.5	0.4	9.7	32.3	101	-3.4	8.1	5.1
1954	4.7	—	0.3	11.6	-7.3	12.8	-802	-4.5	4.5	0.3
1955	8.6	5.5	12.4	8.6	7.6	26.4	487	11.9	15.3	10.1
1956	9.3	9.7	24.6	20.7	36.4	2.2	700	10.5	19.9	12.4
1957	7.0	3.3	8.6	16.0	13.2	-8.5	-815	0.5	1.3	4.5
1958	6.3	6.1	-1.8	5.3	-11.3	25.2	-466	-0.8	5.7	3.8
1959	6.8	2.5	1.3	7.9	-0.9	2.1	710	5.5	9.7	5.9
1960	4.5	6.1	-2.0	3.4	2.3	-15.9	-5	4.9	0.8	4.1
1961	1.8	17.5	-1.0	7.3	-3.7	-0.3	-293	8.9	4.8	3.4
1962	5.9	6.5	5.9	13.7	4.0	3.6	551	8.0	6.7	8.3
1963	6.5	5.7	7.6	4.3	9.4	5.7	2	10.1	5.7	7.1
1964	7.4	8.8	17.3	1.9	21.2	21.6	-116	15.8	14.1	9.4
1965	8.1	10.1	17.6	20.6	19.2	10.6	691	6.5	13.1	10.1
1966	8.7	16.6	16.6	16.4	22.3	-1.1	-19	16.7	15.5	11.7
1967	8.4	14.4	1.7	4.0	-0.5	7.8	-965	12.4	6.8	7.4
1968	9.3	13.7	0.8	1.0	-3.5	15.8	485	14.0	11.7	9.3
1969	8.7	12.3	9.4	2.4	8.6	18.2	722	12.2	16.5	10.0
1970	6.0	16.8	4.5	3.9	9.8	-9.0	-1,362.0	12.8	2.0	7.4
1971	10.5	10.5	15.5	18.3	7.8	37.6	287.0	4.8	8.9	10.2
1972	11.9	10.5	10.8	5.7	8.4	20.8	152.0	10.8	14.7	11.4
1973	14.6	13.5	20.8	8.5	21.8	26.9	1,044.0	25.0	22.6	17.4
1974	17.1	20.7	23.0	26.9	23.9	18.8	1,464.0	26.7	32.5	19.1
1975	16.3	20.7	17.1	15.8	22.3	6.1	3,299.0	3.7	11.0	12.4
1976	13.9	15.2	10.4	2.5	4.4	31.7	2,359.0	12.4	10.0	14.9
1977	10.3	10.0	7.5	11.5	8.8	2.7	-2,064.0	15.6	14.0	9.3
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1974 I	4.7	5.0	7.9	6.6	6.1	12.7	-24.0	8.4	8.6	5.3
II	4.5	4.1	1.7	7.0	1.9	-1.5	1,240.0	3.6	6.6	4.1
III	3.8	7.1	3.3	10.3	5.2	-4.6	-756.0	7.6	10.3	3.3
IV	2.0	4.8	2.3	3.6	5.4	-5.8	1,168.0	1.1	3.9	2.3
1975 I	4.6	4.0	3.9	1.9	6.6	-1.9	-820.0	-4.7	0.4	2.5
II	3.7	5.8	5.7	3.8	5.5	7.7	-2,984.0	2.5	0.8	2.8
III	5.1	6.6	6.0	0.2	4.8	13.6	-1,988.0	0.5	1.7	4.3
IV	3.8	-1.3	4.2	3.5	1.9	10.6	-220.0	4.5	1.6	3.1
1976 I	1.8	5.2	1.2	-0.6	-0.4	6.0	6,164.0	2.8	5.0	5.0
II	4.4	7.7	3.3	1.3	2.1	7.3	-2,240.0	4.8	2.8	4.1
III	2.3	-2.3	-3.2	-3.2	-5.5	1.6	-100.0	3.6	0.2	0.7
IV	3.1	4.5	2.9	0.7	4.1	1.8	-680.0	-1.6	1.6	2.1
1977 I	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.9	-1.5	-624.0	10.4	7.8	2.9
II	1.3	3.3	3.1	9.5	2.4	1.2	-896.0	0.4	4.3	1.5
III	3.6	1.0	2.1	1.5	3.1	0.5	1,044.0	2.7	1.0	3.2
IV	1.7	1.2	-1.0	2.4	-1.1	-2.7	-680.0	5.1	0.7	1.9

(1) (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 2.

(3) Expressed in terms of absolute difference (millions of dollars) from the previous period.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 4
Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1971) Dollars
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
(Millions of dollars)											
1947.....	18,546	4,747	5,316	627	3,604	1,085	672	6,170	-6,411	39	29,496
1948.....	18,099	4,504	6,103	779	3,982	1,342	109	6,375	-5,781	211	30,231
1949.....	19,138	4,982	6,553	806	4,195	1,552	215	5,997	-5,939	83	31,388
1950.....	20,394	5,367	7,042	884	4,385	1,773	789	5,956	-6,469	10	33,762
1951.....	20,546	7,000	7,068	915	4,807	1,346	1,025	6,513	-7,277	333	35,450
1952.....	21,984	8,624	7,892	1,090	5,303	1,499	481	7,260	-7,527	20	38,617
1953.....	23,512	8,890	8,861	1,162	5,732	1,967	752	7,185	-8,151	-124	40,605
1954.....	24,375	8,549	8,858	1,296	5,325	2,237	-238	6,917	-7,761	86	40,106
1955.....	26,456	8,736	9,678	1,308	5,594	2,776	410	7,442	-8,799	61	43,891
1956.....	28,440	8,956	11,446	1,425	7,227	2,794	1,144	8,002	-10,215	-187	47,599
1957.....	29,504	8,807	12,262	1,751	8,026	2,485	249	8,075	-10,096	-31	48,718
1958.....	30,562	9,074	12,126	1,942	7,064	3,120	-280	8,047	-9,386	-239	49,844
1959.....	32,264	8,999	12,191	2,090	6,911	3,190	468	8,360	-10,357	-317	51,737
1960.....	33,392	9,218	11,790	2,142	7,017	2,631	523	8,717	-10,347	-271	53,231
1961.....	33,761	10,494	11,748	2,378	6,768	2,602	251	9,374	-10,559	-196	54,741
1962.....	35,272	10,911	12,278	2,664	6,910	2,704	756	9,744	-10,769	175	58,475
1963.....	36,992	11,070	12,841	2,682	7,365	2,794	764	10,631	-11,125	54	61,487
1964.....	39,218	11,637	14,549	2,652	8,633	3,264	655	12,058	-12,595	-64	65,610
1965.....	41,606	12,253	16,259	3,003	9,843	3,413	1,441	12,606	-14,140	-256	69,981
1966.....	43,778	13,388	18,015	3,307	11,540	3,168	1,385	14,315	-15,989	-215	74,844
1967.....	45,863	14,343	17,942	3,403	11,310	3,229	253	15,770	-16,805	-31	77,344
1968.....	48,138	15,429	17,964	3,430	10,832	3,702	771	17,727	-18,284	-6	81,864
1969.....	50,353	15,993	18,850	3,350	11,325	4,175	1,518	19,462	-20,727	491	86,225
1970.....	51,526	17,650	18,904	3,329	11,857	3,718	84	21,223	-20,588	-341	88,390
1971.....	55,616	18,368	20,800	3,754	12,230	4,816	392	22,181	-22,016	-891	94,450
1972.....	59,841	18,930	21,955	3,772	12,751	5,432	515	23,655	-24,489	-159	100,248
1973.....	63,879	19,795	24,384	3,751	14,667	5,966	1,346	26,156	-27,824	76	107,812
1974.....	67,357	20,656	25,732	3,957	15,832	5,943	2,334	25,570	-30,453	570	111,766
1975.....	70,784	21,571	26,744	4,131	17,066	5,547	-526	23,930	-29,707	159	112,955
1976.....	75,105	21,757	26,949	3,899	16,527	6,523	1,257	26,060	-32,132	-512	118,484
1977.....	77,186	22,225	26,800	4,023	16,644	6,133	-64	28,067	-32,760	112	121,566
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1974 I.....	66,768	20,480	26,468	3,828	16,004	6,636	2,124	26,020	-29,868	200	112,192
II.....	67,412	20,644	25,660	3,812	15,608	6,240	2,516	25,076	-29,944	500	111,864
III.....	68,084	20,628	25,516	4,088	15,748	5,680	1,600	25,800	-30,980	956	111,604
IV.....	67,164	20,872	25,284	4,100	15,968	5,216	3,096	25,384	-31,020	624	111,404
1975 I.....	68,748	21,236	25,688	4,156	16,568	4,964	884	23,900	-29,700	444	111,200
II.....	69,872	21,792	26,480	4,232	17,028	5,220	-572	24,032	-29,348	84	112,340
III.....	71,696	21,852	27,296	4,104	17,404	5,788	-1,224	23,480	-29,424	268	113,944
IV.....	72,820	21,404	27,512	4,032	17,264	6,216	-1,192	24,308	-30,356	-160	114,336
1976 I.....	73,048	21,980	27,268	4,000	16,940	6,328	2,568	25,080	-31,548	-432	117,964
II.....	74,880	22,080	27,628	4,000	16,976	6,652	868	26,176	-32,276	-356	119,000
III.....	75,508	21,680	26,248	3,808	15,872	6,568	1,076	26,704	-32,048	-560	118,608
IV.....	76,984	21,288	26,652	3,788	16,320	6,544	516	26,280	-32,656	-700	118,364
1977 I.....	77,036	22,368	26,780	3,852	16,704	6,224	-264	28,036	-33,056	-348	120,552
II.....	76,308	22,556	26,976	4,080	16,636	6,260	-264	27,784	33,492	656	120,524
III.....	77,716	22,076	27,000	4,048	16,792	6,160	168	27,580	-32,488	28	122,080
IV.....	77,684	21,900	26,444	4,112	16,444	5,888	104	28,868	-32,004	112	123,108

¹⁾ Excludes residential construction.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 5

Changes in Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1971) Dollars
1948 – 1977

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Govern- ment	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing				
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1948	-2.4	-5.1	14.8	24.2	10.5	23.7	-563.0	3.3	9.8	2.5
1949	5.7	10.6	7.4	3.5	5.3	15.6	106.0	-5.9	2.7	3.8
1950	6.6	7.7	7.5	9.7	4.5	14.2	574.0	-0.7	8.9	7.6
1951	0.7	30.4	0.4	3.5	9.6	-24.1	236.0	9.4	12.5	5.0
1952	7.0	23.2	11.7	19.1	10.3	11.4	-544.0	11.5	3.4	8.9
1953	7.0	3.1	12.3	6.6	8.1	31.2	271.0	-1.0	8.3	5.1
1954	3.7	-3.8	—	11.5	-7.1	13.7	-990.0	-3.7	4.8	-1.2
1955	8.5	2.2	9.3	0.9	5.1	24.1	648.0	7.6	13.4	9.4
1956	7.5	2.5	18.3	8.9	29.2	0.6	734.0	7.5	16.1	8.4
1957	3.7	-1.7	7.1	22.9	11.1	-11.1	-895.0	0.9	1.2	2.4
1958	3.6	3.0	-1.1	10.9	-12.0	25.6	-529.0	-0.3	7.0	2.3
1959	5.6	-0.8	0.5	7.6	-2.2	2.2	748.0	3.9	10.3	3.8
1960	3.5	2.4	-3.3	2.5	1.5	-17.5	55.0	4.3	0.1	2.9
1961	1.1	13.8	-0.4	11.0	-3.5	-1.1	-272.0	7.5	2.0	2.8
1962	4.5	4.0	4.5	12.0	2.1	3.9	505.0	3.9	2.0	6.8
1963	4.9	1.5	4.6	0.7	6.6	3.3	8.0	9.1	3.3	5.2
1964	6.0	5.1	13.3	-1.1	17.2	16.8	-109.0	13.4	13.2	6.7
1965	6.1	5.3	11.8	13.2	14.0	4.6	786.0	4.5	12.3	6.7
1966	5.2	9.3	10.8	10.1	17.2	-7.2	-56.0	13.6	13.1	6.9
1967	4.8	7.1	-0.4	2.9	-2.0	1.9	-1,132.0	10.2	5.1	3.3
1968	5.0	7.6	0.1	0.8	-4.2	14.6	518.0	12.4	8.8	5.8
1969	4.6	3.7	4.9	-2.3	4.6	12.8	747.0	9.8	13.4	5.3
1970	2.3	10.4	0.3	-0.6	4.7	-10.9	-1,434.0	9.0	0.7	2.5
1971	7.9	4.1	10.0	12.8	3.1	29.5	308.0	4.5	6.9	6.9
1972	7.6	3.1	5.6	0.5	4.3	12.8	123.0	6.6	11.2	6.1
1973	6.7	4.6	11.1	-0.6	15.0	9.8	831.0	10.6	13.6	7.5
1974	5.4	4.3	5.5	5.5	7.9	-0.4	988.0	-2.2	9.4	3.7
1975	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.4	7.8	-6.7	-2,860.0	-6.4	2.4	1.1
1976	6.1	0.9	0.8	-5.6	-3.2	17.6	1,783.0	8.9	8.2	4.9
1977	2.8	2.2	-0.6	3.2	0.7	-6.0	-1,321.0	7.7	2.0	2.6
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1974 I	2.2	1.3	2.8	0.1	1.7	7.2	240.0	-1.8	1.6	1.5
II	1.0	0.8	-3.1	-0.4	-2.5	-6.0	392.0	-3.6	0.3	-0.3
III	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	7.2	0.9	-9.0	-916.0	2.9	3.5	-0.2
IV	-1.4	1.2	-0.9	0.3	1.4	-8.2	1,496.0	-1.6	0.1	-0.2
1975 I	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.8	-4.8	-2,212.0	-5.8	4.3	-0.2
II	1.6	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.8	5.2	-1,456.0	0.6	1.2	1.0
III	2.6	0.3	3.1	-3.0	2.2	10.9	-652.0	-2.3	0.3	1.4
IV	1.6	-2.1	0.8	-1.8	-0.8	7.4	32.0	3.5	3.2	0.3
1976 I	0.3	2.7	-0.9	-0.8	-1.9	1.8	3,760.0	3.2	3.9	3.2
II	2.5	0.5	1.3	—	0.2	5.1	-1,700.0	4.4	2.3	0.9
III	0.8	-1.8	-5.0	-4.8	-6.5	-1.3	208.0	2.0	0.7	-0.3
IV	2.0	-1.8	1.5	-0.5	2.8	-0.4	-560.0	-1.6	1.9	-0.2
1977 I	0.1	5.1	0.5	1.7	2.4	-4.9	-780.0	6.7	1.2	1.8
II	-0.9	0.8	0.7	5.9	-0.4	0.6	—	-0.9	1.3	—
III	1.8	-2.1	0.1	-0.8	0.9	-1.6	432.0	-0.7	3.0	1.3
IV	—	-0.8	-2.1	1.6	-2.1	-4.4	-64.0	4.7	1.5	0.8

⁽¹⁾ See note 1 on reference table 4.⁽²⁾ See note 3 on reference table 3.Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 6
Structural Changes in Demand
(Per cent distribution of gross national expenditure by components)
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
1947.....	69.5	10.0	17.4	2.3	11.8	3.4	2.5	27.2	-26.7	0.1	100.0
1948.....	66.9	9.4	19.7	2.7	12.7	4.2	0.6	26.1	-23.4	0.7	100.0
1949.....	67.6	10.2	20.5	2.7	13.0	4.7	0.5	23.8	-22.9	0.3	100.0
1950.....	67.5	10.4	20.9	2.8	12.9	5.2	3.0	22.5	-24.3	—	100.0
1951.....	64.0	13.0	20.4	3.0	13.6	3.9	4.0	23.3	-25.8	0.9	100.0
1952.....	61.7	14.7	20.7	3.2	13.7	3.8	2.0	22.6	-21.8	—	100.0
1953.....	62.6	14.8	22.2	3.0	14.3	4.8	2.3	20.8	-22.5	-0.3	100.0
1954.....	65.3	14.8	22.0	3.4	13.2	5.4	-0.8	19.8	-21.4	0.2	100.0
1955.....	64.5	14.1	22.5	3.3	12.9	6.3	1.0	20.2	-22.4	0.1	100.0
1956.....	62.7	13.8	25.0	3.6	15.7	5.7	3.1	19.8	23.9	-0.4	100.0
1957.....	64.1	13.6	25.9	4.0	17.0	5.0	0.5	19.0	-23.2	-0.1	100.0
1958.....	65.7	14.0	24.5	4.0	14.5	6.0	-0.9	18.2	-21.1	-0.5	100.0
1959.....	66.2	13.5	23.5	4.1	13.6	5.8	1.1	18.1	-21.8	-0.6	100.0
1960.....	66.4	13.8	22.1	4.1	13.3	4.7	1.1	18.3	-21.1	-0.5	100.0
1961.....	65.4	15.7	21.2	4.2	12.4	4.5	0.3	19.2	-21.4	-0.4	100.0
1962.....	64.0	15.4	20.7	4.4	11.9	4.3	1.6	19.2	-21.1	0.3	100.0
1963.....	63.6	15.2	20.8	4.3	12.2	4.3	1.5	19.7	-20.8	0.1	100.0
1964.....	62.4	15.1	22.3	4.0	13.5	4.7	1.1	20.9	-21.7	-0.1	100.0
1965.....	61.3	15.1	23.8	4.4	14.6	4.8	2.2	20.2	-22.3	-0.4	100.0
1966.....	59.7	15.8	24.8	4.6	16.0	4.2	2.0	21.1	-23.1	-0.3	100.0
1967.....	60.2	16.8	23.5	4.4	14.9	4.2	0.4	22.1	-22.9	—	100.0
1968.....	60.2	17.5	21.7	4.1	13.1	4.5	1.0	23.0	-23.4	—	100.0
1969.....	59.5	17.8	21.6	3.8	12.9	4.8	1.8	23.5	-24.8	0.6	100.0
1970.....	58.7	19.4	21.0	3.7	13.2	4.1	0.1	24.7	-23.6	-0.4	100.0
1971.....	58.9	19.4	22.0	4.0	12.9	5.1	0.4	23.5	-23.3	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	59.1	19.3	21.9	3.8	12.6	5.5	0.5	23.4	-24.0	-0.2	100.0
1973.....	57.7	18.6	22.5	3.5	13.1	6.0	1.3	24.9	-25.1	—	100.0
1974.....	56.7	18.9	23.3	3.7	13.6	6.0	2.1	26.5	-27.9	0.5	100.0
1975.....	58.6	20.3	24.2	3.8	14.8	5.6	-0.1	24.4	-27.5	0.1	100.0
1976.....	58.2	20.3	23.3	3.4	13.5	6.5	1.1	23.9	-26.4	-0.5	100.0
1977.....	58.7	20.5	22.9	3.5	13.4	6.1	—	25.3	-27.5	0.1	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1974 I.....	56.4	18.4	23.7	3.5	13.6	6.6	1.6	26.1	-26.3	0.1	100.0
II.....	56.7	18.4	23.1	3.6	13.3	6.2	2.4	26.0	-27.0	0.4	100.0
III.....	56.9	19.1	23.1	3.8	13.5	5.8	1.8	27.0	-28.8	0.8	100.0
IV.....	56.8	19.6	23.2	3.9	14.0	5.3	2.5	26.7	-29.2	0.5	100.0
1975 I.....	57.9	19.8	23.5	3.9	14.5	5.1	1.9	24.8	-28.4	0.4	100.0
II.....	58.4	20.4	24.1	3.9	14.9	5.3	—	24.8	-27.8	—	100.0
III.....	58.8	20.9	24.5	3.8	15.0	5.8	-1.1	23.9	-27.2	0.2	100.0
IV.....	59.3	20.0	24.8	3.8	14.8	6.2	-1.2	24.2	-26.8	-0.2	100.0
1976 I.....	57.4	20.0	23.9	3.6	14.0	6.3	2.2	23.6	-26.8	-0.4	100.0
II.....	57.6	20.7	23.7	3.5	13.8	6.5	0.9	23.8	-26.4	-0.3	100.0
III.....	58.5	20.1	22.8	3.3	12.9	6.5	0.9	24.5	-26.2	-0.5	100.0
IV.....	59.1	20.6	23.0	3.3	13.2	6.5	0.5	23.6	-26.1	-0.6	100.0
1977 I.....	58.7	20.5	23.0	3.3	13.4	6.2	0.2	25.3	-27.3	-0.3	100.0
II.....	58.6	20.8	23.3	3.6	13.5	6.2	-0.3	25.1	-28.1	0.5	100.0
III.....	58.8	20.4	23.1	3.5	13.5	6.0	0.2	24.9	-27.4	—	100.0
IV.....	58.7	20.2	22.4	3.5	13.1	5.8	-0.1	25.7	-27.1	0.1	100.0

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 2.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 7
Structural Changes in Demand
(Per cent distribution of gross national expenditure
in constant (1971) dollars by components)
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expendi- ture in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
1947.....	62.9	16.1	18.0	2.1	12.2	3.7	2.3	20.9	-21.7	0.1	100.0
1948.....	59.9	14.9	20.2	2.6	13.2	4.4	0.4	21.1	-19.1	0.7	100.0
1949.....	61.0	15.9	20.9	2.6	13.4	4.9	0.7	19.1	-18.9	0.3	100.0
1950.....	60.4	15.9	20.9	2.6	13.0	5.3	2.3	17.6	-19.2	—	100.0
1951.....	58.0	19.7	19.0	2.6	13.6	3.8	2.9	18.4	-20.5	0.9	100.0
1952.....	56.9	22.3	20.4	2.8	13.7	3.9	1.2	18.8	-19.5	0.1	100.0
1953.....	57.9	21.9	21.8	2.9	14.1	4.8	1.9	17.7	20.1	-0.3	100.0
1954.....	60.8	21.3	22.1	3.2	13.3	5.6	-0.6	17.2	-19.4	0.2	100.0
1955.....	60.3	19.9	22.1	3.0	12.7	6.3	0.9	17.0	-20.0	0.1	100.0
1956.....	59.7	18.8	24.0	3.0	15.2	5.9	2.4	16.8	-21.5	-0.4	100.0
1957.....	60.6	18.1	25.2	3.6	16.5	5.1	0.5	16.6	-20.7	-0.1	100.0
1958.....	61.3	18.2	24.3	3.9	14.2	6.3	-0.6	16.1	-18.8	-0.5	100.0
1959.....	62.4	17.4	23.6	4.0	13.4	6.2	0.9	16.2	-20.0	-0.6	100.0
1960.....	62.7	17.3	22.1	4.0	13.2	4.9	1.0	16.4	-19.4	-0.5	100.0
1961.....	61.7	19.2	21.5	4.3	12.4	4.8	0.5	17.1	-19.3	-0.4	100.0
1962.....	60.3	18.7	21.0	4.6	11.8	4.6	1.3	16.7	-18.4	0.3	100.0
1963.....	60.2	18.0	20.9	4.4	12.0	4.5	1.2	17.3	-18.1	0.1	100.0
1964.....	59.8	17.7	22.2	4.0	13.2	5.0	1.0	18.4	-19.2	-0.1	100.0
1965.....	59.5	17.5	23.2	4.3	14.1	4.9	2.1	18.0	-20.2	-0.4	100.0
1966.....	58.5	17.9	24.1	4.4	15.4	4.2	1.9	19.1	-21.4	-0.3	100.0
1967.....	59.3	18.5	23.2	4.4	14.6	4.2	0.3	20.4	-21.7	—	100.0
1968.....	58.8	18.8	21.9	4.2	13.2	4.5	0.9	21.7	-22.3	—	100.0
1969.....	58.4	18.5	21.9	3.9	13.1	4.8	1.8	22.6	-24.0	0.6	100.0
1970.....	58.3	20.0	21.4	3.8	13.4	4.2	0.1	24.0	-23.3	-0.4	100.0
1971.....	58.9	19.4	22.0	4.0	12.9	5.1	0.4	23.5	-23.3	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	59.7	18.9	21.9	3.8	12.7	5.4	0.5	23.6	-24.4	-0.2	100.0
1973.....	59.3	18.4	22.6	3.5	13.6	5.5	1.2	24.3	-25.8	0.1	100.0
1974.....	60.3	18.5	23.0	3.5	14.2	5.3	2.1	22.9	-27.2	0.5	100.0
1975.....	62.7	19.1	23.7	3.7	15.1	4.9	-0.5	21.2	-26.3	0.1	100.0
1976.....	63.4	18.4	22.7	3.3	13.9	5.5	1.1	22.0	-27.1	-0.4	100.0
1977.....	63.5	18.3	22.0	3.3	13.7	5.0	-0.1	23.1	-26.9	0.1	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1974 I.....	59.5	18.3	23.6	3.4	14.3	5.9	1.9	23.2	-26.6	0.2	100.0
II.....	60.3	18.5	22.9	3.4	14.0	5.6	2.2	22.4	-26.8	0.4	100.0
III.....	61.0	18.5	22.9	3.7	14.1	5.1	1.4	23.1	-27.8	0.9	100.0
IV.....	60.3	18.7	22.7	3.7	14.3	4.7	2.8	22.8	-27.8	0.6	100.0
1975 I.....	61.8	19.1	23.1	3.7	14.9	4.5	0.8	21.5	-26.7	0.4	100.0
II.....	62.2	19.4	23.6	3.8	15.2	4.6	-0.5	21.4	-26.1	0.1	100.0
III.....	62.9	19.2	24.0	3.6	15.3	5.1	-1.1	20.6	-25.8	0.2	100.0
IV.....	63.7	18.7	24.1	3.5	15.1	5.4	-1.0	21.3	-26.5	-0.1	100.0
1976 I.....	61.9	18.6	23.1	3.4	14.4	5.4	2.2	21.3	-26.7	-0.4	100.0
II.....	62.9	18.6	23.2	3.4	14.3	5.6	0.7	22.0	-27.1	-0.3	100.0
III.....	63.7	18.3	22.1	3.2	13.4	5.5	0.9	22.5	-27.0	-0.5	100.0
IV.....	65.0	18.0	22.5	3.2	13.8	5.5	0.4	22.2	-27.6	-0.6	100.0
1977 I.....	63.9	18.6	22.2	3.2	13.9	5.2	-0.2	23.3	-27.4	-0.3	100.0
II.....	63.3	18.7	22.4	3.4	13.8	5.2	-0.2	23.1	-27.8	0.5	100.0
III.....	63.7	18.1	22.1	3.3	13.8	5.0	0.1	22.6	-26.6	—	100.0
IV.....	63.1	17.8	21.5	3.3	13.4	4.8	0.1	23.4	-26.0	0.1	100.0

⁽¹⁾ See note 1 on reference table 4.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 8
National Income and Gross National Product
1950 – 1977

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits		Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Residual error of estimate	Gross national product at market prices
		Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾									
(Millions of dollars)												
1950	9,152	2,608	-412	396	1,301	1,882	-374	14,553	2,065	1,876	-3	18,491
1951	10,770	3,144	-379	463	1,868	1,976	-643	17,199	2,548	2,098	-205	21,640
1952	12,073	3,071	-346	523	1,878	2,155	114	19,468	2,799	2,333	-12	24,588
1953	13,062	2,985	-328	583	1,462	2,359	2	20,125	2,994	2,634	80	25,833
1954	13,451	2,755	-339	628	918	2,498	87	19,998	3,042	2,930	-52	25,918
1955	14,369	3,485	-396	764	1,120	2,748	-182	21,908	3,321	3,337	-38	28,528
1956	16,171	3,928	-450	869	1,283	2,827	-245	24,383	3,731	3,814	130	32,058
1957	17,519	3,554	-505	977	908	2,962	-59	25,356	3,975	4,159	23	33,513
1958	17,982	3,669	-486	1,063	1,116	3,133	-41	26,436	4,036	4,135	170	34,777
1959	19,149	3,996	-527	1,062	1,008	3,207	-108	27,757	4,401	4,461	227	36,846
1960	20,141	3,870	-495	1,129	1,026	3,192	-26	28,837	4,587	4,739	196	38,359
1961	21,009	4,066	-622	1,284	826	3,261	-41	29,783	4,838	4,833	142	39,646
1962	22,468	4,450	-621	1,416	1,377	3,380	-100	32,370	5,446	5,236	-125	42,927
1963	23,932	4,932	-652	1,563	1,562	3,576	-213	34,700	5,714	5,603	-39	45,978
1964	26,034	5,841	-787	1,724	1,307	3,705	-144	37,680	6,441	6,108	51	50,280
1965	28,878	6,318	-828	1,891	1,389	3,893	-322	41,219	7,284	6,655	206	55,364
1966	32,629	6,714	-850	2,070	1,950	4,116	-335	46,294	8,030	7,322	182	61,828
1967	36,160	6,823	-874	2,362	1,239	4,355	-327	49,738	8,852	7,786	33	66,409
1968	39,318	7,742	-835	2,623	1,321	4,778	-341	54,606	9,662	8,308	10	72,586
1969	43,949	8,294	-854	3,082	1,435	5,187	-576	60,517	10,722	9,019	-443	79,815
1970	47,620	7,699	-952	3,428	1,211	5,424	-195	64,235	11,299	9,806	345	85,685
1971	52,436	8,681	-1,079	3,906	1,576	5,928	-665	70,783	12,276	10,500	891	94,450
1972	58,549	10,799	-1,031	4,577	1,662	6,170	-1,032	79,694	13,876	11,474	190	105,234
1973	67,849	15,417	-1,277	5,359	3,009	6,656	-2,362	94,651	15,598	13,355	-44	123,560
1974	81,289	19,811	-1,646	7,733	3,823	7,084	-4,244	113,850	18,257	15,769	-701	147,175
1975	94,898	20,159	-1,835	8,334	3,813	7,600	-2,938	130,031	17,665	17,921	-172	165,445
1976	109,107	20,102	-1,729	10,626	3,147	8,613	-2,028	147,838	21,143	20,177	869	190,027
1977	119,969	22,400	-1,823	12,360	2,720	9,345	-3,213	161,758	23,410	22,700	-154	207,714
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)												
1974 I	75,452	19,328	-1,524	6,628	3,684	7,004	-3,820	106,752	18,260	14,840	-196	139,656
II	78,668	20,148	-1,588	7,840	4,096	7,088	-4,588	111,664	18,764	15,480	-588	145,320
III	83,724	20,396	-1,624	8,076	3,644	7,144	-4,384	116,976	18,384	16,024	-1,220	150,164
IV	87,312	19,372	-1,848	8,388	3,868	7,100	-4,184	120,008	17,620	16,732	-800	153,560
1975 I	89,568	19,080	-1,752	8,328	3,644	7,236	-2,860	123,244	17,552	17,100	-568	157,328
II	93,268	19,332	-1,624	7,628	3,916	7,444	-3,084	126,880	17,244	17,684	-68	161,740
III	97,416	20,864	-1,944	8,388	4,356	7,688	-3,220	133,548	17,372	18,160	-348	168,732
IV	99,340	21,360	-2,020	8,992	3,336	8,032	-2,588	136,452	18,492	18,740	296	173,980
1976 I	103,516	19,804	-1,508	9,992	4,164	8,276	-2,120	142,124	20,580	19,332	708	182,744
II	108,620	20,812	-1,792	10,604	3,620	8,520	-1,780	148,604	21,100	19,852	616	190,172
III	109,608	20,916	-1,708	10,696	2,640	8,756	-1,756	149,152	21,012	20,476	952	191,592
IV	114,684	18,876	-1,908	11,212	2,164	8,900	-2,456	151,472	21,880	21,048	1,200	195,600
1977 I	115,924	22,220	-1,640	11,684	2,788	9,132	-4,324	155,784	23,000	21,808	612	201,204
II	118,432	21,744	-1,884	12,508	3,060	9,216	-3,300	159,776	22,992	22,464	-1,072	204,160
III	121,836	22,464	-1,760	12,452	2,580	9,440	-2,668	164,344	23,360	23,084	-8	210,780
IV	123,684	23,172	-2,008	12,796	2,452	9,592	-2,560	167,128	24,288	23,444	-148	214,712

⁽¹⁾ Includes military pay and allowances.

⁽²⁾ Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.

⁽³⁾ Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production and standard seasonal adjustments for withdrawals of grain from farm stocks and the change in livestock items. Because of the arbitrary elements, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of farm operators.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

⁽⁵⁾ In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain production in each quarter is taken as one-fourth of the estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole. All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 9
Changes in National Income and Gross National Product
1947 - 1977

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits		Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Gross national product at market prices
		Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾							
		(Per cent change from previous period)								
1947	15.9	25.8	24.4	14.1	6.7	14.1	13.0	22.4	14.6	13.4
1948	16.2	10.1	0.8	25.3	23.6	6.5	16.6	9.2	18.1	15.1
1949	8.0	-1.6	26.8	19.8	-11.0	10.5	8.0	2.5	13.5	8.3
1950	8.0	29.8	26.4	36.1	7.4	6.1	9.2	10.0	14.1	10.1
1951	17.7	20.6	8.0	16.9	43.6	5.0	18.2	23.4	11.8	17.0
1952	12.1	-2.3	8.7	13.0	0.5	9.1	13.2	9.9	11.2	13.6
1953	8.2	-2.8	5.2	11.5	-22.2	9.5	3.4	7.0	12.9	5.1
1954	3.0	-7.7	3.4	7.7	-37.2	5.9	0.6	1.6	11.2	0.3
1955	6.8	26.5	16.8	21.7	22.0	10.0	9.6	9.2	13.9	10.1
1956	12.5	12.7	13.6	13.7	14.6	2.9	11.3	12.3	14.3	12.4
1957	8.3	-9.5	12.2	12.4	-29.2	4.8	4.0	6.5	9.0	4.5
1958	2.6	3.2	3.8	8.8	22.9	5.8	4.3	1.5	-0.6	3.8
1959	6.5	8.1	8.4	-0.1	-9.7	2.4	5.0	9.0	7.9	5.9
1960	5.2	-2.4	6.1	6.3	1.8	0.5	3.9	4.2	6.2	4.1
1961	4.3	5.1	25.7	13.7	-19.5	2.2	3.3	5.5	3.0	3.4
1962	6.9	9.4	0.2	10.3	66.7	3.6	8.7	12.6	7.2	8.3
1963	6.5	10.8	5.0	10.4	13.4	5.8	7.2	4.9	7.0	7.1
1964	8.8	18.4	20.7	10.3	-16.3	3.6	8.6	12.7	9.0	9.4
1965	10.9	8.2	5.2	9.7	6.3	5.1	9.4	13.1	9.0	10.1
1966	13.0	6.3	2.7	9.5	40.4	5.7	12.3	10.2	10.0	11.7
1967	10.8	1.6	2.8	14.1	-36.5	5.8	7.4	10.2	6.3	7.4
1968	8.7	13.5	-4.5	11.0	6.6	9.7	9.8	9.2	6.7	9.3
1969	11.8	7.1	2.3	17.5	8.6	8.6	10.8	11.0	8.6	10.0
1970	8.4	-7.2	11.5	11.2	-15.6	4.6	6.1	5.4	8.7	7.4
1971	10.1	12.8	13.3	13.9	30.1	9.3	10.2	8.6	7.1	10.2
1972	11.7	24.4	4.4	17.2	5.5	4.1	12.6	13.0	9.3	11.4
1973	15.9	42.8	23.9	17.1	81.0	7.9	18.8	12.4	16.4	17.4
1974	19.8	28.5	28.9	44.3	27.1	6.4	20.3	17.0	18.1	19.1
1975	16.7	1.8	11.5	7.8	-0.3	7.3	14.2	-3.2	13.6	12.4
1976	15.0	-0.3	5.8	27.5	-17.5	13.3	13.7	19.7	12.6	14.9
1977	10.0	11.4	5.4	16.3	-13.6	8.5	9.4	10.7	12.5	9.3
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1974 I	5.0	9.5	29.6	10.6	-4.5	3.2	4.5	10.1	4.8	5.3
II	4.3	4.2	4.2	18.3	11.2	1.2	4.6	2.8	4.3	4.1
III	6.4	1.2	2.3	3.0	-11.0	0.8	4.8	-2.0	3.5	3.3
IV	4.3	-5.0	13.8	3.9	6.1	-0.6	2.6	-4.2	4.4	2.3
1975 I	2.6	-1.5	5.2	-0.7	-5.8	1.9	2.7	-0.4	2.2	2.5
II	4.1	1.3	7.3	-8.4	7.5	2.9	3.0	-1.8	3.4	2.8
III	4.4	7.9	19.7	10.0	11.2	3.3	5.3	0.7	2.7	4.3
IV	2.0	2.4	3.9	7.2	-23.4	4.5	2.2	6.4	3.2	3.1
1976 I	4.2	-7.3	25.3	11.1	24.8	3.0	4.2	11.3	3.2	5.0
II	4.9	5.1	18.8	6.1	-13.1	2.9	4.6	2.5	2.7	4.1
III	0.9	0.5	4.7	0.9	-27.1	2.8	0.4	-0.4	3.1	0.7
IV	4.6	-9.8	11.7	4.8	-18.0	1.6	1.6	4.1	2.8	2.1
1977 I	1.1	17.7	14.0	4.2	28.8	2.6	2.8	5.1	3.6	2.9
II	2.2	-2.1	14.9	7.1	9.8	0.9	2.6	—	3.0	1.5
III	2.9	3.3	6.6	-0.4	-15.7	2.4	2.9	1.6	2.8	3.2
IV	1.5	3.2	14.1	2.8	-5.0	1.6	1.7	4.0	1.6	1.9

(1), (2), (3), (4) See notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 on reference table 8.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 10
Structural Changes in Income
(Per cent distribution of gross national product by components)
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits		Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Residual error of estimate	Gross national product at market prices
		Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾									
1947.....	50.1	13.8	-1.9	1.4	8.2	11.2	-4.2	78.5	12.5	9.1	-0.1	100.0
1948.....	50.6	13.2	-1.7	1.6	8.8	10.3	-3.3	79.5	11.8	9.3	-0.7	100.0
1949.....	50.5	12.0	-1.9	1.7	7.2	10.6	-0.7	79.3	11.2	9.8	-0.3	100.0
1950.....	49.5	14.1	-2.2	2.1	7.0	10.2	-2.0	78.7	11.2	10.1	—	100.0
1951.....	49.8	14.5	-1.8	2.1	8.6	9.1	-3.0	79.5	11.8	9.7	-0.9	100.0
1952.....	49.1	12.5	-1.4	2.1	7.6	8.8	0.5	79.2	11.4	9.5	—	100.0
1953.....	50.6	11.6	-1.3	2.3	5.7	9.1	—	77.9	11.6	10.2	0.3	100.0
1954.....	51.9	10.6	-1.3	2.4	3.5	9.6	0.3	77.2	11.7	11.3	-0.2	100.0
1955.....	50.4	12.2	-1.4	2.7	3.9	9.6	-0.6	76.8	11.6	11.7	-0.1	100.0
1956.....	50.4	12.3	-1.4	2.7	4.0	8.8	-0.8	76.1	11.6	11.9	0.4	100.0
1957.....	52.3	10.6	-1.5	2.9	2.7	8.8	-0.2	75.7	11.9	12.4	0.1	100.0
1958.....	51.7	10.6	-1.4	3.1	3.2	9.0	-0.1	76.0	11.6	11.9	0.5	100.0
1959.....	52.0	10.8	-1.4	2.9	2.7	8.7	-0.3	75.3	11.9	12.1	0.6	100.0
1960.....	52.5	10.1	-1.3	2.9	2.7	8.3	-0.1	75.2	12.0	12.4	0.5	100.0
1961.....	53.0	10.3	-1.6	3.2	2.1	8.2	-0.1	75.1	12.2	12.3	0.4	100.0
1962.....	52.3	10.4	-1.4	3.3	3.2	7.9	-0.2	75.4	12.7	12.2	-0.3	100.0
1963.....	52.1	10.7	-1.4	3.4	3.4	7.8	-0.5	75.5	12.4	12.2	-0.1	100.0
1964.....	51.8	11.6	1.6	3.4	2.6	7.4	-0.3	74.9	12.8	12.1	0.1	100.0
1965.....	52.2	11.4	-1.5	3.4	2.5	7.0	-0.6	74.5	13.2	12.0	0.4	100.0
1966.....	52.8	10.9	-1.4	3.3	3.2	6.7	-0.5	74.9	13.0	11.8	0.3	100.0
1967.....	54.5	10.3	-1.3	3.6	1.9	6.6	-0.5	74.9	13.3	11.7	—	100.0
1968.....	54.2	10.7	-1.2	3.6	1.8	6.6	-0.5	75.2	13.3	11.4	—	100.0
1969.....	55.1	10.4	-1.1	3.9	1.8	6.5	-0.7	75.8	13.4	11.3	-0.6	100.0
1970.....	55.6	9.0	-1.1	4.0	1.4	6.3	-0.2	75.0	13.2	11.4	0.4	100.0
1971.....	55.5	9.2	-1.1	4.1	1.7	6.3	-0.7	74.9	13.0	11.1	0.9	100.0
1972.....	55.6	10.3	-1.0	4.3	1.6	5.9	-1.0	75.7	13.2	10.9	0.2	100.0
1973.....	54.9	12.5	-1.0	4.3	2.4	5.4	-1.9	76.6	12.6	10.8	—	100.0
1974.....	55.2	13.5	-1.1	5.3	2.6	4.8	-2.9	77.4	12.4	10.7	-0.5	100.0
1975.....	57.4	12.2	-1.1	5.0	2.3	4.6	-1.8	78.6	10.7	10.8	-0.1	100.0
1976.....	57.4	10.6	-0.9	5.6	1.7	4.5	-1.1	77.8	11.1	10.6	0.5	100.0
1977.....	57.8	10.8	-0.9	6.0	1.3	4.5	-1.5	77.9	11.3	10.9	-0.1	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)												
1974 I ..	54.0	13.8	-1.1	4.7	2.6	5.0	-2.7	76.4	13.1	10.6	-0.1	100.0
II ..	54.1	13.9	-1.1	5.4	2.8	4.9	-3.2	76.8	12.9	10.7	-0.4	100.0
III ..	55.8	13.6	-1.1	5.4	2.4	4.8	-2.9	77.9	12.2	10.7	-0.8	100.0
IV ..	56.9	12.6	-1.2	5.5	2.5	4.6	-2.7	78.2	11.5	10.9	-0.5	100.0
1975 I ..	56.9	12.1	-1.1	5.3	2.3	4.6	-1.8	78.3	11.2	10.9	-0.4	100.0
II ..	57.7	12.0	-1.0	4.7	2.4	4.6	-1.9	78.4	10.7	10.9	—	100.0
III ..	57.7	12.4	-1.2	5.0	2.6	4.6	-1.9	79.1	10.3	10.8	-0.2	100.0
IV ..	57.1	12.3	-1.2	5.2	1.9	4.6	-1.5	78.4	10.6	10.8	0.2	100.0
1976 I ..	56.6	10.8	-0.8	5.5	2.3	4.5	-1.2	77.8	11.3	10.6	0.4	100.0
II ..	57.1	10.9	-0.9	5.6	1.9	4.5	-0.9	78.1	11.1	10.4	0.3	100.0
III ..	57.2	10.9	-0.9	5.6	1.4	4.6	-0.9	77.8	11.0	10.7	0.5	100.0
IV ..	58.6	9.7	-1.0	5.7	1.1	4.6	-1.3	77.4	11.2	10.8	0.6	100.0
1977 I ..	57.6	11.0	-0.8	5.8	1.4	4.5	-2.1	77.4	11.4	10.8	0.3	100.0
II ..	58.0	10.7	-0.9	6.1	1.5	4.5	-1.6	78.3	11.3	11.0	-0.5	100.0
III ..	57.8	10.7	-0.8	5.9	1.2	4.5	-1.3	78.0	11.1	11.0	—	100.0
IV ..	57.6	10.8	-0.9	6.0	1.1	4.5	-1.2	77.8	11.3	10.9	-0.1	100.0

1), (2), (3), (4), (5) See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on reference table 8.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 11
Structural Changes in Income
(Per cent distribution of net national income by components)
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits		Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost
		Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾					
1947.....	63.8	17.5	-2.4	1.8	10.4	14.2	-5.4	100.0
1948.....	63.6	16.5	-2.1	2.0	11.0	13.0	-4.1	100.0
1949.....	63.6	15.1	-2.4	2.2	9.1	13.3	-0.8	100.0
1950.....	62.9	17.9	-2.8	2.7	8.9	12.9	-2.6	100.0
1951.....	62.6	18.3	-2.2	2.7	10.9	11.5	-3.7	100.0
1952.....	62.0	15.8	-1.8	2.7	9.6	11.1	0.6	100.0
1953.....	64.9	14.8	-1.6	2.9	7.3	11.7	0.0	100.0
1954.....	67.3	13.8	-1.7	3.1	4.6	12.5	0.4	100.0
1955.....	65.6	15.9	-1.8	3.5	5.1	12.5	-0.8	100.0
1956.....	66.3	16.1	-1.8	3.6	5.3	11.6	-1.0	100.0
1957.....	69.1	14.0	-2.0	3.9	3.6	11.7	-0.2	100.0
1958.....	68.0	13.9	-1.8	4.0	4.2	11.9	-0.2	100.0
1959.....	69.0	14.3	-1.9	3.8	3.6	11.6	-0.4	100.0
1960.....	69.8	13.4	-1.7	3.9	3.6	11.1	-0.1	100.0
1961.....	70.5	13.7	-2.1	4.3	2.8	10.9	-0.1	100.0
1962.....	69.4	13.7	-1.9	4.4	4.3	10.4	-0.3	100.0
1963.....	69.0	14.2	-1.9	4.5	4.5	10.3	-0.6	100.0
1964.....	69.1	15.5	-2.1	4.6	3.5	9.8	-0.4	100.0
1965.....	70.1	15.3	-2.0	4.6	3.4	9.4	-0.8	100.0
1966.....	70.5	14.5	-1.8	4.5	4.2	8.9	-0.7	100.0
1967.....	72.7	13.7	-1.8	4.7	2.5	8.8	-0.7	100.0
1968.....	72.0	14.2	-1.5	4.8	2.4	8.7	-0.6	100.0
1969.....	72.6	13.7	-1.4	5.1	2.4	8.6	-1.0	100.0
1970.....	74.1	12.0	-1.5	5.3	1.9	8.4	-0.3	100.0
1971.....	74.1	12.3	-1.5	5.5	2.2	8.4	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	73.5	13.6	-1.3	5.7	2.1	7.7	-1.3	100.0
1973.....	71.7	16.3	-1.3	5.7	3.2	7.0	-2.5	100.0
1974.....	71.4	17.4	-1.4	6.8	3.4	6.2	-3.7	100.0
1975.....	73.0	15.5	-1.4	6.4	2.9	5.8	-2.3	100.0
1976.....	73.8	13.6	-1.2	7.2	2.1	5.8	-1.4	100.0
1977.....	74.2	13.8	-1.1	7.6	1.7	5.8	-2.0	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1974 I.....	70.7	18.1	-1.4	6.2	3.5	6.6	-3.6	100.0
II.....	70.5	18.0	-1.4	7.0	3.7	6.3	-4.1	100.0
III.....	71.6	17.4	-1.4	6.9	3.1	6.1	-3.7	100.0
IV.....	72.8	16.1	-1.5	7.0	3.2	5.9	-3.5	100.0
1975 I.....	72.7	15.5	-1.4	6.8	3.0	5.9	-2.3	100.0
II.....	73.5	15.2	-1.3	6.0	3.1	5.9	-2.4	100.0
III.....	72.9	15.6	-1.5	6.3	3.3	5.8	-2.4	100.0
IV.....	72.8	15.7	-1.5	6.6	2.4	5.9	-1.9	100.0
1976 I.....	72.8	13.9	-1.1	7.0	2.9	5.8	-1.5	100.0
II.....	73.1	14.0	-1.2	7.1	2.4	5.7	-1.2	100.0
III.....	73.5	14.0	-1.1	7.2	1.8	5.9	-1.2	100.0
IV.....	75.7	12.5	-1.3	7.4	1.4	5.9	-1.6	100.0
1977 I.....	74.4	14.3	-1.1	7.5	1.8	5.9	-2.8	100.0
II.....	74.1	13.6	-1.2	7.8	1.9	5.8	-2.1	100.0
III.....	74.1	13.7	-1.1	7.6	1.6	5.7	-1.6	100.0
IV.....	74.0	13.9	-1.2	7.7	1.5	5.7	-1.5	100.0

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on reference table 8.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 12
Personal Income and Expenditure
1947 - 1977

Years and quarters	Personal income	Personal disposable income	Personal expenditure	Personal saving	Ratio of personal savings to personal disposable income	Personal disposable income per capita	Personal expenditure per capita
	(Millions of dollars)				(Per cent)	(Dollars)	
1947	10,926	9,964	9,362	544	5.5	773	726
1948	12,592	11,559	10,370	1,138	9.8	878	788
1949	13,396	12,383	11,365	965	7.8	921	845
1950	14,262	13,285	12,482	738	5.6	969	910
1951	16,791	15,435	13,857	1,496	9.7	1,102	989
1952	18,592	16,922	15,162	1,665	9.8	1,170	1,049
1953	19,550	17,718	16,181	1,423	8.0	1,194	1,090
1954	19,717	17,868	16,934	804	4.5	1,169	1,108
1955	21,265	19,331	18,388	797	4.1	1,231	1,171
1956	23,531	21,307	20,090	1,051	4.9	1,325	1,249
1957	25,170	22,714	21,492	1,047	4.6	1,367	1,294
1958	26,651	24,313	22,845	1,278	5.3	1,423	1,338
1959	28,108	25,440	24,390	844	3.3	1,455	1,395
1960	29,595	26,567	25,479	867	3.3	1,487	1,426
1961	30,104	26,904	25,930	745	2.8	1,475	1,422
1962	32,788	29,340	27,452	1,647	5.6	1,579	1,477
1963	34,829	31,168	29,225	1,691	5.4	1,646	1,544
1964	37,282	33,049	31,389	1,383	4.2	1,713	1,627
1965	41,071	36,263	33,947	2,001	5.5	1,846	1,728
1966	46,094	39,901	36,890	2,662	6.7	1,994	1,843
1967	50,579	43,123	39,972	2,736	6.3	2,116	1,962
1968	55,677	46,820	43,704	2,639	5.6	2,262	2,111
1969	61,804	50,911	47,492	2,730	5.4	2,424	2,261
1970	66,633	54,009	50,327	2,872	5.3	2,536	2,363
1971	74,092	59,943	55,616	3,509	5.9	2,779	2,579
1972	83,767	68,100	62,208	5,015	7.4	3,124	2,853
1973	97,832	79,719	71,278	7,230	9.1	3,617	3,234
1974	117,055	94,731	83,441	9,568	10.1	4,236	3,731
1975	136,345	111,134	97,016	12,246	11.0	4,896	4,274
1976	155,795	126,029	110,543	13,398	10.6	5,481	4,808
1977	171,485	139,265	121,955	14,928	10.7	5,979	5,236
	(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)						
1974 I	109,296	89,152	78,820	8,788	9.9	4,010	3,545
II	114,108	92,044	82,336	8,092	8.8	4,126	3,691
III	120,252	97,368	85,452	10,088	10.4	4,348	3,816
IV	124,564	100,360	87,156	11,304	11.3	4,462	3,875
1975 I	128,908	104,152	91,168	11,084	10.6	4,615	4,040
II	133,888	109,932	94,516	13,556	12.3	4,856	4,175
III	139,784	113,724	99,292	12,584	11.1	5,004	4,369
IV	142,800	116,728	103,088	11,760	10.1	5,116	4,518
1976 I	150,188	120,772	104,960	13,892	11.5	5,278	4,587
II	154,516	127,812	109,564	16,188	12.7	5,570	4,775
III	156,292	125,324	112,084	11,080	8.8	5,443	4,868
IV	162,184	130,208	115,564	12,432	9.5	5,634	5,000
1977 I	165,952	132,956	118,104	12,548	9.4	5,736	5,095
II	168,952	138,136	119,624	16,176	11.7	5,943	5,147
III	173,840	141,060	123,968	14,704	10.4	6,050	5,317
IV	177,196	144,908	126,124	16,284	11.2	6,196	5,393

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 13
Personal Income, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1976

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & NWT	Canada
(Millions of dollars)												
1949	175	52	467	351	3,292	5,199	780	802	929	1,344	—	13,396
1950	186	55	494	374	3,547	5,638	810	722	955	1,477	—	14,262
1951	209	64	533	415	4,085	6,521	938	1,069	1,250	1,665	26	16,791
1952	229	78	604	438	4,558	7,207	1,006	1,213	1,344	1,863	31	18,592
1953	256	65	637	447	4,862	7,681	1,012	1,138	1,417	1,976	34	19,550
1954	272	69	664	468	5,029	7,930	1,002	824	1,346	2,050	39	19,717
1955	292	67	683	489	5,296	8,525	1,073	1,058	1,475	2,242	43	21,265
1956	325	85	732	534	5,840	9,320	1,206	1,205	1,719	2,482	59	23,531
1957	350	77	785	556	6,363	10,211	1,223	1,037	1,749	2,728	59	25,170
1958	361	83	820	585	6,655	10,802	1,352	1,156	1,958	2,786	59	26,651
1959	383	96	874	626	7,005	11,406	1,419	1,200	2,039	2,948	61	28,108
1960	412	97	920	664	7,422	11,923	1,492	1,352	2,134	3,058	63	29,595
1961	440	102	946	671	7,828	12,187	1,436	1,084	2,199	3,091	59	30,104
1962	462	114	995	707	8,446	13,098	1,611	1,529	2,411	3,279	62	32,788
1963	493	116	1,043	751	8,933	13,976	1,647	1,686	2,535	3,509	67	34,829
1964	531	128	1,108	809	9,742	15,030	1,775	1,539	2,652	3,822	70	37,282
1965	604	137	1,181	880	10,685	16,537	1,892	1,789	2,941	4,271	69	41,071
1966	680	151	1,302	979	11,880	18,655	2,039	2,047	3,374	4,817	80	46,094
1967	755	168	1,446	1,067	13,175	20,553	2,280	1,932	3,665	5,348	90	50,579
1968	837	189	1,580	1,183	14,193	22,844	2,523	2,187	4,111	5,837	104	55,677
1969	923	205	1,766	1,295	15,565	25,629	2,704	2,269	4,589	6,645	122	61,804
1970	1,025	229	1,895	1,412	16,682	27,974	2,857	2,133	4,953	7,245	148	66,633
1971	1,143	243	2,100	1,576	18,369	30,966	3,192	2,555	5,534	8,182	158	74,092
1972	1,301	287	2,436	1,810	20,823	34,822	3,564	2,767	6,267	9,417	193	83,767
1973	1,526	355	2,850	2,105	24,067	39,884	4,244	3,673	7,471	11,331	235	97,832
1974	1,902	398	3,379	2,546	29,010	47,151	4,994	4,537	9,052	13,687	292	117,055
1975	2,246	486	3,876	3,096	33,795	53,988	5,881	5,637	11,043	15,823	347	136,345
1976	2,564	558	4,420	3,484	39,037	61,375	6,535	6,273	12,781	18,230	400	155,795
(Per cent change from previous year)												
1950	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.7	8.4	3.8	-10.0	2.8	9.9	—	6.5
1951	12.4	16.4	7.9	11.0	15.2	15.7	15.8	48.1	30.9	12.7	—	17.7
1952	9.6	21.9	13.3	5.5	11.6	10.5	7.2	13.5	7.5	11.9	19.2	10.7
1953	11.8	-10.7	5.5	2.1	6.7	6.6	0.6	-6.2	5.4	6.1	9.7	5.2
1954	6.3	6.2	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.2	-1.0	-27.6	-5.0	3.7	14.7	0.9
1955	7.4	-2.9	2.9	4.5	5.3	7.5	7.1	28.4	9.6	9.4	10.3	7.9
1956	11.3	26.9	7.2	9.2	10.3	9.3	12.4	13.9	16.5	10.7	37.2	10.7
1957	7.7	-9.4	7.2	4.1	9.0	9.6	1.4	-13.9	1.7	9.9	—	7.0
1958	3.1	7.8	4.5	5.2	4.6	5.8	10.5	11.5	11.9	2.5	—	5.9
1959	6.1	15.7	6.6	7.0	5.3	5.6	5.0	3.8	4.1	5.8	3.4	5.5
1960	7.6	1.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	4.5	5.1	12.7	4.7	3.7	3.3	5.3
1961	6.8	5.2	2.8	1.1	5.5	2.2	-3.8	-19.8	3.0	1.1	-6.3	1.7
1962	5.0	11.8	5.2	5.4	7.9	7.5	12.2	41.1	9.6	6.1	5.1	8.9
1963	6.7	1.8	4.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	2.2	10.3	5.1	7.0	8.1	6.2
1964	7.7	10.3	6.2	7.7	9.1	7.5	7.8	-8.7	4.6	8.9	4.5	7.0
1965	13.7	7.0	6.6	8.8	9.7	10.0	6.6	16.2	10.9	11.7	-1.4	10.2
1966	12.6	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.2	12.8	7.8	14.4	14.7	12.8	15.9	12.2
1967	11.0	11.3	11.1	9.0	10.9	10.2	11.8	-5.6	8.6	11.0	12.5	9.7
1968	10.9	12.5	9.3	10.9	7.7	11.1	10.7	13.2	12.2	9.1	15.6	10.1
1969	10.3	8.5	11.8	9.5	9.7	12.2	7.2	3.7	11.6	13.8	17.3	11.0
1970	11.1	11.7	7.3	9.0	7.2	9.1	5.7	-6.0	7.9	9.0	21.3	7.8
1971	11.5	6.1	10.8	11.6	10.1	10.7	11.7	19.8	11.7	12.9	6.8	11.2
1972	13.8	18.1	16.0	14.8	13.4	12.5	11.7	8.3	13.2	15.1	22.2	13.1
1973	17.3	23.7	17.0	16.3	15.6	14.5	19.1	32.7	19.2	20.3	21.8	16.8
1974	24.6	12.1	18.6	21.0	20.5	18.2	17.7	23.5	21.2	20.8	24.3	19.6
1975	18.1	22.1	14.7	21.6	16.5	14.5	17.8	24.2	22.0	15.6	18.8	16.5
1976	14.2	14.8	14.0	12.5	15.5	13.7	11.1	11.3	15.7	15.2	15.3	14.3

Reference Table 13 (continued)
Personal Income, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1976

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.& NWT	Canada
(Percentage distribution of total among provinces) ⁽¹⁾												
1949	1.3	0.4	3.5	2.6	24.6	38.8	5.8	6.0	6.9	10.0	—	100.0
1950	1.3	0.4	3.5	2.6	24.9	39.5	5.7	5.1	6.7	10.4	—	100.0
1951	1.2	0.4	3.2	2.5	24.3	38.8	5.6	6.4	7.4	9.9	0.2	100.0
1952	1.2	0.4	3.3	2.4	24.5	38.8	5.4	6.5	7.2	10.0	0.2	100.0
1953	1.3	0.3	3.3	2.3	24.9	39.3	5.2	5.8	7.3	10.1	0.2	100.0
1954	1.4	0.4	3.4	2.4	25.5	40.2	5.1	4.2	6.8	10.4	0.2	100.0
1955	1.4	0.3	3.2	2.3	24.9	40.1	5.1	5.0	6.9	10.5	0.2	100.0
1956	1.4	0.4	3.1	2.3	24.8	39.6	5.1	5.1	7.3	10.6	0.3	100.0
1957	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.3	40.6	4.9	4.1	7.0	10.8	0.2	100.0
1958	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.0	40.5	5.1	4.3	7.4	10.5	0.2	100.0
1959	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	24.9	40.6	5.1	4.3	7.3	10.5	0.2	100.0
1960	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.1	40.3	5.0	4.6	7.2	10.3	0.2	100.0
1961	1.5	0.3	3.1	2.2	26.0	40.5	4.8	3.6	7.3	10.3	0.2	100.0
1962	1.4	0.4	3.0	2.2	25.8	40.0	4.9	4.7	7.4	10.0	0.2	100.0
1963	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	25.7	40.1	4.7	4.8	7.3	10.1	0.2	100.0
1964	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	26.1	40.3	4.8	4.1	7.1	10.3	0.2	100.0
1965	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	26.0	40.3	4.6	4.4	7.2	10.4	0.2	100.0
1966	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.8	40.5	4.4	4.4	7.3	10.5	0.2	100.0
1967	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	26.1	40.6	4.5	3.8	7.3	10.6	0.2	100.0
1968	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.5	41.0	4.5	3.9	7.4	10.5	0.2	100.0
1969	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	25.2	41.5	4.4	3.7	7.4	10.8	0.2	100.0
1970	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.0	42.0	4.3	3.2	7.4	10.9	0.2	100.0
1971	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	24.8	41.8	4.3	3.4	7.5	11.0	0.2	100.0
1972	1.6	0.3	2.9	2.2	24.9	41.6	4.3	3.3	7.5	11.2	0.2	100.0
1973	1.6	0.4	2.9	2.2	24.6	40.8	4.3	3.8	7.6	11.6	0.2	100.0
1974	1.6	0.3	2.9	2.2	24.8	40.3	4.3	3.9	7.7	11.7	0.2	100.0
1975	1.6	0.4	2.8	2.3	24.8	39.6	4.3	4.1	8.1	11.6	0.3	100.0
1976	1.6	0.4	2.8	2.2	25.1	39.4	4.2	4.0	8.2	11.7	0.3	100.0

Note: The Canada figure includes personal income of Canadians temporarily abroad (including pay and allowances of Canadian Armed Forces abroad).

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia up to 1950.

⁽¹⁾ Figures do not cross-add: See *Note*.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 14
Personal Income per Capita, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1976

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & NWT	Canada
(Dollars)												
1949	507	553	742	691	848	1,188	1,030	1,964	1,050	1,182	—	996
1950	530	573	774	731	894	1,261	1,055	1,867	1,046	1,272	—	1,040
1951	579	653	829	804	1,007	1,418	1,209	1,285	1,331	1,429	1,040	1,199
1952	612	780	925	833	1,092	1,505	1,261	1,439	1,381	1,546	1,240	1,286
1953	668	644	961	839	1,139	1,555	1,251	1,322	1,400	1,583	1,360	1,317
1954	689	683	987	867	1,146	1,550	1,218	944	1,273	1,583	1,444	1,290
1955	719	670	1,000	894	1,173	1,619	1,279	1,205	1,352	1,671	1,483	1,355
1956	783	859	1,053	962	1,262	1,724	1,419	1,368	1,531	1,774	1,903	1,463
1957	826	778	1,120	989	1,334	1,812	1,419	1,178	1,503	1,841	1,903	1,515
1958	836	830	1,157	1,025	1,357	1,856	1,545	1,297	1,624	1,811	1,788	1,560
1959	869	951	1,216	1,076	1,394	1,911	1,593	1,323	1,634	1,881	1,794	1,608
1960	920	942	1,266	1,127	1,443	1,951	1,647	1,478	1,653	1,909	1,750	1,656
1961	961	971	1,284	1,122	1,489	1,954	1,558	1,172	1,651	1,898	1,595	1,651
1962	987	1,065	1,334	1,169	1,573	2,062	1,721	1,644	1,761	1,975	1,550	1,764
1963	1,036	1,074	1,389	1,233	1,630	2,157	1,736	1,807	1,807	2,065	1,634	1,840
1964	1,099	1,174	1,468	1,324	1,745	2,267	1,851	1,634	1,856	2,190	1,667	1,933
1965	1,238	1,257	1,562	1,431	1,880	2,436	1,961	1,883	2,028	2,377	1,683	2,091
1966	1,379	1,385	1,722	1,587	2,055	2,680	2,117	2,144	2,306	2,570	1,861	2,303
1967	1,513	1,541	1,903	1,721	2,247	2,884	2,368	2,019	2,460	2,750	2,046	2,482
1968	1,654	1,718	2,060	1,893	2,394	3,146	2,598	2,278	2,698	2,914	2,311	2,690
1969	1,796	1,847	2,279	2,062	2,601	3,470	2,762	2,369	2,944	3,226	2,596	2,943
1970	1,983	2,082	2,423	2,252	2,774	3,705	2,906	2,267	3,105	3,405	2,960	3,129
1971	2,190	2,170	2,662	2,482	3,047	4,020	3,231	2,759	3,399	3,745	2,981	3,435
1972	2,445	2,540	3,068	2,815	3,441	4,451	3,593	3,021	3,789	4,191	3,509	3,839
1973	2,821	3,087	3,540	3,229	3,958	5,024	4,253	4,045	4,435	4,895	4,052	4,428
1974	3,509	3,402	4,156	3,846	4,729	5,825	4,940	5,002	5,281	5,715	5,123	5,215
1975	4,091	4,084	4,715	4,587	5,461	6,563	5,771	6,141	6,246	6,440	5,881	5,980
1976	4,603	4,650	5,313	5,064	6,253	7,367	6,357	6,709	6,999	7,318	6,780	6,741
(Per cent change from previous year)												
1950	4.5	3.6	4.3	5.7	5.4	6.2	2.4	-10.1	-0.4	7.6	—	4.4
1951	9.3	14.0	7.1	10.1	12.7	12.5	14.6	48.2	27.3	12.3	—	15.2
1952	5.8	19.4	11.6	3.5	8.4	6.1	4.3	12.0	3.8	8.2	19.2	7.3
1953	9.2	-17.5	3.9	0.7	4.3	3.3	-0.8	-8.1	1.4	2.4	9.7	2.4
1954	3.0	6.2	2.7	3.3	0.6	-0.3	-2.7	-28.6	-9.1	0.0	6.2	-2.1
1955	4.4	-1.9	1.4	3.1	2.3	4.4	5.0	27.7	6.2	5.5	2.7	5.0
1956	8.9	28.1	5.3	7.6	7.6	6.5	10.9	13.5	13.2	6.2	28.4	8.0
1957	5.4	-9.4	6.3	2.8	5.7	5.1	—	-13.8	-1.8	3.8	—	3.6
1958	1.2	6.7	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.4	8.9	10.1	8.1	-1.6	-6.1	3.0
1959	3.9	14.5	5.1	5.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.0	0.6	3.9	0.3	3.0
1960	5.9	-0.9	4.1	4.8	3.5	2.1	3.4	11.7	1.2	1.5	-2.5	3.0
1961	4.5	3.2	1.4	-0.5	3.1	0.2	-5.4	-20.7	-0.1	-0.6	-8.9	-0.3
1962	2.8	9.7	3.9	4.1	5.6	5.5	10.5	40.3	6.7	4.1	-2.8	6.9
1963	4.9	0.8	4.1	5.5	3.6	4.6	0.8	9.9	2.6	4.6	5.4	4.3
1964	6.1	9.3	5.7	7.4	7.0	5.1	6.6	-9.6	2.7	6.0	2.0	5.1
1965	12.6	7.0	6.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	5.9	15.3	9.3	8.5	1.0	8.2
1966	11.4	10.2	10.2	10.9	9.3	10.0	8.0	13.8	13.7	8.1	10.5	10.1
1967	9.7	11.3	10.5	8.5	9.3	7.6	11.8	-5.8	6.7	7.0	9.9	7.8
1968	9.3	11.5	8.3	10.0	6.6	9.1	9.7	12.8	9.7	6.0	13.0	8.4
1969	8.6	7.5	10.6	8.9	8.6	10.3	6.3	4.0	9.1	10.7	12.3	9.4
1970	10.4	12.7	6.3	9.2	6.7	6.8	5.2	-4.3	5.5	5.5	14.0	6.3
1971	10.4	4.2	9.9	10.2	11.0	8.5	11.2	21.7	9.5	10.0	0.7	9.8
1972	11.6	17.1	15.3	13.4	12.9	10.7	11.2	9.5	11.5	11.9	17.7	11.8
1973	15.4	21.5	15.4	14.7	15.0	12.9	18.4	33.9	17.0	16.8	15.5	15.3
1974	24.4	10.2	17.4	19.1	19.5	15.9	16.2	23.7	19.1	16.8	26.4	17.8
1975	16.6	20.0	13.5	19.3	15.5	12.7	16.8	22.8	18.3	12.7	14.8	14.7
1976	12.5	13.9	12.7	10.4	14.5	12.4	10.2	9.2	12.1	13.6	15.3	12.7

Note: Per cent changes are calculated from unrounded data.

Reference Table 14 (continued)
Personal Income per Capita, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1976

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.& NWT	Canada
(Personal income per capita, by province, as a percentage of personal income per capita at the national level)												
1949	50.9	55.5	74.5	69.4	85.1	119.2	103.4	96.8	105.4	118.7	—	100.0
1950	51.0	55.1	74.4	70.2	85.9	121.2	101.4	83.3	100.6	122.3	—	100.0
1951	48.3	54.5	69.2	67.1	84.0	118.3	100.9	107.2	111.1	119.2	86.8	100.0
1952	47.6	60.7	71.9	64.8	84.9	117.1	98.0	111.9	107.4	120.2	96.4	100.0
1953	50.8	48.9	73.0	63.7	86.5	118.0	95.0	100.4	106.3	120.2	103.3	100.0
1954	53.4	53.0	76.5	67.2	88.9	120.2	94.4	73.2	98.7	122.7	112.0	100.0
1955	53.1	49.5	73.8	66.0	86.6	119.5	94.4	89.0	99.8	123.3	109.5	100.0
1956	53.5	58.7	72.0	65.8	86.2	117.8	97.0	93.5	104.6	121.2	130.1	100.0
1957	54.5	51.3	73.9	65.3	88.1	119.6	93.6	77.8	99.2	121.5	125.6	100.0
1958	53.6	53.2	74.1	65.7	87.0	118.9	99.0	83.2	104.1	116.1	114.6	100.0
1959	54.0	59.1	75.6	66.9	86.7	118.9	99.0	82.3	101.6	117.0	111.6	100.0
1960	55.5	56.9	76.4	68.1	87.2	117.8	99.4	89.2	99.8	115.3	105.7	100.0
1961	58.2	58.9	77.8	68.0	90.2	118.4	94.4	71.0	100.0	115.0	96.6	100.0
1962	56.0	60.4	75.6	66.2	89.1	116.9	97.6	93.2	99.8	112.0	87.9	100.0
1963	56.3	58.4	75.5	67.0	88.6	117.2	94.3	98.2	98.2	112.3	88.8	100.0
1964	56.9	60.8	75.9	68.5	90.3	117.3	95.8	84.5	96.0	113.3	86.2	100.0
1965	59.2	60.1	74.7	68.4	89.9	116.5	93.8	90.1	97.0	113.7	80.5	100.0
1966	59.9	60.2	74.8	68.9	89.2	116.4	91.9	93.1	100.1	111.6	80.8	100.0
1967	61.0	62.1	76.7	69.3	90.5	116.2	95.4	81.3	99.1	110.8	82.4	100.0
1968	61.5	63.9	76.6	70.4	89.0	117.0	96.6	84.7	100.3	108.4	85.9	100.0
1969	61.0	62.7	77.4	70.1	88.4	117.9	93.9	80.5	100.0	109.6	88.2	100.0
1970	63.4	66.5	77.5	72.0	88.7	118.4	92.9	72.5	99.3	108.8	94.6	100.0
1971	63.8	63.2	77.5	72.3	88.7	117.0	94.1	80.3	99.0	109.0	86.8	100.0
1972	63.7	66.2	79.9	73.3	89.6	115.9	93.6	78.7	98.7	109.2	91.4	100.0
1973	63.7	69.7	79.9	72.9	89.4	113.5	96.0	91.4	100.2	110.5	91.5	100.0
1974	67.3	65.2	79.7	73.7	90.7	111.7	94.7	95.9	101.3	109.6	98.2	100.0
1975	68.4	68.3	78.8	76.7	91.3	109.7	96.5	102.7	104.4	107.7	98.3	100.0
1976	68.3	69.0	78.8	75.1	92.8	109.4	94.3	99.5	103.8	108.6	100.6	100.0

Note: The Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia up to 1950.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 15
Value of Retail Trade, Canada and by Region
1947 – 1977

Years and months	Motor vehicle dealers	All other types of business	Total all stores					British Columbia ⁽³⁾
			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	724.8	6,238.6	6,963.4 ⁽¹⁾	563.6 ⁽¹⁾	1,621.1	2,721.1	1,320.8	736.9
1948	804.0	7,031.0	7,835.0 ⁽¹⁾	607.3 ⁽¹⁾	1,792.0	3,067.2	1,550.7	817.8
1949	993.6	7,538.4	8,532.0	734.2	1,872.0	3,293.6	1,758.1	874.1
1950	1,504.8	8,112.4	9,617.2	822.2	2,183.0	3,715.4	1,914.4	982.1
1951	1,884.0	8,809.1	10,693.1	898.5	2,442.6	4,129.8	2,122.3	1,099.8
1952	2,105.0	9,462.2	11,567.2	970.7	2,657.8	4,409.2	2,339.9	1,189.6
1953	2,303.0	9,886.4	12,189.4	1,004.4	2,793.1	4,665.6	2,485.3	1,241.0
1954	2,055.0	10,262.2	12,317.2	1,023.6	2,867.7	4,761.7	2,390.6	1,273.6
1955	2,415.0	11,057.8	13,472.8	1,124.7	3,109.3	5,295.7	2,496.1	1,447.0
1956	2,598.0	12,175.7	14,773.7	1,208.6	3,463.0	5,734.3	2,727.8	1,640.0
1957	2,547.0	12,876.3	15,423.3	1,233.0	3,709.6	5,943.1	2,854.5	1,683.2
1958	2,485.0	13,654.1	16,139.1	1,286.7	3,854.4	6,271.1	3,021.3	1,705.5
1959	2,701.0	14,386.1	17,087.1	1,356.5	4,114.2	6,614.9	3,208.1	1,793.4
1960	2,650.0	14,740.5	17,390.5	1,421.0	4,213.1	6,750.7	3,250.3	1,755.3
1961	2,599.0	15,153.7	17,752.3	1,455.6	4,490.1	6,808.0	3,238.1	1,760.5
1961 ⁽²⁾	2,598.8	13,474.2	16,073.0	1,380.5	4,108.0	6,206.7	2,773.6	1,604.2
1962	2,957.4	14,179.8	17,137.2	1,429.0	4,455.6	6,526.3	2,944.9	1,751.1
1963	3,312.3	14,894.8	18,207.1	1,511.0	4,770.3	6,947.8	3,097.6	1,880.3
1964	3,612.4	15,880.5	19,492.9	1,616.2	5,119.7	7,366.1	3,304.5	2,086.5
1965	4,175.3	16,979.3	21,154.6	1,761.9	5,533.9	8,043.4	3,509.2	2,306.9
1966	4,337.8	18,348.6	22,686.4	1,861.0	5,882.1	8,625.4	3,811.2	2,506.6
1967	4,433.2	19,721.6	24,154.8	1,979.2	6,379.2	9,091.0	4,057.5	2,648.0
1968	4,714.2	20,996.6	25,710.8	2,135.4	6,564.9	9,884.7	4,266.5	2,859.3
1969	4,795.9	22,605.5	27,401.4	2,191.0	6,962.0	10,588.0	4,494.4	3,165.0
1970	4,197.2	23,836.7	28,033.9	2,295.2	7,074.2	10,885.0	4,519.6	3,259.8
1971	4,924.7	25,721.5	30,646.1	2,532.4	7,681.4	11,877.3	4,923.6	3,632.0
1972	6,240.4	27,866.0	34,106.4	2,787.2	8,611.8	13,058.4	5,587.1	3,986.9
1973	7,422.4	30,912.8	38,335.2	3,096.8	9,696.7	14,505.2	6,301.8	4,645.8
1974	8,303.3	36,447.8	44,751.1	3,637.6	11,382.8	16,564.1	7,626.8	5,428.6
1975	10,183.7	41,215.5	51,399.2	4,169.4	13,019.9	19,151.0	8,990.4	5,939.4
1976	11,057.9	46,109.0	57,166.9	4,627.0	14,447.9	21,057.0	10,219.8	6,674.8
1977	11,752.8	49,808.1	61,560.9	4,944.5	15,549.4	22,650.8	10,964.4	7,298.3
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1976 J	9,875.8	44,336.3	54,212.1	4,418.7	13,561.4	19,567.3	9,755.7	6,462.8
F	10,346.5	43,331.4	53,677.9	4,472.7	13,698.5	19,453.8	9,756.8	6,270.6
M	10,874.2	44,420.2	55,294.5	4,487.6	13,670.9	20,462.4	10,048.6	6,587.3
A	11,156.2	45,314.4	56,470.6	4,645.1	14,410.9	20,746.9	10,115.5	6,571.9
M	10,763.0	45,125.5	55,888.5	4,535.6	13,998.7	20,526.5	9,971.8	6,595.8
J	11,246.1	46,351.6	57,597.7	4,532.5	14,688.8	21,658.7	10,094.9	6,612.4
J	10,987.9	45,848.2	56,836.2	4,597.5	14,483.3	20,902.7	10,079.8	6,594.6
A	11,480.4	45,884.3	57,364.7	4,633.5	14,470.4	21,075.0	10,306.8	6,709.4
S	10,645.6	46,741.4	57,387.1	4,674.4	14,503.7	21,139.8	10,224.5	6,697.1
O	11,326.3	46,982.3	58,308.7	4,716.3	14,721.9	21,482.2	10,580.3	6,785.0
N	11,387.7	46,817.4	58,205.1	4,714.6	14,612.1	21,460.4	10,439.0	6,832.7
D	12,063.8	47,911.8	59,975.6	4,773.1	15,222.4	22,244.0	10,610.8	6,941.6
1977 J	12,027.6	48,264.5	60,292.2	4,812.7	15,431.6	22,023.6	10,563.0	7,195.9
F	12,130.2	47,666.9	59,797.1	4,788.2	15,239.2	21,806.2	10,640.9	7,128.7
M	12,051.6	48,454.2	60,505.8	4,749.3	15,358.0	22,749.6	10,662.2	7,014.6
A	11,463.2	48,332.4	59,795.6	4,791.4	15,433.0	22,481.1	10,595.0	7,154.7
M	11,441.9	48,671.0	60,112.9	4,783.1	14,923.8	22,509.5	10,692.7	6,935.4
J	11,236.5	48,506.8	59,743.3	4,725.6	15,121.5	22,266.3	10,731.4	6,995.9
J	11,187.6	48,697.7	59,885.3	4,829.9	15,305.7	22,062.5	10,714.9	6,994.4
A	12,216.2	50,651.2	62,867.4	4,960.3	16,239.9	23,145.8	11,024.8	7,254.4
S	12,079.8	49,937.8	62,017.6	5,026.2	15,480.0	22,353.3	11,231.1	7,712.3
O	12,129.2	50,663.3	62,792.5	5,095.3	15,963.0	23,193.2	11,092.1	7,431.4
N	12,252.0	52,694.8	64,946.8	5,375.3	16,109.3	23,699.1	11,772.3	7,859.6
D	11,717.0	53,025.4	64,742.4	5,253.9	15,964.7	23,478.4	11,683.0	7,875.6

Note: Figures may not cross-add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Newfoundland.

⁽²⁾ Figures from 1961 are based on 1966 intercensal estimates.

⁽³⁾ Includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Retail Trade*, Cat. 63-005.

Reference Table 16
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1977

Years	Capital expenditures			Repair expendi- tures	Total	Capital expenditures			Repair expendi- tures	Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total			Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total		
Primary and construction industries					Manufacturing					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	173	528	701	292	993	135	367	502	347	849
1951	212	601	813	311	1,124	268	525	793	422	1,215
1952	248	631	879	360	1,239	344	629	973	459	1,432
1953	287	648	935	375	1,310	325	644	969	480	1,449
1954	309	512	821	368	1,189	288	534	822	489	1,311
1955	387	612	999	411	1,410	345	602	947	513	1,460
1956	534	772	1,306	475	1,781	488	906	1,394	578	1,972
1957	544	702	1,246	461	1,707	520	959	1,479	613	2,092
1958	378	619	997	468	1,465	398	697	1,095	572	1,667
1959	396	678	1,074	517	1,591	374	770	1,144	662	1,806
1960	451	683	1,134	522	1,656	335	843	1,178	671	1,849
1961	572	639	1,211	512	1,723	279	806	1,085	682	1,767
1962	568	738	1,306	536	1,842	353	916	1,269	750	2,019
1963	599	879	1,478	586	2,064	355	1,003	1,358	801	2,159
1964	702	1,051	1,753	660	2,413	443	1,388	1,831	896	2,727
1965	869	1,151	2,020	724	2,744	604	1,736	2,340	974	3,314
1966	1,066	1,348	2,414	796	3,210	788	2,126	2,914	1,096	4,010
1967	1,069	1,427	2,496	854	3,350	677	1,857	2,534	1,156	3,690
1968	1,086	1,341	2,427	914	3,341	657	1,542	2,199	1,232	3,431
1969	1,203	1,323	2,526	985	3,511	772	1,828	2,600	1,306	3,906
1970	1,284	1,268	2,552	1,112	3,664	997	2,226	3,223	1,417	4,640
1971	1,605	1,508	3,113	1,212	4,325	873	2,121	2,994	1,483	4,477
1972	1,528	1,785	3,313	1,304	4,617	829	2,119	2,948	1,657	4,605
1973	1,756	2,102	3,858	1,582	5,439	986	2,682	3,668	1,919	5,587
1974	2,184	2,529	4,713	1,899	6,612	1,425	3,525	4,950	2,310	7,260
1975	2,619	3,205	5,824	2,198	8,022	1,569	3,953	5,522	2,445	7,967
1976	3,094	4,168	7,262	2,540	9,802	1,440	4,026	5,465	2,891	8,357
1977	3,722	4,267	7,989	2,712	10,701	1,677	4,330	6,007	2,913	8,920
Utilities					Trade, finance and commercial services					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	437	322	759	483	1,242	207	192	399	128	527
1951	497	442	939	545	1,484	201	210	411	160	571
1952	701	493	1,194	598	1,792	160	183	343	125	468
1953	692	562	1,254	635	1,889	283	243	526	135	661
1954	610	554	1,164	606	1,770	319	263	582	133	715
1955	649	487	1,136	600	1,736	296	265	561	130	691
1956	1,086	676	1,762	640	2,402	327	284	611	138	749
1957	1,475	833	2,308	677	2,985	383	307	690	146	836
1958	1,405	748	2,153	650	2,803	396	309	705	146	851
1959	1,118	724	1,842	703	2,545	462	371	833	168	1,001
1960	1,074	698	1,772	713	2,485	466	409	875	168	1,043
1961	1,088	610	1,698	723	2,421	451	396	847	162	1,009
1962	982	619	1,601	734	2,335	438	422	860	164	1,024
1963	1,111	660	1,771	774	2,545	468	450	918	183	1,101
1964	1,332	727	2,059	822	2,881	548	494	1,042	195	1,237
1965	1,443	980	2,423	867	3,290	705	564	1,269	220	1,489
1966	1,666	1,260	2,926	945	3,871	860	667	1,527	248	1,775
1967	1,748	1,397	3,145	1,019	4,164	764	770	1,534	272	1,806
1968	1,774	1,446	3,220	1,070	4,290	710	762	1,472	300	1,772
1969	1,719	1,586	3,305	1,113	4,418	704	952	1,656	299	1,955
1970	2,044	1,584	3,628	1,213	4,846	760	985	1,745	323	2,068
1971	2,228	1,760	3,988	1,318	5,306	901	1,014	1,915	324	2,239
1972	2,357	1,872	4,229	1,424	5,653	1,212	1,430	2,642	355	2,997
1973	2,673	2,484	5,157	1,617	6,774	1,685	1,759	3,445	420	3,864
1974	3,154	3,087	6,241	2,002	8,243	2,184	2,145	4,329	510	4,839
1975	4,403	3,630	8,033	2,229	10,262	2,768	2,448	5,216	591	5,807
1976	4,426	3,828	8,254	2,588	10,842	2,724	2,546	5,270	724	5,994
1977	5,340	4,024	9,364	2,826	12,190	2,369	2,627	4,996	730	5,726

Reference Table 16 (continued)
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1977

Years	Capital expenditures				Total	Capital expenditures				Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures		Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	
Institutions					Housing ⁽¹⁾					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	187	26	213	34	247	923	—	923	226	1,149
1951	212	30	242	40	282	947	—	947	270	1,217
1952	252	33	285	40	325	971	—	971	287	1,258
1953	270	33	303	42	345	1,189	—	1,189	304	1,493
1954	291	41	338	42	380	1,238	—	1,238	316	1,554
1955	367	41	408	49	457	1,397	—	1,397	338	1,735
1956	359	43	402	52	454	1,547	—	1,547	355	1,902
1957	407	47	454	56	510	1,430	—	1,430	383	1,813
1958	457	57	514	57	571	1,782	—	1,782	407	2,189
1959	479	57	536	59	595	1,752	—	1,752	431	2,183
1960	500	73	573	71	644	1,456	—	1,456	457	1,913
1961	536	81	617	78	695	1,467	—	1,467	484	1,951
1962	729	105	834	76	910	1,587	—	1,587	513	2,100
1963	757	116	873	75	948	1,713	—	1,713	544	2,257
1964	648	123	771	79	850	2,028	—	2,028	577	2,605
1965	867	145	1,012	82	1,094	2,133	—	2,133	618	2,751
1966	1,020	184	1,204	93	1,297	2,181	—	2,181	661	2,842
1967	1,107	208	1,315	113	1,428	2,352	—	2,352	713	3,065
1968	1,197	225	1,422	118	1,540	2,806	—	2,806	780	3,586
1969	1,134	209	1,343	133	1,476	3,384	—	3,384	844	4,228
1970	1,095	216	1,311	134	1,445	3,138	—	3,138	871	4,009
1971	1,199	236	1,435	152	1,587	4,025	—	4,025	951	4,976
1972	993	225	1,218	168	1,386	4,820	—	4,820	1,051	5,871
1973	914	228	1,142	175	1,316	5,978	—	5,978	1,188	7,165
1974	1,064	275	1,338	199	1,537	7,010	—	7,010	1,451	8,461
1975	1,191	293	1,484	224	1,708	7,114	—	7,114	1,576	8,690
1976	1,168	317	1,485	256	1,741	10,853	—	10,853	1,817	12,669
1977	1,174	316	1,490	284	1,774	10,932	—	10,932	2,019	12,951
Government departments					Total					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	391	48	439	185	624	2,453	1,483	3,936	1,695	5,631
1951	534	60	594	220	814	2,871	1,868	4,739	1,968	6,707
1952	758	88	846	216	1,062	3,434	2,057	5,491	2,085	7,576
1953	710	90	800	235	1,035	3,756	2,220	5,976	2,206	8,182
1954	676	80	756	268	1,024	3,737	1,984	5,721	2,222	7,943
1955	728	68	796	268	1,064	4,169	2,075	6,244	2,309	8,553
1956	932	80	1,012	282	1,294	5,273	2,761	8,034	2,520	10,554
1957	1,025	85	1,110	288	1,398	5,784	2,933	8,717	2,624	11,341
1958	1,014	104	1,118	314	1,432	5,830	2,534	8,364	2,614	10,978
1959	1,128	108	1,236	341	1,577	5,709	2,708	8,417	2,881	11,298
1960	1,171	103	1,274	383	1,657	5,453	2,809	8,262	2,985	11,247
1961	1,125	122	1,247	380	1,627	5,518	2,654	8,172	3,021	11,193
1962	1,130	128	1,258	388	1,646	5,787	2,928	8,715	3,161	11,876
1963	1,154	128	1,282	393	1,675	6,157	3,236	9,393	3,356	12,749
1964	1,303	157	1,460	402	1,862	7,004	3,940	10,944	3,631	14,575
1965	1,494	174	1,668	442	2,110	8,115	4,750	12,865	3,927	16,792
1966	1,702	222	1,924	526	2,450	9,283	5,807	15,090	4,365	19,455
1967	1,731	215	1,946	573	2,519	9,448	5,874	15,322	4,700	20,022
1968	1,679	230	1,909	604	2,513	9,909	5,546	15,455	5,018	20,473
1969	1,908	205	2,113	583	2,696	10,824	6,103	16,927	5,263	22,190
1970	2,001	200	2,201	592	2,793	11,319	6,479	17,798	5,667	23,465
1971	2,443	271	2,714	620	3,334	13,274	6,910	20,184	6,060	26,244
1972	2,731	317	3,048	615	3,663	14,470	7,748	22,218	6,574	28,792
1973	2,962	410	3,372	708	4,080	16,953	9,666	26,618	7,608	34,226
1974	3,751	551	4,302	819	5,121	20,771	12,111	32,882	9,189	42,072
1975	4,392	633	5,025	892	5,917	24,055	14,162	38,216	10,155	48,371
1976	4,440	607	5,047	960	6,007	28,144	15,492	43,636	11,775	55,411
1977	5,057	657	5,713	1,080	6,793	30,270	16,221	46,491	12,564	59,055

Note: 1976 figures are actual, 1977 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Totals differ from housing expenditures as shown in reference tables 2 to 7, in that the national income and expenditure totals include selling costs, principally real estate commissions.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Occasional, Cat. 61-504; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-206.

Reference Table 17
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1977

Years	Capital expenditures				Total	Capital expenditures				Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures		Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	
Primary and construction industries					Manufacturing					
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	17.4	53.2	70.6	29.4	100.0	15.9	43.2	59.1	40.9	100.0
1951	18.9	53.5	72.3	27.7	100.0	22.1	43.2	65.3	34.7	100.0
1952	20.0	50.9	70.9	29.1	100.0	24.0	43.9	67.9	32.1	100.0
1953	21.9	49.5	71.4	28.6	100.0	22.4	44.4	66.9	33.1	100.0
1954	26.0	43.1	69.0	31.0	100.0	22.0	40.7	62.7	37.3	100.0
1955	27.4	43.4	70.9	29.1	100.0	23.6	41.2	64.9	35.1	100.0
1956	30.0	43.3	73.3	26.7	100.0	24.7	45.9	70.7	29.3	100.0
1957	31.9	41.1	73.0	27.0	100.0	24.9	45.8	70.7	29.3	100.0
1958	25.8	42.3	68.1	31.9	100.0	23.9	41.8	65.7	34.3	100.0
1959	24.9	42.6	67.5	32.5	100.0	20.7	42.6	63.3	36.7	100.0
1960	27.2	41.2	68.5	31.5	100.0	18.1	45.6	63.7	36.3	100.0
1961	33.2	37.1	70.3	29.7	100.0	15.8	45.6	61.4	38.6	100.0
1962	30.8	40.1	70.9	29.1	100.0	17.5	45.4	62.9	37.1	100.0
1963	29.0	42.6	71.6	28.4	100.0	16.4	46.5	62.9	37.1	100.0
1964	29.1	43.6	72.6	27.4	100.0	16.2	50.9	67.1	32.9	100.0
1965	31.7	41.9	73.6	26.4	100.0	18.2	52.4	70.6	29.4	100.0
1966	33.2	42.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	19.7	53.0	72.7	27.3	100.0
1967	31.9	42.6	74.5	25.5	100.0	18.3	50.3	68.7	31.3	100.0
1968	32.5	40.1	72.6	27.4	100.0	19.1	44.9	64.1	35.9	100.0
1969	34.3	37.7	71.9	28.1	100.0	19.8	46.8	66.6	33.4	100.0
1970	35.0	34.6	69.7	30.3	100.0	21.5	48.0	69.5	30.5	100.0
1971	37.1	34.9	72.0	28.0	100.0	19.5	47.4	66.9	33.1	100.0
1972	33.1	38.7	71.8	28.2	100.0	18.0	46.0	64.0	36.0	100.0
1973	32.3	38.6	70.9	29.1	100.0	17.6	48.0	65.7	34.3	100.0
1974	33.0	38.2	71.3	28.7	100.0	19.6	48.6	68.2	31.8	100.0
1975	32.7	40.0	72.6	27.4	100.0	19.7	49.6	69.3	30.7	100.0
1976	31.6	42.5	74.1	25.9	100.0	17.2	48.2	65.4	34.6	100.0
1977	34.8	39.9	74.7	25.3	100.0	18.8	48.5	67.3	32.7	100.0
Utilities					Trade, finance and commercial services					
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	35.2	25.9	61.1	38.9	100.0	39.3	36.4	75.7	24.3	100.0
1951	33.5	29.8	63.3	36.7	100.0	35.2	36.8	72.0	28.0	100.0
1952	39.1	27.5	66.6	33.4	100.0	34.2	39.1	73.3	26.7	100.0
1953	36.6	29.8	66.4	33.6	100.0	42.8	36.8	79.6	20.4	100.0
1954	34.5	31.3	65.7	34.3	100.0	44.6	36.8	81.4	18.6	100.0
1955	37.4	28.1	65.4	34.6	100.0	42.8	38.4	81.2	18.8	100.0
1956	45.2	28.1	73.4	26.6	100.0	43.7	37.9	81.6	18.4	100.0
1957	49.4	27.9	77.3	22.7	100.0	45.8	36.7	82.5	17.5	100.0
1958	50.1	26.7	76.8	23.2	100.0	46.5	36.3	82.8	17.2	100.0
1959	43.9	28.4	72.4	27.6	100.0	46.2	37.1	83.2	16.8	100.0
1960	43.2	28.1	71.3	28.7	100.0	44.7	39.2	83.9	16.1	100.0
1961	44.9	25.2	70.1	29.9	100.0	44.7	39.2	83.9	16.1	100.0
1962	42.1	26.5	68.6	31.4	100.0	42.8	41.2	84.0	16.0	100.0
1963	43.7	25.9	69.6	30.4	100.0	42.5	40.9	83.4	16.6	100.0
1964	46.2	25.2	71.5	28.5	100.0	44.3	39.9	84.2	15.8	100.0
1965	43.9	29.8	73.6	26.4	100.0	47.3	37.9	85.2	14.8	100.0
1966	43.0	32.5	75.6	24.4	100.0	48.5	37.6	86.0	14.0	100.0
1967	42.0	33.5	75.5	24.5	100.0	42.3	42.6	84.9	15.1	100.0
1968	41.4	33.7	75.1	24.9	100.0	40.1	43.0	83.1	16.9	100.0
1969	38.9	35.9	74.8	25.2	100.0	36.0	48.7	84.7	15.3	100.0
1970	42.2	32.7	74.9	25.1	100.0	36.8	47.6	84.4	15.6	100.0
1971	42.0	33.2	75.2	24.8	100.0	40.2	45.3	85.5	14.5	100.0
1972	41.7	33.1	74.8	25.2	100.0	40.4	47.7	88.2	11.8	100.0
1973	39.5	36.7	76.1	23.9	100.0	43.6	45.5	89.1	10.9	100.0
1974	38.3	37.4	75.7	24.3	100.0	45.1	44.3	89.5	10.5	100.0
1975	42.9	35.4	78.3	21.7	100.0	47.7	42.2	89.8	10.2	100.0
1976	40.8	35.3	76.1	23.9	100.0	45.4	42.5	87.9	12.1	100.0
1977	43.8	33.0	76.8	23.2	100.0	41.4	45.9	87.3	12.7	100.0

Reference Table 17 (continued)
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1977

Years	Capital expenditures			Repair expendi- tures	Total	Capital expenditures			Repair expendi- tures	Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total			Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total		
Institutions						Housing ⁽¹⁾				
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	75.7	10.5	86.2	13.8	100.0	80.3	—	80.3	19.7	100.0
1951	75.2	10.6	85.8	14.2	100.0	77.8	—	77.8	22.2	100.0
1952	77.5	10.2	87.7	12.3	100.0	77.2	—	77.2	22.8	100.0
1953	78.3	9.6	87.8	12.2	100.0	79.6	—	79.6	20.4	100.0
1954	78.2	10.8	88.9	11.1	100.0	79.7	—	79.7	20.3	100.0
1955	80.3	9.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	80.5	—	80.5	19.5	100.0
1956	79.1	9.5	88.5	11.5	100.0	81.3	—	81.3	18.7	100.0
1957	79.8	9.2	89.0	11.0	100.0	78.9	—	78.9	21.1	100.0
1958	80.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	81.4	—	81.4	18.6	100.0
1959	80.5	9.6	90.1	9.9	100.0	80.3	—	80.3	19.7	100.0
1960	77.6	11.3	89.0	11.0	100.0	76.1	—	76.1	23.9	100.0
1961	77.1	11.7	88.8	11.2	100.0	75.2	—	75.2	24.8	100.0
1962	80.1	11.5	91.6	8.4	100.0	75.6	—	75.6	24.4	100.0
1963	79.9	12.2	92.1	7.9	100.0	75.9	—	75.9	24.1	100.0
1964	76.2	14.5	90.7	9.3	100.0	77.9	—	77.9	22.1	100.0
1965	79.3	13.3	92.5	7.5	100.0	77.5	—	77.5	22.5	100.0
1966	78.6	14.2	92.8	7.2	100.0	76.7	—	76.7	23.3	100.0
1967	77.5	14.6	92.1	7.9	100.0	76.7	—	76.7	23.3	100.0
1968	77.7	14.6	92.3	7.7	100.0	78.2	—	78.2	21.8	100.0
1969	76.8	14.2	91.0	9.0	100.0	80	—	80.0	20.0	100.0
1970	75.8	14.9	90.7	9.3	100.0	78.3	—	78.3	21.7	100.0
1971	75.6	14.9	90.4	9.6	100.0	80.9	—	80.9	19.1	100.0
1972	71.6	16.2	87.9	12.1	100.0	82.1	—	82.1	17.9	100.0
1973	69.4	17.3	86.7	13.3	100.0	83.4	—	83.4	16.6	100.0
1974	69.2	17.9	87.1	12.9	100.0	82.9	—	82.9	17.1	100.0
1975	69.7	17.2	86.9	13.1	100.0	81.9	—	81.9	18.1	100.0
1976	67.1	18.2	85.3	14.7	100.0	85.7	—	85.7	14.3	100.0
1977	66.2	17.8	84.0	16.0	100.0	84.4	—	84.4	15.6	100.0
Government departments						Total				
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	62.7	7.7	70.4	29.6	100.0	43.6	26.3	69.9	30.1	100.0
1951	65.6	7.4	73.0	27.0	100.0	42.8	27.9	70.7	29.3	100.0
1952	71.4	8.3	79.7	20.3	100.0	45.3	27.2	72.5	27.5	100.0
1953	68.6	8.7	77.3	22.7	100.0	45.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	100.0
1954	66.0	7.8	73.8	26.2	100.0	47.1	25.0	72.0	28.0	100.0
1955	68.4	6.4	74.8	25.2	100.0	48.7	24.3	73.0	27.0	100.0
1956	72.0	6.2	78.2	21.8	100.0	50.0	26.2	76.1	23.9	100.0
1957	73.3	6.1	79.4	20.6	100.0	51.0	25.9	76.9	23.1	100.0
1958	70.8	7.3	78.1	21.9	100.0	53.1	23.1	76.2	23.8	100.0
1959	71.5	6.8	78.4	21.6	100.0	50.5	24.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
1960	70.7	6.2	76.9	23.1	100.0	48.5	25.0	73.5	26.5	100.0
1961	69.1	7.5	76.6	23.4	100.0	49.3	23.7	73.0	27.0	100.0
1962	68.7	7.8	76.4	23.6	100.0	48.7	24.7	73.4	26.6	100.0
1963	68.9	7.6	76.5	23.5	100.0	48.3	25.4	73.7	26.3	100.0
1964	70.0	8.4	78.4	21.6	100.0	48.1	27.0	75.1	24.9	100.0
1965	70.8	8.2	79.1	20.9	100.0	48.3	28.3	76.6	23.4	100.0
1966	69.5	9.1	78.5	21.5	100.0	47.7	29.8	77.6	22.4	100.0
1967	68.7	8.5	77.3	22.7	100.0	47.2	29.3	76.5	23.5	100.0
1968	66.8	9.2	76.0	24.0	100.0	48.4	27.1	75.5	24.5	100.0
1969	70.8	7.6	78.4	21.6	100.0	48.8	27.5	76.3	23.7	100.0
1970	71.6	7.2	78.8	21.2	100.0	48.2	27.6	75.9	24.1	100.0
1971	73.3	8.1	81.4	18.6	100.0	50.6	26.3	76.9	23.1	100.0
1972	74.6	8.7	83.2	16.8	100.0	50.3	26.9	77.2	22.8	100.0
1973	72.6	10.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	49.5	28.2	77.8	22.2	100.0
1974	73.2	10.8	84.0	16.0	100.0	49.4	28.8	78.2	21.8	100.0
1975	74.2	10.7	84.9	15.1	100.0	49.7	29.3	79.0	21.0	100.0
1976	73.9	10.1	84.0	16.0	100.0	50.8	28.0	78.7	21.3	100.0
1977	74.4	9.7	84.1	15.9	100.0	51.3	27.5	78.7	21.3	100.0

Note: 1976 figures are actual, 1977 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Totals differ from housing expenditures as shown in reference tables 2 to 7, in that the national income and expenditure totals include selling costs, principally real estate commissions.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Occasional, Cat. 61-504; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-206.

Reference Table 18
Private and Public Investment by Region
Capital Expenditures
1952 – 1977

Years	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic region	Quebec
(Millions of dollars)						
1952	86	17	133	104	340	1,283
1953	80	18	157	108	363	1,374
1954	73	19	156	119	367	1,362
1955	89	21	164	168	442	1,546
1956	94	24	183	186	487	1,851
1957	100	22	188	159	469	2,029
1958	107	30	185	182	504	2,054
1959	115	37	226	203	581	2,094
1960	146	37	234	180	597	2,007
1961	184	38	224	171	617	2,008
1962	261	43	223	179	706	2,154
1963	236	43	234	189	702	2,301
1964	231	39	270	257	797	2,828
1965	228	57	318	334	937	3,206
1966	341	57	412	391	1,201	3,446
1967	359	45	463	377	1,244	3,214
1968	387	41	461	330	1,219	3,175
1969	395	44	552	392	1,383	3,376
1970	503	54	607	471	1,635	3,413
1971	678	73	628	497	1,876	4,150
1972	607	72	613	487	1,779	4,824
1973	634	124	825	636	2,219	5,827
1974	698	118	893	976	2,685	7,398
1975	714	118	922	1,159	2,913	9,170
1976	829	111	1,041	1,177	3,158	9,813
1977	690	144	1,023	1,110	2,967	10,814

Years	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie region	British Columbia ⁽¹⁾
(Millions of dollars)						
1952	1,899	242	313	602	1,157	604
1953	2,106	286	357	730	1,373	626
1954	2,089	270	377	627	1,274	533
1955	2,271	301	349	735	1,385	707
1956	2,842	364	485	901	1,750	1,089
1957	3,266	371	455	834	1,660	1,293
1958	3,104	409	477	890	1,776	925
1959	2,900	484	467	947	1,898	944
1960	2,856	487	474	946	1,907	895
1961	2,794	417	454	981	1,852	901
1962	3,054	424	513	937	1,874	927
1963	3,282	491	603	995	2,089	1,019
1964	3,747	528	648	1,100	1,276	1,296
1965	4,379	537	773	1,320	2,630	1,713
1966	5,261	656	928	1,564	3,148	2,034
1967	5,357	719	964	1,675	3,358	2,149
1968	5,579	820	943	1,723	3,486	1,996
1969	6,307	901	755	1,914	3,570	2,291
1970	6,928	871	603	1,957	3,431	2,386
1971	7,460	812	664	2,139	3,615	3,083
1972	8,237	970	824	2,383	4,177	3,201
1973	9,714	1,143	979	2,931	5,053	3,805
1974	11,816	1,379	1,262	3,831	6,472	4,511
1975	12,920	1,521	1,780	5,007	8,308	4,905
1976	13,948	1,812	2,180	7,003	10,995	5,720
1977	14,547	1,916	2,265	7,868	12,050	6,113

Note: 1976 figures are actual, 1977 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

Reference Table 19
Private Investment Excluding Housing by Region
1961 – 1977

Years	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia ⁽¹⁾
(Millions of dollars)						
1961	4,840.9	336.9	1,223.1	1,590.6	1,158.2	530.9
1962	5,036.2	405.5	1,238.3	1,729.3	1,120.2	542.3
1963	5,523.8	394.4	1,319.3	1,837.9	1,375.3	597.7
1964	6,684.9	466.2	1,656.0	2,220.4	1,504.2	839.9
1965	8,051.6	521.1	1,909.4	2,691.5	1,779.9	1,148.0
1966	9,781.1	701.5	2,225.0	3,312.9	2,144.7	1,395.9
1967	9,708.6	742.4	1,969.8	3,256.9	2,303.0	1,435.9
1968	9,317.9	689.0	1,853.4	3,123.3	2,380.7	1,271.2
1969	10,087.5	841.1	1,846.5	3,618.6	2,323.1	1,458.1
1970	11,146.5	1,052.3	1,883.4	4,340.5	2,300.0	1,570.3
1971	12,009.7	1,185.4	2,140.9	4,376.7	2,282.4	2,024.3
1972	13,132.0	1,056.3	2,718.8	4,696.2	2,744.5	1,916.2
1973	16,127.1	1,262.0	3,421.3	5,622.0	3,466.2	2,355.6
1974	20,232.1	1,491.5	4,467.6	7,058.3	4,453.0	3,477.8
1975	24,593.7	1,597.4	5,880.4	8,363.0	5,774.7	2,978.2
1976	26,251.5	1,653.1	5,676.4	8,408.7	7,297.7	3,215.6
1977	28,355.9	1,622.1	6,352.7	8,851.8	7,963.7	3,565.6
(Per cent change from previous year)						
1962	4.0	20.4	1.2	8.7	-3.3	2.1
1963	9.7	-2.7	6.5	6.3	22.8	10.2
1964	21.0	18.2	25.5	20.8	9.4	40.5
1965	20.4	11.8	15.3	21.2	18.3	36.7
1966	21.5	34.6	16.5	23.1	20.5	21.6
1967	-0.7	5.8	-11.5	-1.7	7.4	2.9
1968	-4.0	-7.2	-5.9	-4.1	3.4	-11.5
1969	8.3	22.1	-0.4	15.9	-2.4	14.7
1970	10.5	25.1	2.0	19.9	-0.9	7.7
1971	7.7	12.6	13.7	0.8	-0.8	28.9
1972	9.3	-10.9	27.0	7.3	20.2	-5.3
1973	22.8	19.5	25.8	19.7	26.3	22.9
1974	25.5	18.2	30.6	25.5	28.5	47.6
1975	21.6	7.1	31.6	18.5	29.7	-14.4
1976	6.7	3.5	-3.5	0.5	26.4	8.0
1977	8.0	-1.9	11.9	5.3	9.1	10.9

Note: 1976 figures are actual, 1977 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

Reference Table 20

Dwelling Starts, Completions and Under Construction

1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Starts			Completions			Under construction ⁽¹⁾	
	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Other areas	Total	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Other areas	Total	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Total
(Number of units)								
1947	n.a.	n.a.	74,300	44,600	27,600	72,200	n.a.	42,200
1948	57,671	32,523	90,194	48,006	28,091	76,097	39,217	56,456
1949	58,370	32,139	90,509	60,262	27,971	88,233	37,344	59,503
1950	68,599	23,932	92,531	62,847	26,168	89,015	41,510	60,538
1951	47,374	21,205	68,579	61,167	20,143	81,310	26,783	45,926
1952	63,443	19,803	83,246	54,346	18,741	73,087	36,998	55,689
1953	80,313	22,096	102,409	73,375	23,464	96,839	42,808	59,923
1954	89,755	23,772	113,527	80,593	21,372	101,965	51,302	68,641
1955	97,386	40,890	138,276	93,942	33,987	127,929	53,677	79,339
1956	87,309	40,002	127,311	95,152	40,548	135,700	44,386	68,579
1957	84,875	37,465	122,340	80,995	36,288	117,283	49,508	72,573
1958	121,695	42,937	164,632	107,839	38,847	146,686	63,080	88,162
1959	105,991	35,354	141,345	108,059	37,612	145,671	59,879	81,905
1960	76,687	32,171	108,858	90,513	33,244	123,757	44,975	65,773
1961	92,741	32,836	125,577	83,148	32,460	115,608	53,195	73,583
1962 ⁽³⁾	104,279	25,816	130,095	100,447	26,235	126,682	60,541	76,153
1963 ⁽³⁾	120,950	27,674	148,624	101,529	26,662	128,191	79,233	96,613
1964 ⁽³⁾	136,206	29,452	165,658	123,902	27,061	150,963	89,950	107,718
1965 ⁽³⁾	138,779	27,786	166,565	125,475	27,562	153,037	101,786	119,854
1966 ⁽³⁾	108,434	26,040	134,474	135,134	27,058	162,192	71,722	88,621
1967 ⁽⁴⁾	131,858	32,265	164,123	120,163	29,079	149,242	82,616	102,716
1968 ⁽⁴⁾	162,267	34,611	196,878	136,337	34,656	170,993	106,834	126,638
1969 ⁽⁴⁾	169,739	40,676	210,415	159,089	36,737	195,826	114,386	137,357
1970 ⁽⁴⁾	150,999	39,529	190,528	138,576	37,251	175,827	123,901	148,185
1971 ⁽⁴⁾	180,948	52,705	233,653	155,892	45,340	201,232	145,885	177,257
1972 ⁽⁵⁾	206,954	42,960	249,914	192,984	39,243	232,227	163,318	188,630
1973 ⁽⁵⁾	211,543	56,986	268,529	197,513	49,068	246,581	174,852	207,236
1974 ⁽⁵⁾	169,437	52,686	222,123	202,989	54,254	257,243	138,360	168,406
1975 ⁽⁵⁾	181,846	49,610	231,456	170,325	46,639	216,964	146,517	176,599
1976 ⁽⁵⁾	209,762	63,441	273,203	180,765	55,484	236,249	168,282	204,286
1977 ⁽⁵⁾	200,201	45,523	245,724	206,217	45,572	251,789	158,216	185,599
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1976 ⁽⁵⁾ I	230,800	56,500	287,300	155,000	41,000	196,000	149,800	187,100
II	213,600	64,000	277,600	198,400	59,700	258,100	158,100	192,000
III	197,100	64,300	261,400	182,700	55,900	238,600	161,400	196,400
IV	205,800	64,600	270,400	182,700	62,200	244,900	164,900	199,700
1977 ⁽⁵⁾ I	188,900	45,100	234,000	203,500	52,300	255,800	169,500	193,700
II	194,900	47,600	242,500	193,400	43,700	237,100	165,700	191,400
III	203,700	45,000	248,700	226,900	43,400	270,300	157,400	182,100
IV	207,300	43,900	251,200	201,300	43,800	245,100	154,800	181,300

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ At end of period.

⁽²⁾ Data for years 1967 to 1974 and all quarters are based on areas of 10,000 population and over.

⁽³⁾ Data on 1961 Census area definitions.

⁽⁴⁾ Data on 1966 Census area definitions.

⁽⁵⁾ Data on 1971 Census area definitions.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*.

Reference Table 21
Dwelling Starts and Completions, by Type
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Starts					Completions				
	Single detached	Semi-detached and duplex	Row	Apartments	Total	Single detached	Semi-detached and duplex	Row	Apartments	Total
(Number of units)										
1947	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	74,263	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	72,218
1948	73,399	7,488	1,810	7,497	90,194	61,787	4,560	1,607	8,143	76,097
1949	71,425	7,536	—	11,548	90,509	68,966	7,309	485	11,473	88,233
1950	68,675	8,664	631	14,561	92,531	68,685	7,376	145	12,809	89,015
1951	53,002	5,658	54	9,865	68,579	60,366	7,568	585	12,791	81,310
1952	60,696	5,360	299	16,891	83,246	55,967	5,314	99	11,707	73,087
1953	70,782	7,202	553	23,872	102,409	68,916	7,714	372	19,837	96,839
1954	78,574	6,498	1,000	27,455	113,527	71,760	6,098	1,065	23,042	101,965
1955	99,003	10,606	1,909	26,758	138,276	90,553	8,278	1,547	27,551	127,929
1956	90,620	9,441	2,263	24,987	127,311	95,656	11,872	2,137	26,035	135,700
1957	82,955	9,272	2,214	27,899	122,340	81,096	8,464	2,350	25,373	117,283
1958	104,508	10,713	2,457	46,954	164,632	96,830	10,004	2,226	37,626	146,686
1959	92,178	10,468	1,908	36,791	141,345	95,455	10,923	2,308	36,985	145,671
1960	67,171	9,699	2,301	29,687	108,858	78,113	9,911	1,616	34,117	123,757
1961	76,430	11,650	1,864	35,633	125,577	76,171	10,593	2,019	26,825	115,608
1962 ⁽¹⁾	74,443	10,975	3,742	40,935	130,095	75,593	11,922	2,451	36,716	126,682
1963 ⁽¹⁾	77,158	7,891	3,895	59,680	148,624	71,585	7,150	3,487	45,969	128,191
1964 ⁽¹⁾	77,079	8,706	4,755	75,118	165,658	76,225	8,091	3,861	62,786	150,963
1965 ⁽¹⁾	75,441	7,924	5,306	77,894	166,565	75,104	8,730	4,097	65,106	153,037
1966 ⁽¹⁾	70,642	7,281	5,000	51,551	134,474	73,858	7,707	6,412	74,215	162,192
1967 ⁽²⁾	72,534	9,939	7,392	74,258	164,123	73,631	9,089	5,431	61,091	149,242
1968 ⁽²⁾	75,339	10,114	8,042	103,383	196,878	74,640	10,098	7,896	78,359	170,993
1969 ⁽²⁾	78,404	10,373	10,721	110,917	210,415	78,584	10,483	7,827	98,932	195,826
1970 ⁽²⁾	70,749	10,826	17,055	91,898	190,528	66,615	9,066	11,473	88,673	175,827
1971 ⁽²⁾	98,056	13,751	15,659	106,187	233,653	82,978	12,518	16,795	88,941	201,232
1972 ⁽³⁾	115,570	13,649	16,980	103,715	249,914	106,508	13,184	14,416	98,119	232,227
1973 ⁽³⁾	131,552	13,235	17,291	106,451	268,529	122,696	13,479	14,832	95,574	246,581
1974 ⁽³⁾	122,143	11,023	14,932	74,025	222,123	129,704	12,509	19,225	95,805	257,243
1975 ⁽³⁾	123,929	15,403	21,763	70,361	231,456	113,409	12,303	16,095	75,157	216,964
1976 ⁽³⁾	134,313	15,890	33,676	89,324	273,203	128,623	15,160	21,172	71,294	236,249
1977 ⁽³⁾	108,403	18,373	26,621	92,327	245,724	117,792	17,281	31,561	85,155	251,789
(Not seasonally adjusted)										
1976 ⁽³⁾ I	18,873	2,663	4,759	17,230	43,525	22,485	3,078	3,521	11,964	41,048
II	41,926	4,418	8,294	25,902	80,540	33,276	4,334	5,547	19,871	63,028
III	41,285	4,403	9,608	21,623	76,919	35,373	3,958	4,568	18,063	61,962
IV	32,229	4,406	11,015	24,569	72,219	37,489	3,790	7,536	21,396	70,211
1977 ⁽³⁾ I	14,213	2,653	3,705	15,035	35,606	26,952	3,526	5,909	17,198	53,585
II	35,739	5,528	8,084	21,018	70,369	26,792	3,688	7,469	20,788	58,737
III	33,190	5,185	7,300	26,587	72,262	32,539	4,902	8,569	23,609	69,619
IV	25,261	5,007	7,532	29,687	67,487	31,509	5,165	9,614	23,560	69,848

n.a. - not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data on 1961 Census area definitions.

⁽²⁾ Data on 1966 Census area definitions.

⁽³⁾ Data on 1971 Census area definitions.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*; Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Housing in Canada*.

Reference Table 22
Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Orders
1961 – 1977

Years, quarters and months	Manufacturing					Durable manufacturing			Non-durable manufacturing		
	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders	Total inven- tories held	Stock to sales ratio ⁽¹⁾	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders
(Millions of dollars)											
1961	1,953	1,985	1,960	4,529	2.32	769	792	1,526	1,184	1,193	434
1962	2,149	2,158	2,177	4,867	2.26	883	894	1,747	1,267	1,264	430
1963	2,335	2,344	2,199	5,085	2.18	988	995	1,784	1,347	1,350	415
1964	2,571	2,601	2,497	5,436	2.11	1,121	1,151	2,069	1,451	1,450	428
1965	2,824	2,867	2,950	5,952	2.11	1,281	1,318	2,491	1,543	1,549	459
1966	3,109	3,181	3,656	6,475	2.08	1,421	1,489	3,141	1,687	1,692	515
1967	3,246	3,241	4,025	7,408	2.28	1,478	1,475	3,513	1,768	1,766	512
1968	3,505	3,508	4,794	7,446	2.12	1,633	1,628	3,384	1,872	1,880	577
1969	3,828	3,885	4,345	8,064	2.11	1,811	1,865	3,705	2,018	2,020	640
1970	3,865	3,849	4,722	8,623	2.23	1,785	1,767	3,860	2,080	2,082	863
1971	4,189	4,215	4,834	8,643	2.06	1,977	1,997	3,954	2,213	2,218	880
1972	4,687	4,736	5,049	9,197	1.96	2,222	2,265	4,097	2,465	2,471	952
1973	5,563	5,793	6,707	10,420	1.87	2,638	2,848	5,567	2,925	2,945	1,140
1974	6,871	7,097	9,914	13,619	1.98	3,142	3,366	8,571	3,729	3,731	1,343
1975	7,371	7,311	10,877	16,367	2.22	3,346	3,289	9,591	4,025	4,022	1,286
1976	8,216	8,135	10,130	17,359	2.11	3,762	3,672	8,768	4,454	4,463	1,362
1977	9,150	9,260	10,535	18,890	2.06	4,217	4,318	9,075	4,932	4,942	1,460
(Seasonally adjusted monthly averages)											
1976 I	7,905	7,858	10,379	16,798	2.12	3,650	3,595	9,058	4,255	4,262	1,320
II	8,278	8,244	10,365	17,188	2.08	3,811	3,762	9,008	4,467	4,482	1,357
III	8,267	8,185	10,105	17,549	2.12	3,793	3,700	8,736	4,474	4,484	1,369
IV	8,337	8,178	9,671	17,938	2.15	3,770	3,608	8,270	4,567	4,570	1,401
1977 I	8,817	9,107	10,065	18,302	2.08	4,055	4,329	8,609	4,762	4,778	1,456
II	9,016	9,177	10,720	18,653	2.07	4,158	4,312	9,282	4,858	4,865	1,438
III	9,276	9,196	10,636	19,084	2.06	4,282	4,194	9,173	4,994	5,002	1,463
IV	9,517	9,577	10,763	19,576	2.06	4,380	4,430	9,267	5,137	5,147	1,496
(Seasonally adjusted)											
1976 J	7,705	7,606	10,389	16,628	2.16	3,545	3,433	9,081	4,161	4,174	1,306
F	7,838	7,850	10,401	16,801	2.14	3,664	3,646	9,064	4,175	4,204	1,337
M	8,171	8,118	10,347	16,965	2.08	3,741	3,708	9,031	4,431	4,410	1,316
A	8,262	8,432	10,516	17,133	2.07	3,843	3,986	9,174	4,419	4,446	1,343
M	8,294	8,110	10,332	17,112	2.06	3,801	3,594	8,967	4,493	4,516	1,366
J	8,278	8,192	10,246	17,318	2.09	3,790	3,708	8,884	4,487	4,484	1,362
J	8,000	7,879	10,124	17,506	2.19	3,557	3,454	8,781	4,443	4,424	1,344
A	8,593	8,659	10,191	17,489	2.04	4,098	4,139	8,821	4,495	4,521	1,370
S	8,207	8,016	10,000	17,653	2.15	3,723	3,508	8,606	4,484	4,508	1,394
O	8,088	7,863	9,775	17,845	2.21	3,603	3,377	8,380	4,485	4,486	1,395
N	8,333	8,275	9,716	17,994	2.16	3,812	3,743	8,311	4,522	4,532	1,405
D	8,591	8,396	9,521	17,976	2.09	3,896	3,705	8,120	4,695	4,691	1,402
1977 J	8,682	8,866	9,706	18,130	2.09	4,001	4,134	8,252	4,681	4,732	1,453
F	8,751	9,142	10,097	18,291	2.09	3,956	4,336	8,633	4,795	4,806	1,464
M	9,019	9,314	10,392	18,485	2.05	4,208	4,517	8,942	4,811	4,797	1,450
A	8,858	9,137	10,671	18,535	2.09	4,067	4,383	9,258	4,790	4,754	1,414
M	8,987	8,930	10,614	18,607	2.07	4,121	4,045	9,182	4,866	4,885	1,432
J	9,203	9,463	10,875	18,818	2.04	4,285	4,508	9,405	4,918	4,956	1,469
J	9,266	9,090	10,699	18,908	2.04	4,277	4,129	9,257	4,989	4,961	1,442
A	9,189	9,064	10,574	19,119	2.08	4,193	4,059	9,122	4,996	5,006	1,452
S	9,373	9,435	10,636	19,226	2.05	4,377	4,395	9,140	4,997	5,040	1,496
O	9,555	9,568	10,649	19,352	2.03	4,437	4,476	9,180	5,118	5,092	1,469
N	9,308	9,482	10,823	19,703	2.12	4,291	4,443	9,332	5,017	5,040	1,492
D	9,689	9,681	10,816	19,673	2.03	4,413	4,370	9,289	5,276	5,311	1,526

Note: The 1975, 1976 and 1977 figures are subject to revision.

⁽¹⁾ Ratio of total inventories held to shipments.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, Monthly, Cat. 31-001.

Reference Table 23
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1947 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Real domestic product	Agriculture	Real domestic product less agriculture	Mines, quarries and oil wells	Manufacturing			
					Total	Non-durable	Durable	Construction
(Weights)	(100.000)	(3.371)	(96.629)	(3.819)	(22.862)	(11.496)	(11.366)	(6.990)
1947	31.2	58.4	29.5	15.1	30.2	33.0	27.6	25.0
1948	32.3	60.3	30.6	17.4	31.5	34.1	29.1	28.0
1949	33.3	56.8	31.9	19.3	32.5	35.4	29.5	31.3
1950	35.6	62.1	34.0	21.1	34.6	37.8	31.5	33.8
1951	38.4	70.9	36.3	23.8	37.6	39.7	35.5	34.1
1952	41.3	86.8	38.4	25.4	39.0	40.8	37.2	38.7
1953	43.0	79.4	40.8	27.6	41.8	43.6	40.0	43.4
1954	42.4	61.0	41.3	30.6	40.9	44.3	37.5	44.5
1955	46.8	75.2	45.1	36.3	44.8	47.6	42.2	49.5
1956	50.8	79.9	49.0	42.1	49.0	51.4	46.7	55.7
1957	51.0	67.2	50.2	46.2	48.9	52.7	45.3	60.5
1958	51.9	74.5	50.6	47.0	48.0	53.5	42.6	62.6
1959	54.6	72.2	53.6	53.1	51.6	57.2	46.0	59.6
1960	55.9	75.5	54.8	53.2	52.4	58.8	46.2	58.6
1961	57.0	65.5	56.7	54.6	54.6	61.6	47.6	60.4
1962	61.0	79.9	60.3	58.0	59.6	65.4	53.9	63.8
1963	64.5	89.7	63.5	61.2	63.7	68.5	58.9	64.7
1964	69.2	81.1	68.7	68.8	69.8	73.8	65.9	70.9
1965	74.1	83.6	73.8	72.0	76.1	77.8	74.5	79.5
1966	79.5	95.5	78.9	73.3	81.5	82.4	80.6	85.6
1967	82.2	77.7	82.4	77.6	83.6	84.3	82.9	85.3
1968	86.9	82.5	87.2	83.2	89.3	88.7	89.7	89.0
1969	92.1	87.3	92.3	83.8	95.7	94.6	96.8	91.8
1970	94.4	86.1	94.8	95.7	94.4	95.4	93.4	90.9
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	105.5	87.9	106.1	106.5	106.9	106.4	107.4	102.3
1973	113.0	90.2	113.7	118.9	116.1	113.7	118.7	107.3
1974	117.6	80.6	118.9	118.3	120.1	116.7	123.4	112.1
1975	118.7	89.2	119.7	109.3	114.2	111.8	116.8	116.3
1976	124.2	100.4	125.1	110.4	120.0	117.3	122.7	116.6
1977	127.7	96.4	128.8	114.2	123.7	120.9	126.5	113.6
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1974 I	117.3	80.0	118.6	119.4	121.3	118.2	124.4	114.1
II	117.5	80.1	118.8	120.8	120.8	117.9	123.7	111.2
III	117.9	80.6	119.2	117.6	119.9	116.4	123.6	110.8
IV	117.7	81.6	119.0	115.2	118.2	114.3	122.0	111.8
1975 I	117.0	87.4	118.0	112.4	113.7	112.5	114.9	109.5
II	117.7	89.1	118.7	107.7	113.9	112.0	115.8	114.3
III	119.2	90.1	120.2	109.4	113.7	111.0	116.4	118.3
IV	120.6	90.2	121.6	107.7	115.5	111.3	119.5	121.5
1976 I	122.7	102.7	123.4	109.7	118.6	115.3	122.0	121.2
II	124.2	102.1	125.0	110.1	121.2	118.4	124.0	119.7
III	124.5	99.1	125.3	109.3	120.4	117.7	123.3	111.8
IV	125.7	97.7	126.7	112.1	120.0	118.1	122.1	115.0
1977 I	127.0	94.3	128.2	116.2	122.7	120.5	125.0	115.3
II	127.3	94.8	128.4	116.4	123.9	121.6	126.3	114.8
III	127.8	97.2	128.9	113.2	123.8	120.8	126.9	112.1
IV	128.7	97.7	129.8	111.2	124.6	121.1	128.1	111.6

Reference Table 23 (continued)
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1947 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Transportation, storage and communication	Trade			Finance, insurance and real estate	Community, business and personal service	Public administration and defence
			Total	Wholesale	Retail			
(Weights)	(2.816)	(9.096)	(4.509)	(11.367)	(6.858)	(12.036)	(19.359)	(7.388)
1947	13.6	31.0	29.3	33.5	36.3	—	31.4	—
1948	14.4	31.5	29.5	33.1	35.5	—	32.4	—
1949	15.2	31.6	30.3	34.5	37.3	—	33.8	—
1950	17.2	32.7	31.4	36.9	40.6	—	34.9	—
1951	19.6	35.8	34.0	37.3	39.7	—	36.5	—
1952	21.4	37.8	36.2	39.9	42.4	—	38.2	—
1953	22.4	38.3	38.3	42.6	45.5	—	39.7	—
1954	24.5	37.3	38.5	43.0	46.1	—	40.4	—
1955	27.8	42.4	43.5	47.9	51.0	—	41.4	—
1956	31.0	47.3	48.1	52.3	55.2	—	43.9	—
1957	33.4	47.4	47.5	52.3	55.6	—	45.3	—
1958	36.6	45.8	48.4	53.5	57.0	—	47.0	—
1959	41.6	49.5	53.4	57.1	59.8	—	49.6	—
1960	45.3	50.9	53.0	57.2	60.2	—	51.5	—
1961	48.0	54.3	54.5	58.6	61.5	56.5	53.3	75.5
1962	50.6	56.5	57.7	62.2	65.3	60.0	56.1	77.9
1963	53.6	60.4	61.0	65.2	68.1	63.4	59.5	78.5
1964	58.0	65.5	67.2	70.0	72.1	67.8	63.9	80.3
1965	62.4	69.6	74.0	75.8	77.2	71.6	69.1	81.8
1966	67.9	75.3	79.7	80.7	81.4	76.7	74.6	84.7
1967	72.6	79.5	84.3	84.8	85.2	80.8	80.3	89.3
1968	78.2	83.9	88.6	88.3	88.1	86.4	85.6	90.7
1969	85.4	89.8	93.6	92.8	92.3	91.6	91.7	92.7
1970	93.3	94.4	94.8	93.8	93.1	96.1	95.6	95.9
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	110.5	106.9	108.9	108.1	109.5	105.2	105.3	104.2
1973	119.6	115.7	117.6	117.6	117.6	112.1	110.5	109.8
1974	127.4	122.8	125.5	126.2	125.0	118.1	115.9	114.1
1975	126.7	125.2	125.9	121.2	129.0	122.3	122.0	118.8
1976	137.8	130.5	133.1	126.2	137.6	128.2	127.7	122.8
1977	145.1	136.4	134.4	126.4	139.6	134.6	132.4	125.0
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1974 I	126.6	120.9	126.5	128.0	125.5	116.3	114.2	112.2
II	127.1	122.2	125.7	127.5	124.6	117.6	114.9	113.6
III	128.3	123.2	127.1	127.3	126.9	118.5	116.5	114.5
IV	128.1	124.9	122.8	121.9	123.3	119.9	117.9	115.9
1975 I	126.7	124.7	123.3	119.2	126.0	120.6	119.2	116.8
II	125.0	125.3	123.6	120.6	125.6	121.4	121.0	117.5
III	125.5	125.5	126.5	122.1	129.3	123.1	123.2	119.7
IV	128.8	125.5	129.9	122.9	134.5	124.1	124.5	120.9
1976 I	133.3	128.1	130.8	127.0	133.4	125.6	125.4	121.0
II	135.3	128.7	132.7	126.8	136.6	127.3	126.8	122.2
III	137.2	132.9	133.3	125.4	138.6	128.7	128.3	123.6
IV	145.5	132.5	134.8	125.5	140.9	131.1	130.1	124.2
1977 I	145.6	134.4	135.2	127.3	140.5	132.5	130.8	125.6
II	139.6	135.7	132.6	126.2	136.8	134.4	131.8	124.4
III	144.6	137.7	134.1	126.4	139.2	135.3	132.6	124.6
IV	150.0	137.5	135.5	125.6	142.0	136.3	134.6	125.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100), Occasional, Cat. 61-510; Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, Monthly, Cat. 61-005.

Reference Table 24

Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry

1947 - 1977

(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Real domestic product	Agriculture	Real domestic product less agriculture	Mines, quarries and oil wells	Manufacturing			Construction
					Total	Non-durable	Durable	
(Per cent change from previous period)								
1947	4.3	-6.1	6.1	4.9	9.0	4.1	16.9	16.8
1948	3.5	3.3	3.7	15.2	4.3	3.3	5.4	12.0
1949	3.1	-5.8	4.2	10.9	3.2	3.8	1.4	11.8
1950	6.9	9.3	6.6	9.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	8.0
1951	7.9	14.2	6.8	12.8	8.7	5.0	12.7	0.9
1952	7.6	22.4	5.8	6.7	3.7	2.8	4.8	13.5
1953	4.1	-8.5	6.2	8.7	7.2	6.9	7.5	12.1
1954	1.4	-23.2	1.2	10.9	-2.2	1.6	-6.3	2.5
1955	10.4	23.3	9.2	18.6	9.5	7.4	12.5	11.2
1956	8.5	6.2	8.6	16.0	9.4	8.0	10.7	12.5
1957	0.4	-15.9	2.4	9.7	-0.2	2.5	-3.0	8.6
1958	1.8	10.9	0.8	1.7	-1.8	1.5	-6.0	3.5
1959	5.2	-3.1	5.9	13.0	7.5	6.9	8.0	-4.8
1960	2.4	4.6	2.2	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.4	-1.7
1961	2.0	13.2	3.5	2.6	4.2	4.8	3.0	3.1
1962	7.0	22.0	6.3	6.2	9.2	6.2	13.2	5.6
1963	5.7	12.3	5.3	5.5	6.9	4.7	9.3	1.4
1964	7.3	-9.6	8.2	12.4	9.6	7.7	11.9	9.6
1965	7.1	3.1	7.4	4.7	9.0	5.4	13.1	12.1
1966	7.3	14.2	6.9	1.8	7.1	5.9	8.2	7.7
1967	3.4	-18.6	4.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	-0.4
1968	5.7	6.2	5.8	7.2	6.8	5.2	8.2	4.3
1969	6.0	5.8	5.8	0.7	7.2	6.7	7.9	3.1
1970	2.5	-1.4	2.7	14.2	-1.4	0.8	-3.5	-1.0
1971	5.9	16.2	5.5	4.4	5.9	4.7	7.1	10.0
1972	5.5	12.1	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	2.3
1973	7.1	2.6	7.2	11.6	8.6	6.9	10.5	4.9
1974	4.1	10.6	4.6	-0.5	3.4	2.6	4.0	4.5
1975	0.9	10.7	0.7	7.6	4.9	4.2	-5.3	3.7
1976	4.6	12.6	4.5	1.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	0.3
1977	2.8	-4.0	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	-2.6
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1974 I	1.5	-12.4	1.9	-1.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.7
II	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	-0.3	0.6	-2.5
III	0.3	0.6	0.3	-2.6	-0.7	1.3	-0.1	-0.4
IV	0.2	1.2	0.2	-2.0	-1.4	-1.8	-1.3	0.9
1975 I	0.6	7.1	0.8	2.4	3.8	-1.6	5.8	-2.1
II	0.6	1.9	0.6	4.2	0.2	-0.4	0.8	4.4
III	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.2	-0.9	0.5	3.5
IV	1.2	0.1	1.2	-1.6	1.6	0.3	2.7	2.7
1976 I	1.7	13.9	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.6	2.1	-0.2
II	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.2	2.7	1.6	-1.2
III	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	6.6
IV	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.6	-0.3	0.3	-1.0	2.9
1977 I	1.0	3.5	1.2	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.3
II	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	-0.4
III	0.4	2.5	0.4	-2.7	-0.1	-0.7	0.5	-2.4
IV	0.7	0.5	0.7	-1.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	-0.4

Reference Table 24 (continued)
Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1947 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Transportation, storage and communication	Trade			Finance, insurance and real estate	Community, business and personal service	Public administration and defence
			Total	Wholesale	Retail			
(Per cent change from previous period)								
1947	12.4	8.4	8.8	7.7	9.3	—	4.0	—
1948	5.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	-2.2	—	3.2	—
1949	5.6	0.3	4.2	2.7	5.1	—	4.3	—
1950	13.2	3.5	7.0	3.6	8.8	—	3.3	—
1951	14.0	9.5	1.1	8.3	-2.2	—	4.6	—
1952	9.2	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.8	—	4.7	—
1953	4.7	1.3	6.8	5.8	7.3	—	3.9	—
1954	9.4	-2.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	—	1.8	—
1955	13.5	13.7	11.4	13.0	10.6	—	2.5	—
1956	11.5	11.6	9.2	10.6	8.2	—	6.0	—
1957	7.7	0.2	0.0	-1.2	0.7	—	3.2	—
1958	9.6	-3.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	—	3.8	—
1959	13.7	8.1	6.7	10.6	4.9	—	5.5	—
1960	8.9	2.8	0.2	-0.7	0.7	—	3.8	—
1961	6.0	6.7	2.4	2.8	2.2	—	3.5	—
1962	5.4	4.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.3	3.2
1963	5.9	6.9	4.8	5.7	4.3	5.7	6.1	0.8
1964	8.2	8.4	7.4	10.2	5.9	6.9	7.4	2.3
1965	7.6	6.3	8.3	10.1	7.1	5.6	8.1	1.9
1966	8.8	8.2	6.5	7.7	5.4	7.1	8.0	3.5
1967	6.9	5.6	5.1	5.8	4.7	5.3	7.6	5.4
1968	7.7	5.5	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.9	6.6	1.6
1969	9.2	7.0	5.1	5.6	4.8	6.0	7.1	2.2
1970	9.3	5.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	4.9	4.3	3.5
1971	7.1	5.9	6.6	5.5	7.4	4.1	4.6	4.3
1972	10.5	6.9	8.9	8.1	9.5	5.2	5.3	4.2
1973	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.8	7.4	6.6	4.9	5.4
1974	6.5	6.1	6.7	7.3	6.3	5.4	4.9	3.9
1975	-0.5	2.0	0.3	-4.0	3.2	3.6	5.3	4.1
1976	8.8	4.2	5.7	4.1	6.7	4.8	4.7	3.4
1977	5.3	4.5	1.0	0.2	1.5	5.0	3.7	1.8
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1974 I	3.8	0.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	1.4	1.5	1.0
II	0.4	1.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	1.1	0.6	1.2
III	0.9	0.8	1.1	-0.2	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.8
IV	-0.2	1.4	-3.4	-4.2	-2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
1975 I	-1.1	-0.2	0.4	-2.2	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.8
II	-1.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	-0.3	0.7	1.5	0.6
III	0.4	0.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.9
IV	2.6	—	2.7	0.7	4.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
1976 I	3.5	2.1	0.7	3.3	-0.8	1.2	0.7	0.1
II	1.5	0.5	1.5	-0.2	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.0
III	1.4	3.3	0.5	-1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
IV	6.0	-0.3	1.1	0.1	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.5
1977 I	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.4	-0.3	1.1	0.5	1.1
II	4.1	1.0	-1.9	-0.9	-2.6	1.4	0.8	-1.0
III	3.6	1.5	1.1	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.2
IV	3.7	-0.1	1.0	-0.6	2.0	0.7	1.5	0.8

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; and Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100).

Reference Table 25

Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Major Industrial Grouping

1947 - 1977

(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Commercial industries	Commercial industries less agriculture	Goods-producing industries	Goods-producing industries less agriculture	Service-producing industries	Non-commercial industries	Index of industrial production
(Weights)	(81.341)	(77.970)	(40.754)	(37.383)	(59.246)	(18.659)	(29.497)
1947	31.0	29.1	30.4	26.9	32.1	—	26.4
1948	32.1	30.2	32.0	28.4	32.7	—	27.8
1949	32.9	31.3	32.6	29.5	34.0	—	28.8
1950	35.3	33.4	35.3	31.9	35.8	—	30.9
1951	38.0	35.7	38.6	34.6	37.9	—	33.8
1952	40.8	37.6	42.0	36.3	40.3	—	35.2
1953	42.5	39.9	43.6	39.1	42.2	—	37.8
1954	41.5	40.3	41.6	39.4	43.0	—	37.7
1955	46.2	44.3	47.2	43.7	46.2	—	41.9
1956	50.4	48.5	51.8	48.4	49.4	—	46.3
1957	50.5	49.5	51.3	49.4	50.5	—	47.0
1958	51.2	49.7	52.1	49.4	51.5	—	46.7
1959	54.0	52.9	54.5	52.5	54.4	—	50.8
1960	55.1	53.9	55.8	53.5	55.6	—	51.9
1961	56.3	55.8	56.3	55.4	57.6	61.9	53.9
1962	60.5	59.5	61.6	59.9	60.5	64.7	58.5
1963	64.1	62.9	65.6	63.2	63.7	67.2	62.3
1964	68.9	68.3	70.5	69.4	68.1	70.7	68.5
1965	74.1	73.7	76.2	75.4	72.5	74.3	74.2
1966	79.6	78.8	81.9	80.5	77.6	78.8	79.0
1967	81.9	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.2	84.3	81.7
1968	86.7	86.9	87.5	87.9	86.6	88.6	87.3
1969	92.0	92.2	92.7	93.2	91.6	92.9	93.0
1970	94.1	94.4	93.6	94.3	95.1	96.7	94.5
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	105.9	106.7	104.6	106.1	106.1	103.5	107.2
1973	114.3	115.3	113.0	115.1	112.9	107.2	116.8
1974	119.3	121.0	115.6	118.8	119.0	110.3	120.5
1975	119.8	121.1	112.5	114.6	122.9	113.7	114.8
1976	126.1	127.3	117.8	119.4	128.6	115.9	120.5
1977	130.1	131.5	120.2	122.3	132.9	117.5	124.5
(Seasonally adjusted)							
1974 I	119.3	121.0	116.7	120.0	117.7	108.8	121.5
II	119.3	121.0	116.1	119.4	118.5	109.7	121.4
III	119.5	121.2	115.3	118.4	119.7	110.9	120.4
IV	119.1	120.8	114.3	117.3	120.1	111.6	118.7
1975 I	118.0	119.4	111.4	113.5	120.8	112.4	114.8
II	118.8	120.1	111.7	113.8	121.8	112.9	114.2
III	120.3	121.6	112.7	114.7	123.8	114.6	114.3
IV	121.8	123.2	113.9	116.0	125.1	115.0	115.7
1976 I	124.5	125.4	117.4	118.8	126.3	115.0	118.9
II	126.2	127.3	119.0	120.5	127.8	115.5	121.1
III	126.4	127.6	117.2	118.8	129.5	116.2	120.6
IV	127.6	128.9	118.1	120.0	130.8	117.1	121.5
1977 I	129.2	130.7	119.9	122.1	131.9	117.5	124.0
II	129.6	131.1	120.2	122.5	132.1	117.5	124.4
III	130.2	131.7	119.9	122.0	133.3	117.3	124.4
IV	131.2	132.6	120.4	122.5	134.5	118.1	125.3

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100)

Reference Table 26
Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Major Industrial Grouping
1947 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Commercial industries	Commercial industries less agriculture	Goods-producing industries	Goods-producing industries less agriculture	Service-producing industries	Non-commercial industries	Index of industrial production
(Per cent change from previous period)							
1947	6.9	9.0	5.9	10.2	2.9	—	9.5
1948	3.5	3.8	5.3	5.6	1.9	—	5.3
1949	2.5	3.6	1.9	3.9	4.0	—	3.6
1950	7.3	6.7	8.3	8.1	5.3	—	7.3
1951	7.6	6.9	9.3	8.5	5.9	—	9.4
1952	7.4	5.3	8.8	4.9	6.3	—	4.1
1953	4.2	6.1	3.8	7.7	4.7	—	7.4
1954	-2.4	1.0	-4.6	0.8	1.9	—	-0.3
1955	11.3	9.9	13.5	10.9	7.4	—	11.1
1956	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.8	6.9	—	10.5
1957	0.2	2.1	-1.0	2.1	2.2	—	1.5
1958	1.4	0.4	1.6	—	2.0	—	-0.6
1959	5.5	6.4	4.6	6.3	5.6	—	8.8
1960	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	—	2.2
1961	2.2	3.5	0.9	3.6	3.6	—	3.9
1962	7.5	6.6	9.4	8.1	5.0	4.5	8.5
1963	6.0	5.7	6.5	5.5	5.3	3.9	6.5
1964	7.5	8.6	7.5	9.8	6.9	5.2	10.0
1965	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.6	6.5	5.1	8.3
1966	7.4	6.9	7.5	6.8	7.0	6.1	6.5
1967	2.9	4.2	0.5	2.6	5.9	7.0	3.4
1968	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.4	5.4	5.1	6.9
1969	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.9	6.5
1970	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.2	3.8	4.1	1.6
1971	6.3	5.9	6.9	6.1	5.2	3.4	5.8
1972	5.9	6.7	4.6	6.1	6.1	3.5	7.2
1973	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.5	6.4	3.6	9.0
1974	4.4	4.9	2.3	3.2	5.4	2.9	3.2
1975	0.4	0.1	-2.7	-3.5	3.3	3.1	-4.7
1976	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.6	1.9	5.0
1977	3.2	3.3	2.0	2.4	3.3	1.4	3.3
(Seasonally adjusted)							
1974 I	1.7	2.2	1.0	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.8
II	—	—	-0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.8	-0.1
III	0.2	0.2	-0.7	-0.8	1.0	1.1	-0.8
IV	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	0.3	0.6	-1.4
1975 I	-0.9	-1.2	-2.5	-3.2	0.6	0.7	-3.3
II	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	-0.5
III	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.1
IV	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.2
1976 I	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.4	1.0	—	2.8
II	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.9
III	0.2	0.2	-1.5	-1.4	1.3	0.6	-0.4
IV	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
1977 I	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.3	2.1
II	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	—	0.3
III	0.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	—
IV	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; Statistics Canada, *Index of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100).

Reference Table 27
Main Components of the Labour Market⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1977⁽²⁾

Years and months	Population 15 years and over	Labour force			Employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(Thousands of persons)							
1966	13,084	7,494	5,148	2,347	7,242	4,975	2,267
1967	13,444	7,747	5,261	2,486	7,451	5,058	2,392
1968	13,804	7,951	5,354	2,597	7,593	5,110	2,483
1969	14,162	8,194	5,466	2,729	7,832	5,230	2,602
1970	14,528	8,396	5,571	2,824	7,919	5,260	2,660
1971	14,878	8,643	5,670	2,972	8,107	5,332	2,775
1972	15,227	8,918	5,814	3,104	8,363	5,476	2,887
1973	15,608	9,321	6,008	3,313	8,802	5,711	3,091
1974	16,039	9,704	6,216	3,489	9,185	5,919	3,266
1975	16,470	10,060	6,363	3,697	9,363	5,966	3,397
1976	16,873	10,308	6,449	3,859	9,572	6,038	3,534
1977	17,250	10,616	6,549	4,022	9,754	6,113	3,642
(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽³⁾							
1976 J	16,698	10,238	6,428	3,810	9,537	6,021	3,516
F	16,734	10,252	6,429	3,823	9,538	6,019	3,519
M	16,763	10,282	6,430	3,852	9,587	6,040	3,547
A	16,794	10,299	6,455	3,844	9,563	6,036	3,527
M	16,821	10,231	6,386	3,845	9,508	5,984	3,524
J	16,857	10,276	6,430	3,846	9,550	6,026	3,524
J	16,886	10,356	6,464	3,892	9,598	6,045	3,553
A	16,926	10,354	6,442	3,912	9,612	6,037	3,575
S	16,956	10,352	6,465	3,887	9,609	6,075	3,534
O	16,984	10,351	6,486	3,865	9,581	6,043	3,538
N	17,015	10,353	6,486	3,867	9,593	6,059	3,534
D	17,044	10,364	6,500	3,864	9,584	6,064	3,520
1977 J	17,077	10,440	6,541	3,899	9,654	6,102	3,552
F	17,110	10,497	6,552	3,945	9,662	6,088	3,574
M	17,138	10,537	6,562	3,975	9,679	6,081	3,598
A	17,166	10,553	6,577	3,976	9,685	6,086	3,599
M	17,205	10,591	6,582	4,009	9,751	6,106	3,645
J	17,236	10,589	6,576	4,013	9,741	6,099	3,642
J	17,265	10,622	6,580	4,042	9,756	6,095	3,661
A	17,302	10,680	6,607	4,073	9,799	6,116	3,683
S	17,333	10,708	6,633	4,075	9,821	6,137	3,684
O	17,362	10,721	6,640	4,081	9,834	6,150	3,684
N	17,388	10,735	6,647	4,088	9,832	6,145	3,687
D	17,416	10,753	6,658	4,095	9,842	6,146	3,696

(1) Small differences in totals may arise due to the seasonal adjustment process, or rounding.

(2) Labour force survey data were first collected under the revised Labour Force Survey in January, 1975. In January, 1976, the Revised Survey replaced the Former Survey. Revised data have been estimated back to 1966. The former Labour Force survey data (1954-1975) may be found in the 1976 edition of this Review.

(3) Population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Reference Table 27 (continued)
Main Components of the Labour Market⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1977⁽²⁾

Years and months	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Unemployment	Total immigration	Immigrants destined to the labour force
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	(Per cent)						(Thousands of persons)		
1966	3.4	3.4	3.4	57.3	79.8	35.4	252	195	99
1967	3.8	3.9	3.7	57.6	79.3	36.5	296	223	120
1968	4.5	4.6	4.4	57.6	78.6	37.1	358	184	95
1969	4.4	4.3	4.7	57.9	78.3	38.0	362	162	84
1970	5.7	5.6	5.8	57.8	77.8	38.3	476	148	78
1971	6.2	6.0	6.6	58.1	77.3	39.4	536	218	106
1972	6.2	5.8	7.0	58.6	77.5	40.2	555	122	59
1973	5.6	4.9	6.7	59.7	78.2	41.8	519	184	92
1974	5.3	4.8	6.4	60.5	78.7	42.9	519	218	106
1975	6.9	6.2	8.1	61.1	78.4	44.2	697	188	81
1976	7.1	6.4	8.4	61.1	77.7	45.0	736	149	61
1977	8.1	7.3	9.5	61.5	77.7	45.9	862	n.a.	n.a.
	(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽³⁾								
1976 J	6.8	6.3	7.7	61.3	78.2	44.9	701	—	—
F	7.0	6.4	8.0	61.3	78.1	45.0	714	32.4	14.1
M	6.8	6.1	7.9	61.3	77.9	45.3	695	—	—
A	7.1	6.5	8.2	61.3	78.1	45.1	736	—	—
M	7.1	6.3	8.3	60.8	77.1	45.0	723	41.4	16.9
J	7.1	6.3	8.4	61.0	77.5	44.9	726	—	—
J	7.3	6.5	8.7	61.3	77.8	45.4	758	—	—
A	7.2	6.3	8.6	61.2	77.4	45.5	742	43.8	17.6
S	7.2	6.0	9.1	61.1	77.5	45.1	743	—	—
O	7.4	6.8	8.5	60.9	77.6	44.8	770	—	—
N	7.3	6.6	8.6	60.8	77.5	44.7	760	31.9	12.9
D	7.5	6.7	8.9	60.8	77.5	44.6	780	—	—
1977 J	7.5	6.7	8.9	61.1	77.9	44.9	786	—	—
F	8.0	7.1	9.4	61.4	77.9	45.4	835	25.6	11.0
M	8.1	7.3	9.5	61.5	77.9	45.6	858	—	—
A	8.2	7.5	9.5	61.5	77.9	45.6	868	—	—
M	7.9	7.2	9.1	61.6	77.8	45.8	840	32.4	13.4
J	8.0	7.3	9.2	61.4	77.6	45.8	848	—	—
J	8.2	7.4	9.4	61.5	77.5	46.1	866	—	—
A	8.2	7.4	9.6	61.7	77.7	46.3	881	33.0	13.3
S	8.3	7.5	9.6	61.8	77.8	46.3	887	—	—
O	8.3	7.4	9.7	61.7	77.8	46.2	887	—	—
N	8.4	7.6	9.8	61.7	77.8	46.2	903	—	—
D	8.5	7.7	9.7	61.7	77.8	46.3	911	—	—

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ Small differences in totals may arise due to the seasonal adjustment process, or rounding.

⁽²⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

⁽³⁾ Immigration statistics are by quarters and are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201; Department of Employment and Immigration, *Immigration Statistics. Quarterly Immigration Bulletin*.

Reference Table 28
Changes in the Main Components of the Labour Market
1967 – 1977⁽¹⁾

Years and months	Population 15 years and over ⁽²⁾	Labour force			Employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(Per cent change from previous period)							
1967	2.8	3.4	2.2	5.9	2.9	1.7	5.5
1968	2.7	2.6	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.0	3.8
1969	2.6	3.1	2.1	5.1	3.1	2.3	4.8
1970	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.5	1.1	0.6	2.2
1971	2.4	2.9	1.8	5.2	2.4	1.4	4.3
1972	2.3	3.2	2.5	4.4	3.2	2.7	4.0
1973	2.5	4.5	3.3	6.7	5.2	4.3	7.1
1974	2.8	4.1	3.5	5.3	4.4	3.6	5.7
1975	2.7	3.6	2.3	6.0	1.9	0.8	4.0
1976	2.4	2.5	1.4	4.4	2.2	1.2	4.0
1977	2.2	3.0	1.6	4.2	1.9	1.2	3.1
(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽²⁾							
1976 J	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.2	1.2
F	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	0.1
M	0.2	0.3	—	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
A	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6
M	0.2	-0.7	-1.1	—	-0.6	-0.9	-0.1
J	0.2	0.4	0.7	—	0.4	0.7	—
J	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.8
A	0.2	—	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.6
S	0.2	—	0.4	-0.6	—	0.6	-1.1
O	0.2	—	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	0.1
N	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1
D	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.4
1977 J	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
F	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	-0.2	0.6
M	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.7
A	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—
M	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.3
J	0.2	—	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
J	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.5
A	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6
S	0.2	0.3	0.4	—	0.2	0.3	—
O	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—
N	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	-0.1	0.1
D	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	0.2

(1), (2) See notes 2 and 3 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 29
Participation and Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Groups
1966 – 1977⁽¹⁾

Years and months	Participation rates				Unemployment rates			
	15-24		25+		15-24		25+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(Percentage)								
1966	64.1	48.4	84.9	31.2	6.2	4.8	2.6	2.7
1967	64.2	49.1	84.5	32.3	7.2	5.5	3.0	2.8
1968	63.3	49.8	84.0	32.8	8.7	6.5	3.5	3.3
1969	62.7	50.2	83.8	33.8	8.4	6.5	3.2	3.7
1970	62.5	49.5	83.3	34.5	11.3	8.6	4.1	4.5
1971	62.7	50.8	82.7	35.4	12.1	9.8	4.3	5.0
1972	64.3	51.8	82.4	36.1	12.0	9.6	4.1	5.7
1973	66.7	54.2	82.4	37.5	10.1	9.2	3.4	5.4
1974	69.0	56.0	82.2	38.3	9.6	9.0	3.3	5.1
1975	69.0	56.9	81.9	39.8	12.6	11.5	4.3	6.5
1976	68.2	56.9	81.2	40.9	13.3	12.1	4.2	6.7
1977	69.1	57.5	80.9	41.9	14.9	13.9	4.9	7.4
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1976 J	69.7	57.9	81.3	40.4	13.5	11.1	4.1	6.1
F	69.0	57.7	81.4	40.6	13.7	11.6	4.1	6.2
M	69.0	58.7	81.2	40.6	13.2	11.3	3.8	6.2
A	68.8	57.8	81.5	40.7	13.5	11.0	4.3	6.9
M	66.8	57.1	81.0	40.8	13.5	11.6	4.1	6.8
J	67.7	56.7	81.2	40.8	13.1	12.1	4.2	6.6
J	68.1	56.5	81.4	41.5	13.5	12.6	4.3	6.9
A	66.9	56.6	81.2	41.7	12.9	12.4	4.3	6.8
S	67.9	56.3	81.1	41.3	11.6	12.9	4.3	7.3
O	68.3	55.5	81.1	41.1	13.4	12.2	4.8	6.7
N	68.3	56.1	80.9	40.8	13.6	13.0	4.4	6.5
D	68.6	56.4	80.8	40.6	13.9	13.4	4.4	6.7
1977 J	69.9	57.3	80.8	40.7	13.8	12.8	4.4	7.0
F	69.5	57.5	80.9	41.2	14.5	14.2	4.7	7.1
M	69.6	57.8	80.9	41.5	14.9	14.0	4.9	7.3
A	69.2	57.6	81.1	41.4	14.8	14.0	5.2	7.3
M	69.3	57.4	80.9	41.9	14.5	13.5	4.9	7.0
J	68.5	57.1	80.9	41.9	14.5	13.5	5.0	7.2
J	68.5	58.1	80.8	41.9	14.8	14.5	5.0	7.0
A	68.8	57.8	80.9	42.4	15.2	14.3	5.0	7.4
S	69.2	57.8	81.0	42.3	15.1	13.9	5.1	7.6
O	69.1	57.7	81.0	42.3	15.4	14.0	4.8	7.7
N	69.0	57.5	81.0	42.4	16.2	14.0	4.8	7.9
D	68.8	56.6	81.1	42.7	16.2	14.0	5.0	7.8

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 30
Participation Rates, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1977

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Labour force as a percentage of population 15 years and over)						
1966	57.3	50.4	56.0	59.8	58.3	56.8
1967	57.6	50.4	56.4	60.2	58.3	57.5
1968	57.6	50.0	55.6	60.3	59.5	57.6
1969	57.9	49.9	55.9	60.6	59.7	58.2
1970	57.8	49.4	55.5	60.5	60.0	58.6
1971	58.1	49.8	56.0	60.9	60.0	58.4
1972	58.6	50.5	55.9	61.7	60.7	58.9
1973	59.7	52.3	57.5	62.4	61.7	59.7
1974	60.5	53.4	57.9	63.4	62.4	60.5
1975	61.1	53.5	58.5	64.2	62.7	61.3
1976	61.1	53.4	58.3	64.0	63.5	61.5
1977	61.5	53.8	58.8	64.4	63.9	61.8
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1976 J	61.3	53.9	58.8	64.4	63.3	60.4
F	61.3	53.9	58.7	64.0	63.3	61.5
M	61.3	53.5	58.1	64.4	63.8	61.8
A	61.3	53.7	58.4	64.4	63.6	61.1
M	60.8	52.9	57.8	63.8	63.8	61.0
J	61.0	53.4	58.1	63.9	63.4	61.2
J	61.3	53.3	58.6	64.2	63.6	61.8
A	61.2	53.2	58.0	64.1	63.7	62.1
S	61.1	53.3	58.0	63.7	63.8	62.0
O	60.9	53.5	58.3	63.8	63.1	61.7
N	60.8	53.2	58.1	63.3	63.5	61.9
D	60.8	53.0	58.0	63.6	63.3	61.4
1977 J	61.1	52.6	58.6	64.0	63.8	61.3
F	61.4	53.3	58.7	64.1	63.8	61.2
M	61.5	54.2	58.9	64.3	64.1	61.6
A	61.5	53.4	58.4	64.3	64.5	61.5
M	61.6	53.8	58.7	64.6	63.9	61.7
J	61.4	54.0	58.4	64.2	63.6	62.3
J	61.5	54.4	58.4	64.3	63.7	62.0
A	61.7	54.5	58.7	64.6	63.9	62.2
S	61.8	53.6	59.1	64.6	63.7	62.5
O	61.7	53.7	59.1	64.9	64.1	61.3
N	61.7	54.0	59.3	64.5	63.9	61.6
D	61.7	53.8	59.4	64.5	64.0	61.7

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 31
Labour Force, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1977

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
(Thousands of persons)							(Per cent change from previous period)					
1966.....	7,494	616	2,113	2,787	1,263	717	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967.....	7,747	626	2,185	2,892	1,287	759	3.4	1.6	3.4	3.8	1.9	5.9
1968.....	7,951	636	2,205	2,981	1,343	790	2.6	1.6	0.9	3.1	4.4	4.1
1969.....	8,194	647	2,264	3,078	1,376	830	3.1	1.7	2.7	3.3	2.5	5.1
1970.....	8,396	652	2,289	3,177	1,406	871	2.5	0.8	1.1	3.2	2.2	4.9
1971.....	8,643	674	2,348	3,292	1,430	900	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.6	1.7	3.3
1972.....	8,918	699	2,387	3,419	1,471	942	3.2	3.7	1.7	3.9	2.9	4.7
1973.....	9,321	744	2,508	3,552	1,523	995	4.5	6.4	5.1	3.9	3.5	5.6
1974.....	9,704	777	2,585	3,715	1,577	1,052	4.1	4.4	3.1	4.6	3.5	5.7
1975.....	10,060	798	2,669	3,857	1,635	1,103	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.8
1976.....	10,308	818	2,716	3,931	1,708	1,135	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.9	4.5	2.9
1977.....	10,616	843	2,792	4,044	1,773	1,163	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.8	2.5
(Seasonally adjusted)												
1976 J.....	10,238	816	2,719	3,918	1,678	1,104	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0
F.....	10,252	818	2,717	3,900	1,683	1,127	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	2.1
M.....	10,282	814	2,695	3,936	1,699	1,134	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6
A.....	10,299	818	2,712	3,938	1,698	1,123	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-1.0
M.....	10,231	808	2,690	3,907	1,707	1,123	-0.7	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	0.5	—
J.....	10,276	818	2,709	3,921	1,701	1,128	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.4
J.....	10,356	817	2,732	3,951	1,710	1,140	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1
A.....	10,354	818	2,713	3,951	1,719	1,149	—	0.1	-0.7	—	0.5	0.8
S.....	10,352	822	2,714	3,934	1,725	1,149	—	0.5	—	-0.4	0.3	—
O.....	10,351	826	2,731	3,943	1,711	1,145	—	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.8	-0.3
N.....	10,353	823	2,727	3,923	1,728	1,150	—	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	1.0	0.4
D.....	10,364	821	2,726	3,945	1,725	1,143	0.1	-0.2	—	0.6	-0.2	-0.6
1977 J.....	10,440	817	2,760	3,977	1,744	1,142	0.7	-0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	-0.1
F.....	10,497	830	2,769	3,993	1,749	1,144	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
M.....	10,537	845	2,782	4,011	1,761	1,152	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
A.....	10,553	833	2,765	4,017	1,777	1,153	0.2	-1.4	-0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1
M.....	10,591	841	2,784	4,045	1,766	1,159	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	-0.6	0.5
J.....	10,589	845	2,771	4,028	1,762	1,172	—	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	1.1
J.....	10,622	853	2,777	4,042	1,769	1,169	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.3
A.....	10,680	857	2,794	4,068	1,781	1,174	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
S.....	10,708	843	2,817	4,077	1,780	1,182	0.3	-1.6	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.7
O.....	10,721	847	2,817	4,101	1,794	1,162	0.1	0.5	—	0.6	0.8	-1.7
N.....	10,735	853	2,830	4,082	1,795	1,169	0.1	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.6
D.....	10,753	850	2,835	4,091	1,800	1,175	0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 32
Employment, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1977

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Thousands of persons)							(Per cent change from previous period)					
1966	7,242	583	2,027	2,715	1,233	684	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	7,451	593	2,085	2,800	1,255	720	2.9	1.7	2.9	3.1	1.8	5.3
1968	7,593	598	2,082	2,873	1,299	742	1.9	0.8	-0.1	2.6	3.5	3.0
1969	7,832	607	2,126	2,979	1,331	788	3.2	1.5	2.1	3.7	2.5	6.2
1970	7,919	612	2,129	3,037	1,337	805	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.2
1971	8,107	628	2,176	3,114	1,356	835	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	3.7
1972	8,363	645	2,208	3,248	1,393	869	3.2	2.7	1.5	4.3	2.7	4.1
1973	8,802	686	2,338	3,400	1,452	928	5.2	6.4	5.9	4.7	4.2	6.8
1974	9,185	710	2,415	3,550	1,525	987	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.4	5.0	6.4
1975	9,363	719	2,452	3,613	1,571	1,009	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.2
1976	9,572	729	2,479	3,689	1,637	1,038	2.2	1.4	1.1	2.1	4.2	2.9
1977	9,754	736	2,504	3,762	1,688	1,065	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.1	2.6
(Seasonally adjusted)												
1976 J	9,537	733	2,499	3,683	1,606	1,007	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	-1.9
F	9,538	736	2,489	3,670	1,612	1,027	—	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	2.0
M	9,587	730	2,492	3,694	1,630	1,035	0.5	-0.8	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8
A	9,563	729	2,488	3,693	1,630	1,019	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	—	—	-1.5
M	9,508	719	2,473	3,667	1,634	1,016	-0.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.7	0.2	-0.3
J	9,550	726	2,485	3,679	1,632	1,031	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	-0.1	1.5
J	9,598	724	2,498	3,693	1,640	1,039	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
A	9,612	724	2,468	3,717	1,647	1,055	0.1	—	-1.2	0.6	0.4	1.5
S	9,609	729	2,455	3,710	1,657	1,053	—	0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.2
O	9,581	731	2,470	3,691	1,641	1,059	-0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.5	-1.0	0.6
N	9,593	727	2,470	3,674	1,660	1,062	0.1	-0.5	—	-0.5	1.2	0.3
D	9,584	728	2,467	3,690	1,653	1,043	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.8
1977 J	9,654	720	2,506	3,718	1,663	1,040	0.7	-1.1	1.6	0.8	0.6	-0.3
F	9,662	724	2,496	3,715	1,668	1,049	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.9
M	9,679	731	2,499	3,725	1,671	1,051	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
A	9,685	726	2,491	3,726	1,685	1,051	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	—	0.8	—
M	9,751	739	2,506	3,758	1,682	1,069	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.9	-0.2	1.7
J	9,741	740	2,499	3,743	1,683	1,075	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.6
J	9,756	748	2,489	3,764	1,683	1,069	0.2	1.1	-0.4	0.6	—	-0.6
A	9,799	749	2,506	3,780	1,694	1,072	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3
S	9,821	738	2,516	3,783	1,695	1,085	0.2	-1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2
O	9,834	737	2,509	3,824	1,710	1,064	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.1	0.9	-1.9
N	9,832	740	2,517	3,801	1,705	1,070	—	0.4	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.6
D	9,842	739	2,516	3,803	1,709	1,074	0.1	-0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.4

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 33
Unemployment, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1977

Years and months	Unemployed						Unemployment rate					
	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
	(Thousands of persons)						(Per cent)					
1966	252	33	86	72	30	33	3.4	5.4	4.1	2.6	2.4	4.6
1967	296	33	100	92	32	39	3.8	5.3	4.6	3.2	2.5	5.1
1968	358	38	124	107	44	47	4.5	6.0	5.6	3.6	3.3	5.9
1969	362	40	137	99	45	42	4.4	6.2	6.1	3.2	3.3	5.1
1970	479	40	160	140	69	67	5.7	6.1	7.0	4.4	4.9	7.7
1971	536	46	171	178	74	65	6.2	6.8	7.3	5.4	5.2	7.2
1972	555	54	178	172	78	74	6.2	7.7	7.5	5.0	5.3	7.9
1973	519	58	170	153	71	67	5.6	7.8	6.8	4.3	4.7	6.7
1974	519	67	171	165	52	65	5.3	8.6	6.6	4.4	3.3	6.2
1975	697	79	216	244	64	94	6.9	9.9	8.1	6.3	3.9	8.5
1976	736	89	236	242	71	98	7.1	10.9	8.7	6.2	4.2	8.6
1977	862	107	288	282	85	99	8.1	12.7	10.3	7.0	4.8	8.5
	(Seasonally adjusted)											
1976 J	701	83	220	235	72	97	6.8	10.2	8.1	6.0	4.3	8.8
F	714	82	228	230	71	100	7.0	10.0	8.4	5.9	4.2	8.9
M	695	84	203	242	69	99	6.8	10.3	7.5	6.1	4.1	8.7
A	736	89	224	245	68	104	7.1	10.9	8.3	6.2	4.0	9.3
M	723	89	217	240	73	107	7.1	11.0	8.1	6.1	4.3	9.5
J	726	92	224	242	69	97	7.1	11.2	8.3	6.2	4.1	8.6
J	758	93	234	258	70	101	7.3	11.4	8.6	6.5	4.1	8.9
A	742	94	245	234	72	94	7.2	11.5	9.0	5.9	4.2	8.2
S	743	93	259	224	68	96	7.2	11.3	9.5	5.7	3.9	8.4
O	770	95	261	252	70	86	7.4	11.5	9.6	6.4	4.1	7.5
N	760	96	257	249	68	88	7.3	11.7	9.4	6.3	3.9	7.7
D	780	93	259	255	72	100	7.5	11.3	9.5	6.5	4.2	8.7
1977 J	786	97	254	259	81	102	7.5	11.9	9.2	6.5	4.6	8.9
F	835	106	273	278	81	95	8.0	12.8	9.9	7.0	4.6	8.3
M	858	114	283	286	90	101	8.1	13.5	10.2	7.1	5.1	8.8
A	868	107	274	291	92	102	8.2	12.8	9.9	7.2	5.2	8.8
M	840	102	278	287	84	90	7.9	12.1	10.0	7.1	4.8	7.8
J	848	105	272	285	79	97	8.0	12.4	9.8	7.1	4.5	8.3
J	866	105	288	278	86	100	8.2	12.3	10.4	6.9	4.9	8.6
A	881	108	288	288	87	102	8.2	12.6	10.3	7.1	4.9	8.7
S	887	105	301	294	85	97	8.3	12.5	10.7	7.2	4.8	8.2
O	887	110	308	277	84	98	8.3	13.0	10.9	6.8	4.7	8.4
N	903	113	313	281	90	99	8.4	13.2	11.1	6.9	5.0	8.5
D	911	111	319	288	91	101	8.5	13.1	11.3	7.0	5.1	8.6

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 34
Unemployed Persons by Family Status, Canada⁽¹⁾
1960 – 1977

Years and quarters	Members of family units						Members of family units					
	Total un-employed	Total	Head of units	Single son or daughter	Other relatives	Non-members of family units	Total un-employed	Total	Head of units	Single son or daughter	Other relatives	Non-members of family units
(Thousands of persons, annual averages)							(Change from same period a year ago)					
Former Labour Force Survey												
1960 ⁽²⁾	349	314	142	132	121	36						
1961	497	454	230	168	56	43	148	140	88	36	-65	7
1962	405	371	187	138	45	35	-92	-83	-43	-30	-11	-8
1963	390	357	174	132	51	34	-15	-14	-13	-6	6	-1
1964	348	319	148	123	47	30	-42	-38	-26	-9	-4	-4
1965	298	273	127	105	41	25	-50	-46	-21	-18	-6	-5
1966	274	252	113	101	37	23	-24	-21	-14	-4	-4	-2
1967	321	294	134	114	46	27	47	42	21	13	9	4
1968	390	354	155	144	55	36	69	60	21	30	9	9
1969	391	359	146	150	63	32	1	5	-9	6	8	-4
1970	492	444	183	190	72	47	101	85	37	40	9	15
1971	572	516	212	213	91	56	80	72	29	23	19	9
1972	571	509	202	215	93	61	-1	-7	-10	2	2	5
1973	520	453	169	190	95	67	-51	-56	-33	-25	3	6
1974	525	462	171	197	93	64	5	11	2	7	-2	-3
1975	710	624	241	252	131	87	185	162	70	55	38	23
Revised Labour Force Survey												
1975	703	625	198	229	198	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	756	670	203	254	213	86	53	45	5	25	15	8
1977	862	762	227	285	251	100	106	92	24	31	38	14
1976 I	800	710	237	241	232	90	41	29	-24	41	12	12
II	769	673	234	232	208	96	67	43	5	16	23	24
III	775	697	164	326	207	78	66	67	13	41	13	-1
IV	679	599	178	218	203	80	36	39	26	3	9	-3
1977 I	922	817	281	272	264	105	122	107	44	31	32	15
II	851	751	230	287	234	100	82	78	-4	55	26	4
III	838	746	185	312	249	92	63	49	21	-14	42	14
IV	836	733	211	267	255	103	157	132	33	49	52	23

⁽¹⁾ These data have not been linked back over the years prior to 1975, when the former Labour Force Survey was in effect; as a result, both sets of data are presented here.

⁽²⁾ Average of July and October only.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*.

Reference Table 35

Family Units with One or More Unemployed Persons by
the Number of Employed Persons in the Family Unit, Canada⁽¹⁾
1960 – 1977

Years and quarters	Units with some unemployed	No persons in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed				Unit with some unemployment	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	One employed	Two employed ⁽³⁾	Three or more employed			Total	One employed	Two employed ⁽³⁾	Three or more employed
(Thousands of family units, annual averages)							(Change from same period a year ago)					
Former Labour Force Survey												
1960 ⁽²⁾	260	110	171	100	45	26						
1961	394	177	217	132	57	28	134	67	46	32	12	2
1962	331	148	183	112	46	25	-63	-29	-34	-20	-11	-3
1963	315	138	179	108	46	26	-16	-10	-4	-4		1
1964	284	115	170	99	48	23	-31	-23	-9	-9	2	-3
1965	245	96	149	87	40	22	-39	-19	-21	-12	-8	-1
1966	229	87	142	83	39	19	-16	-9	-7	-4	-1	-3
1967	248	100	168	100	44	24	19	13	26	17	5	5
1968	319	119	200	119	54	28	71	19	32	19	10	4
1969	320	113	207	122	54	31	1	-6	7	3		3
1970	396	141	256	157	69	30	76	28	49	35	15	-1
1971	461	165	295	181	77	39	65	24	39	24	8	9
1972	456	159	297	186	76	36	-5	-6	2	5	-1	-3
1973	408	128	281	172	70	39	-48	-31	-16	-14	6	3
1974	412	135	276	170	70	36	4	7	-5	-2	—	-3
1975	547	185	362	228	92	43	135	50	86	58	22	7
Revised Labour Force Survey												
1975	565	158	407	263	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	604	160	444	284	160	—	39	2	37	21	16	—
1977	678	178	500	323	177	—	74	18	56	39	17	—
1976 I	634	198	435	294	141	—	23	7	16	5	11	—
II	605	177	428	284	144	—	37	-9	46	28	18	—
III	629	131	497	282	215	—	52	4	47	23	24	—
IV	548	135	414	276	138	—	44	9	36	28	8	—
1977 I	724	225	499	333	166	—	90	27	64	39	25	—
II	670	182	488	309	179	—	65	5	60	25	35	—
III	664	140	524	323	201	—	35	9	27	41	-14	—
IV	654	166	488	326	162	—	106	31	74	50	24	—

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 34.

(3) On revised Labour Force Survey this column reads "two or more employed".

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*.

Reference Table 36
 Help-Wanted Index, Canada and Regions
 1962 – 1977
 (1969 = 100)

Years and quarters	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
1962	62.0	86.0	89.9	44.5	53.9	40.8
1963	64.5	84.1	87.7	51.3	60.2	40.0
1964	78.5	96.4	102.2	65.9	72.1	53.8
1965	96.5	136.9	117.8	85.9	85.7	69.1
1966	106.8	143.1	126.9	96.6	102.3	75.5
1967	93.7	122.6	110.1	79.4	105.5	66.9
1968	81.5	107.1	85.6	77.2	84.8	69.6
1969	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970	82.2	78.4	86.3	82.7	78.7	75.0
1971	85.6	86.4	92.0	80.3	87.3	82.4
1972	115.1	101.8	113.8	116.6	120.7	112.3
1973	148.4	136.3	140.0	149.3	154.3	165.3
1974	199.9	234.8	203.1	171.5	232.5	223.8
1975	163.6	212.3	200.1	115.4	196.0	151.9
1976	156.5	136.0	194.9	105.3	211.2	147.4
1977	152.6	152.4	188.7	103.6	198.3	146.7
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1974 I	191.7	216.9	180.9	175.2	217.4	226.1
II	208.3	228.8	213.1	181.7	234.6	233.8
III	211.9	234.7	213.8	180.6	253.3	243.2
IV	183.1	264.2	205.1	143.0	216.3	181.5
1975 I	160.9	215.3	180.7	121.3	193.7	154.7
II	165.3	217.3	193.3	119.0	209.5	153.2
III	167.9	248.0	220.2	113.9	187.6	148.7
IV	159.8	161.8	206.9	107.6	193.1	151.2
1976 I	168.8	132.9	209.5	116.0	211.3	164.8
II	148.5	132.1	185.6	100.4	196.9	137.8
III	154.5	149.3	192.9	103.2	213.8	142.0
IV	155.9	130.6	190.2	103.3	227.1	149.2
1977 I	160.2	172.1	192.5	109.5	211.5	148.9
II	149.4	169.5	179.5	104.5	191.6	143.9
III	148.2	128.9	185.7	98.2	198.9	147.6
IV	153.1	135.6	197.8	102.7	190.2	146.3

Source: Statistics Canada.

Reference Table 37
Changes in Help Wanted-Index, Canada and Regions
1963 – 1977
(1969 = 100)

Years and quarters	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Per cent change from previous period)						
1963	4.0	-2.2	-2.4	15.3	11.7	-2.0
1964	21.7	14.6	16.5	28.5	19.8	34.5
1965	22.9	42.0	15.3	30.3	18.9	28.4
1966	10.7	4.5	7.7	12.5	19.4	9.3
1967	-12.3	-14.3	-13.2	-17.8	3.1	-11.4
1968	-13.0	-12.6	-22.3	-2.8	-19.6	4.0
1969	22.7	-6.4	16.8	29.5	17.9	44.7
1970	-17.8	-21.6	-13.7	-17.3	21.3	-25.0
1971	4.1	10.2	6.6	-2.9	10.9	9.9
1972	34.5	17.8	23.7	45.2	38.3	36.3
1973	28.9	33.9	23.0	28.0	27.8	47.2
1974	34.7	72.3	45.1	14.9	50.7	35.4
1975	-18.2	-9.6	-1.5	-32.7	-15.7	-32.2
1976	-4.3	-35.9	-2.6	-8.2	7.8	-3.0
1977	-2.5	12.1	-3.2	-1.6	-6.1	-0.5
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1974 I	12.4	31.6	16.0	6.1	10.5	13.5
II	8.7	5.5	17.8	3.7	7.9	3.4
III	1.7	2.6	0.3	-0.6	8.0	4.0
IV	-13.6	12.6	-4.1	-20.8	-14.6	-25.4
1975 I	-12.1	-18.5	-11.9	-15.2	-10.4	-14.8
II	2.7	0.9	7.0	-1.9	8.2	-1.0
III	1.6	14.1	13.9	-4.3	-10.5	-2.9
IV	-4.8	-34.8	-6.0	-5.5	2.9	1.7
1976 I	5.6	-17.9	1.3	7.8	9.4	9.0
II	-12.0	-0.6	-11.4	-13.4	-6.8	-16.4
III	4.0	13.0	3.9	2.8	8.6	3.0
IV	0.9	-12.5	-1.4	0.1	6.2	5.1
1977 I	2.8	31.8	1.2	6.0	-6.9	-0.2
II	-6.7	-1.5	-6.8	-4.6	-9.4	-3.4
III	-0.8	-24.0	3.5	-6.0	3.8	2.6
IV	3.3	5.2	6.5	4.6	-4.4	-0.9

Source: Statistics Canada.

Reference Table 38
Productivity and Costs: Commercial Non-agricultural Industries
1961 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	56.5	75.1	79.7	43.1	75.3	71.0	57.3	76.2
1962	60.2	77.7	82.7	45.7	77.6	72.9	58.8	75.8
1963	63.4	79.9	84.6	48.4	79.4	74.9	60.6	76.4
1964	68.7	83.4	88.3	52.5	82.3	77.8	63.0	76.5
1965	74.1	88.1	92.9	58.4	84.1	79.8	66.3	78.8
1966	79.0	92.3	96.2	65.6	85.6	82.1	71.1	83.0
1967	82.3	93.9	97.4	71.7	87.6	84.5	76.3	87.1
1968	86.8	94.3	96.8	76.5	92.1	89.7	81.1	88.1
1969	92.3	97.7	99.4	85.0	94.5	92.9	86.9	92.0
1970	94.3	98.1	98.9	91.3	96.1	95.4	93.1	96.8
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	106.7	104.0	103.5	111.5	102.6	103.1	107.2	104.5
1973	115.3	109.9	109.4	129.6	105.0	105.4	118.0	112.4
1974	121.0	115.7	114.4	155.1	104.6	105.7	134.1	128.2
1975	121.1	116.8	114.6	179.3	103.7	105.6	153.5	148.0
1976	127.3	119.1	116.6	204.1	106.8	109.1	171.3	160.4
1977	131.5	122.4	117.9	223.2	107.5	111.5	182.4	169.7
(Per cent change from previous year) ⁽¹⁾								
1962	6.5	3.5	3.8	6.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	-0.5
1963	5.3	2.8	2.3	5.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	0.8
1964	8.4	4.4	4.4	8.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	0.1
1965	7.9	5.6	5.2	11.2	2.2	2.6	5.2	3.0
1966	6.6	4.8	3.6	12.3	1.8	2.9	7.2	5.3
1967	4.2	1.7	1.2	9.3	2.3	2.9	7.3	4.9
1968	5.5	0.4	-0.6	6.7	5.1	6.2	6.3	1.1
1969	6.3	3.6	2.7	11.1	2.6	3.6	7.2	4.4
1970	2.2	0.4	-0.5	7.4	1.7	2.7	7.1	5.2
1971	6.0	1.9	1.1	9.5	4.1	4.8	7.4	3.3
1972	6.7	4.0	3.5	11.5	2.6	3.1	7.2	4.5
1973	8.1	5.7	5.7	16.2	2.3	2.2	10.1	7.6
1974	4.9	5.3	4.6	19.7	-0.4	0.3	13.6	14.1
1975	0.1	1.0	0.2	15.6	-0.9	-0.1	14.5	15.4
1976	5.1	2.0	1.7	13.8	3.0	3.3	11.6	8.4
1977	3.3	2.8	1.1	9.4	0.7	2.2	6.5	5.8

(¹) Calculated on absolute data.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 39
Productivity and Costs: Commercial Non-agricultural Goods-producing Industries
1961 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	55.6	82.7	84.7	44.7	67.1	65.6	54.0	80.4
1962	60.0	85.3	88.3	47.6	70.3	67.9	55.9	79.4
1963	63.3	87.2	90.1	50.3	72.7	70.3	57.7	79.4
1964	69.1	91.3	94.7	54.9	75.7	73.0	60.2	79.5
1965	75.2	96.3	100.0	61.5	78.1	75.2	63.9	81.8
1966	80.8	100.7	104.1	69.5	80.2	77.6	69.1	86.1
1967	83.2	100.3	102.7	74.6	83.0	81.0	74.4	89.7
1968	88.2	99.7	101.8	79.0	88.5	86.6	79.3	89.5
1969	93.7	101.4	102.6	86.6	92.4	91.3	85.4	92.4
1970	94.7	99.3	100.2	91.5	95.3	94.5	92.2	96.7
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	106.1	102.3	102.1	109.8	103.7	104.0	107.3	103.4
1973	115.1	107.7	107.6	129.1	106.9	106.9	119.9	112.2
1974	118.8	110.7	110.3	154.0	107.4	107.7	139.2	129.6
1975	114.6	108.7	107.6	174.9	105.4	106.5	160.9	152.6
1976	119.4	110.4	109.7	196.7	108.2	108.9	178.2	164.7
1977	122.3	111.1	109.0	215.4	110.1	112.3	194.0	176.1
(Per cent change from previous year) ⁽¹⁾								
1962	7.9	3.1	4.3	6.5	4.8	3.5	3.5	-1.2
1963	5.5	2.2	2.0	5.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	0.0
1964	9.2	4.7	5.1	9.1	4.1	3.8	4.3	0.1
1965	8.8	5.5	5.6	12.0	3.2	3.0	6.1	2.9
1966	7.4	4.6	4.1	13.0	2.7	3.2	8.1	5.3
1967	3.0	-0.4	-1.3	7.3	3.5	4.4	7.7	4.2
1968	6.0	-0.6	-0.9	5.9	6.6	6.9	6.6	-0.2
1969	6.2	1.7	0.8	9.6	4.4	5.4	7.7	3.2
1970	1.1	-2.1	-2.3	5.7	3.1	3.5	8.0	4.7
1971	5.6	0.7	-0.2	9.3	4.9	5.8	8.5	3.4
1972	6.1	2.3	2.1	9.8	3.7	4.0	7.3	3.4
1973	8.5	5.3	5.4	17.6	3.1	2.8	11.7	8.5
1974	3.2	2.8	2.5	19.3	0.5	0.7	16.1	15.5
1975	-3.5	-1.8	-2.4	13.6	-1.9	-1.1	15.6	17.7
1976	4.2	1.6	2.0	12.5	2.7	2.3	10.8	7.9
1977	2.4	0.6	-0.6	9.5	1.8	3.1	8.9	6.9

⁽¹⁾ Calculated on absolute data.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 40
Productivity and Costs: Commercial Service-producing Industries
1961 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	57.5	69.2	75.7	41.5	83.1	76.0	60.0	72.2
1962	60.5	71.7	78.2	43.7	84.4	77.4	61.0	72.3
1963	63.5	74.2	80.3	46.6	85.5	79.1	62.8	73.4
1964	68.2	77.3	83.2	50.2	88.2	82.0	64.9	73.6
1965	73.1	81.8	87.3	55.4	89.4	83.7	67.8	75.9
1966	77.3	85.8	90.0	61.8	90.1	85.9	72.0	79.9
1967	81.4	89.0	93.2	68.8	91.4	87.3	77.2	84.5
1968	85.5	90.1	92.8	74.1	94.8	92.1	82.2	86.7
1969	91.0	94.9	96.8	83.4	95.8	94.0	87.9	91.7
1970	94.0	97.2	97.8	91.1	96.7	96.1	93.7	96.9
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	107.2	105.4	104.7	113.1	101.8	102.4	107.4	105.5
1973	115.5	111.6	110.8	130.1	103.5	104.3	116.6	112.7
1974	123.0	119.5	117.7	156.1	102.9	104.5	130.6	126.9
1975	127.1	123.1	120.3	183.6	103.3	105.7	149.2	144.5
1976	134.4	125.9	122.1	211.3	106.8	110.0	167.8	157.2
1977	139.9	131.2	125.1	230.8	106.6	111.9	176.0	165.0
(Per cent change from previous year) ⁽¹⁾								
1962	5.2	3.6	3.3	5.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.1
1963	5.0	3.5	2.7	6.6	1.3	2.2	3.0	1.5
1964	7.4	4.2	3.6	7.7	3.2	3.7	3.3	0.3
1965	7.2	5.8	4.9	10.4	1.4	2.1	4.5	3.1
1966	5.7	4.9	3.1	11.6	0.8	2.6	6.2	5.3
1967	5.3	3.7	3.6	11.3	1.4	1.6	7.2	5.8
1968	5.0	1.2	-0.4	7.7	3.7	5.5	6.5	2.6
1969	6.4	5.3	4.3	12.6	1.1	2.1	6.9	5.8
1970	3.3	2.4	1.0	9.2	0.9	2.2	6.6	5.7
1971	6.4	2.9	2.2	9.8	3.4	4.1	6.7	3.2
1972	7.2	5.4	4.7	13.1	1.8	2.4	7.4	5.5
1973	7.7	5.9	5.8	15.0	1.7	1.9	8.6	6.8
1974	6.5	7.1	6.2	20.0	-0.6	0.2	12.0	12.6
1975	3.3	3.0	2.2	17.6	0.4	1.1	14.2	13.9
1976	5.7	2.3	1.5	15.1	3.4	4.1	12.5	8.8
1977	4.1	4.2	2.5	9.2	-0.2	1.7	4.9	5.0

⁽¹⁾ Calculated on absolute data.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 41
Productivity and Costs: Manufacturing Industries
1961 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	54.5	83.6	84.4	46.9	65.1	64.5	56.1	86.0
1962	59.4	85.8	87.6	50.1	69.2	67.8	58.3	84.2
1963	63.5	88.0	90.1	53.3	72.1	70.4	60.6	84.0
1964	69.5	92.0	94.6	58.1	75.5	73.4	63.2	83.7
1965	75.8	96.7	99.4	64.1	78.4	76.3	66.3	84.6
1966	81.6	101.3	103.4	71.9	80.5	78.9	71.0	88.2
1967	83.9	101.7	103.1	77.2	82.6	81.4	75.9	92.0
1968	89.1	101.0	102.5	82.4	88.2	86.9	81.6	92.5
1969	95.8	102.9	104.1	89.9	93.1	92.0	87.3	93.8
1970	94.5	100.6	101.2	94.0	94.0	93.4	93.5	99.5
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	106.9	102.9	102.5	110.6	103.9	104.3	107.5	103.4
1973	116.1	107.4	107.0	126.7	108.1	108.6	118.0	109.2
1974	120.1	109.5	108.7	148.9	109.6	110.4	135.9	124.0
1975	114.2	106.8	105.2	165.0	106.9	108.6	154.4	144.4
1976	120.0	107.9	107.0	189.1	111.2	112.2	175.3	157.6
1977	123.7	108.1	106.0	206.3	114.5	116.7	190.9	166.8
(Per cent change from previous year) ⁽¹⁾								
1962	9.0	2.7	3.8	6.8	6.3	5.1	4.0	-2.1
1963	6.9	2.5	2.8	6.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	-0.2
1964	9.4	4.5	5.0	9.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	-0.4
1965	9.1	5.2	5.1	10.3	3.8	4.0	4.9	1.1
1966	7.7	4.7	4.0	12.1	2.7	3.4	7.1	4.2
1967	2.8	0.4	-0.2	7.4	2.6	3.2	7.0	4.4
1968	6.2	-0.7	-0.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.4	0.5
1969	7.5	2.0	1.5	9.1	5.6	5.9	7.0	1.5
1970	-1.4	-2.3	-2.8	4.6	1.0	1.5	7.1	6.0
1971	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.9	0.5
1972	6.9	2.9	2.5	10.6	3.9	4.3	7.5	3.4
1973	8.6	4.4	4.3	14.6	4.0	4.1	9.8	5.6
1974	3.4	2.0	1.6	17.5	1.4	1.7	15.2	13.6
1975	-4.9	-2.5	-3.2	10.8	-2.5	-1.6	13.6	16.5
1976	5.1	1.0	1.7	14.6	4.0	3.3	13.5	9.1
1977	3.1	0.2	-0.9	9.1	3.0	4.0	8.9	5.8

⁽¹⁾ Calculated on absolute data.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 42

Gross National Expenditure Implicit Price Indexes⁽¹⁾

1947 – 1977

(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure
			Total	Government	Business ⁽²⁾	Housing			
1947	50.5	28.3	44.2	48.5	43.6	41.9	59.3	56.2	45.7
1948	57.3	32.3	50.1	54.4	49.0	49.1	63.6	62.8	51.3
1949	59.4	34.6	52.5	56.6	51.5	51.2	66.8	64.9	53.5
1950	61.2	35.9	54.8	58.9	53.8	53.8	69.8	69.4	54.8
1951	67.4	40.2	62.6	69.9	60.8	62.0	77.6	76.7	61.0
1952	69.0	42.0	64.6	71.5	63.0	63.1	76.7	71.3	63.7
1953	68.8	43.0	64.7	67.3	63.9	63.7	74.9	71.2	63.6
1954	69.5	44.7	64.5	67.4	63.8	63.1	74.3	71.4	64.6
1955	69.5	46.2	66.4	72.5	65.2	64.3	77.3	72.6	65.0
1956	70.6	49.4	69.9	80.3	68.8	65.3	79.4	75.0	67.4
1957	72.8	51.9	70.9	75.8	70.3	67.2	79.0	76.9	68.8
1958	74.7	53.5	70.4	71.9	71.0	67.0	78.7	78.0	69.8
1959	75.6	55.3	70.9	72.2	72.0	66.9	79.8	77.5	71.2
1960	76.3	57.3	71.9	72.8	72.7	68.2	80.3	78.2	72.1
1961	76.8	59.1	71.4	70.4	72.7	68.8	81.3	80.3	72.4
1962	77.8	60.6	72.4	71.4	74.1	68.6	84.5	84.0	73.4
1963	79.0	63.1	74.4	74.0	76.1	70.1	85.3	85.9	74.8
1964	80.0	65.2	77.0	76.3	78.8	73.0	87.1	86.6	76.6
1965	81.6	68.2	81.1	81.3	82.3	77.2	88.7	87.3	79.1
1966	84.3	72.8	85.3	85.9	85.9	82.2	91.1	89.2	82.6
1967	87.2	77.8	87.1	86.8	87.2	87.0	93.0	90.7	85.9
1968	90.8	82.2	87.7	87.0	87.8	87.9	94.3	93.0	88.7
1969	94.3	89.0	91.4	91.2	91.2	92.1	96.4	95.6	92.6
1970	97.7	94.2	95.3	95.3	95.6	94.1	99.7	98.2	96.9
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.0	107.2	105.0	105.2	104.0	107.1	103.9	103.1	105.0
1973	111.6	116.4	114.2	114.8	110.0	123.8	117.4	111.2	114.6
1974	123.9	134.6	133.1	138.0	126.5	147.7	152.2	134.7	131.7
1975	137.1	155.5	150.0	153.1	143.5	167.8	168.7	153.3	146.5
1976	147.2	177.6	164.4	166.2	154.7	187.9	174.2	155.9	160.4
1977	158.0	191.3	177.8	179.6	167.2	205.3	187.0	174.3	170.9
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1974 I	118.1	125.5	125.0	127.6	118.6	138.9	139.9	123.1	124.5
II	122.1	129.7	131.1	137.1	123.9	145.4	150.4	130.8	129.9
III	125.5	139.0	136.2	141.0	129.1	152.4	157.3	139.4	134.6
IV	129.8	143.9	140.6	145.7	134.2	156.4	161.6	144.7	137.8
1975 I	132.6	147.1	143.8	146.5	137.9	161.2	163.5	150.5	141.5
II	135.3	151.6	147.4	149.3	141.5	165.1	166.7	153.5	144.0
III	138.5	161.1	151.6	154.3	145.2	169.1	171.4	155.7	148.1
IV	141.6	162.3	156.7	162.5	149.1	174.2	173.0	153.4	152.2
1976 I	143.7	166.3	160.0	162.8	151.4	181.4	172.3	155.1	154.9
II	146.3	178.3	163.2	164.9	154.2	185.1	173.0	155.8	159.8
III	148.4	177.4	166.2	167.8	155.8	190.4	175.7	156.6	161.5
IV	150.1	188.8	168.5	169.8	157.7	194.5	175.6	156.1	165.3
1977 I	153.3	184.0	172.5	172.7	161.6	201.3	181.8	166.3	166.9
II	156.8	188.4	176.5	178.5	166.2	202.7	184.2	171.1	169.4
III	159.5	194.5	180.1	182.7	169.7	207.0	190.6	178.1	172.7
IV	162.4	198.4	182.1	184.1	171.4	210.7	191.4	182.0	174.4

⁽¹⁾ These implicit price indexes are currently weighted price indexes. They reflect not only pure price change, but also changing expenditure patterns within and between major groups. The implicit price index for gross national expenditure is derived by dividing the total of current dollars by the total of constant dollars.

⁽²⁾ Excludes residential construction.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 43
Changes in Gross National Expenditure Implicit Price Indexes⁽¹⁾
1947 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure
			Total	Government	Business ⁽²⁾	Housing			
(Per cent change from previous period)									
1947	9.1	7.7	10.5	9.7	9.9	12.8	- 11.0	12.0	8.8
1948	13.5	14.1	13.3	12.3	12.4	17.1	7.2	11.8	12.3
1949	3.6	7.1	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.3
1950	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.6	7.0	2.3
1951	10.2	11.8	14.1	18.7	12.9	15.3	11.1	10.4	11.5
1952	2.3	4.5	3.2	2.2	3.7	1.9	- 1.1	- 7.0	4.3
1953	- 0.2	2.5	0.2	- 5.8	1.4	0.9	- 2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
1954	0.9	4.0	- 0.3	0.1	0.0	- 0.8	- 0.8	0.3	1.6
1955	0.0	3.3	2.9	7.6	2.2	1.9	4.0	1.7	0.6
1956	1.6	7.0	5.3	10.8	5.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	3.6
1957	3.1	5.1	1.4	- 5.6	2.2	2.8	- 0.5	2.5	2.1
1958	2.6	3.0	- 0.7	- 5.1	0.9	- 0.3	- 0.4	1.4	1.4
1959	1.1	3.4	0.8	0.3	1.5	- 0.1	1.5	- 0.6	2.1
1960	0.9	3.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.2
1961	0.7	3.2	- 0.6	- 3.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.5
1962	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	- 0.3	3.9	4.6	1.4
1963	1.5	4.1	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.3	0.9	2.3	1.9
1964	1.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.1	0.8	2.5
1965	1.9	4.5	5.2	6.5	4.5	5.8	1.8	0.7	3.2
1966	3.3	6.7	5.2	5.7	4.3	6.5	2.7	2.2	4.4
1967	3.4	6.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	5.8	2.0	1.7	3.9
1968	4.2	5.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.3
1969	3.9	8.3	4.2	4.9	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.8	4.4
1970	3.6	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	2.2	3.5	2.7	4.7
1971	2.4	6.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	6.3	0.3	1.8	3.2
1972	4.0	7.2	5.0	5.2	4.0	7.1	3.9	3.1	5.0
1973	7.3	8.6	8.8	9.1	5.8	15.6	13.0	7.9	9.1
1974	11.0	15.6	16.5	20.3	15.0	19.3	29.6	21.0	14.9
1975	10.6	15.6	12.7	10.9	13.4	13.6	10.8	13.8	11.2
1976	7.4	14.2	9.6	8.6	7.8	12.0	3.2	1.7	9.5
1977	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.1	9.3	7.4	11.8	6.5
(Seasonally adjusted)									
1974 I	2.5	3.6	5.0	6.5	4.3	5.1	10.4	6.9	3.7
II	3.4	3.3	4.9	7.4	4.4	4.7	7.5	6.3	4.3
III	2.8	7.2	3.9	2.8	4.2	4.8	4.6	6.6	3.6
IV	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.6	2.7	3.8	2.4
1975 I	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.5	2.8	3.1	1.2	4.0	2.7
II	2.0	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.8
III	2.4	6.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.8	1.4	2.8
IV	2.2	0.7	3.4	5.3	2.7	3.0	0.9	- 1.5	2.8
1976 I	1.5	2.5	2.1	0.2	1.5	4.1	- 0.4	1.1	1.8
II	1.8	7.2	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.5	3.2
III	1.4	- 0.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.9	1.6	0.5	1.1
IV	1.1	6.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	2.4
1977 I	2.1	- 2.5	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.5	3.5	6.5	1.0
II	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.7	1.3	2.9	1.5
III	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.5	4.1	1.9
IV	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.0

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 42.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 44
Consumer Price Indexes: Standard Classifications
1961 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years and months	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
1961	74.9	76.1	73.1	77.7	77.0	70.2	73.7	77.8
1962	75.8	77.5	73.9	78.4	76.9	71.6	74.4	78.7
1963	77.2	80.0	74.8	80.4	76.9	73.4	75.4	78.9
1964	78.6	81.3	76.0	82.4	77.7	75.9	76.6	80.4
1965	80.5	83.4	77.3	83.8	80.7	79.4	77.9	81.7
1966	83.5	88.7	79.4	87.0	82.6	81.8	80.1	83.7
1967	86.5	89.9	82.9	91.3	86.1	86.0	84.2	85.8
1968	90.0	92.8	86.7	94.1	88.3	89.5	88.3	93.6
1969	94.1	96.7	91.2	96.7	92.4	93.8	93.6	97.2
1970	97.2	98.9	95.7	98.5	96.1	98.0	96.8	98.4
1971	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.8	107.6	104.7	102.6	102.6	104.8	102.8	102.7
1973	112.7	123.3	111.4	107.7	105.3	109.4	107.1	106.0
1974	125.0	143.4	121.1	118.0	115.8	119.4	116.5	111.8
1975	138.5	161.9	133.2	125.1	129.4	133.0	128.5	125.3
1976	148.9	166.2	148.0	132.0	143.3	144.3	136.2	134.3
1977	160.8	180.1	161.9	141.0	153.3	155.0	142.7	143.8
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1976 J	145.1	166.8	142.1	128.0	138.4	139.1	132.6	128.3
F	145.6	166.3	143.3	128.9	139.0	140.7	133.0	128.5
M	146.2	165.1	144.1	130.3	140.8	141.0	133.7	129.2
A	146.8	164.5	145.0	131.1	141.5	142.8	134.2	131.7
M	148.0	167.0	145.8	131.3	141.7	144.1	135.2	135.4
J	148.7	167.3	147.0	131.9	142.3	144.0	135.8	136.1
J	149.3	167.8	147.8	132.0	142.5	144.5	137.6	136.1
A	150.0	166.9	149.1	132.6	144.5	145.9	138.2	136.2
S	150.7	165.8	150.8	133.3	146.5	145.9	138.7	136.9
O	151.7	165.8	153.2	134.6	146.4	147.1	138.5	137.2
N	152.2	165.4	153.9	135.0	148.1	148.2	138.8	137.5
D	152.7	166.0	154.5	135.4	148.3	148.5	138.7	138.1
1977 J	154.0	168.0	155.9	135.4	150.1	148.8	139.5	138.3
F	155.4	171.4	156.9	136.4	150.4	150.7	139.7	139.2
M	157.0	172.9	158.6	138.2	152.0	151.1	140.3	140.4
A	157.9	174.7	159.1	139.5	152.7	152.7	140.7	141.7
M	159.2	177.2	160.0	140.0	153.0	154.8	141.6	143.0
J	160.3	179.1	161.3	141.0	153.4	155.2	142.2	143.5
J	161.8	182.9	162.1	140.9	153.7	155.5	143.3	145.4
A	162.5	183.9	163.2	141.8	153.3	156.7	143.9	146.1
S	163.4	184.3	164.3	143.3	154.5	157.0	144.2	146.3
O	165.0	186.9	166.6	144.7	153.9	158.4	145.6	146.6
N	166.1	188.4	167.3	144.9	156.4	159.7	145.6	146.7
D	167.2	191.5	167.8	145.5	156.7	160.0	145.4	148.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*, Monthly, Cat. 62-002.

Reference Table 45
Changes in Consumer Price Indexes: Standard Classifications
1961 – 1977
(1971 = 100)

Years and months	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans- portation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)								
1961	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5
1962	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	-0.2	2.0	0.9	1.2
1963	1.8	3.2	1.2	2.6		2.5	1.3	0.3
1964	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.7	1.9
1965	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.7	3.9	4.6	1.7	1.6
1966	3.7	6.4	2.7	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.4
1967	3.6	1.4	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.1	5.1	2.5
1968	4.0	3.2	4.6	3.1	2.6	4.1	4.9	9.1
1969	4.6	4.2	5.2	2.8	4.6	4.8	6.0	3.8
1970	3.3	2.3	4.9	1.9	4.0	4.5	3.4	1.2
1971	2.9	1.0	4.5	1.5	4.1	2.0	3.3	1.6
1972	4.8	7.7	4.7	2.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	2.7
1973	7.6	14.6	6.4	5.0	2.6	4.8	4.2	3.2
1974	10.8	16.3	8.7	9.6	10.0	8.7	8.8	5.5
1975	10.8	12.9	10.0	6.0	11.7	11.4	10.4	12.1
1976	7.5	2.7	11.1	5.5	10.7	8.5	6.0	7.2
1977	8.0	8.4	9.4	6.8	7.0	7.4	4.8	7.1
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1976 J	9.6	8.3	11.4	4.4	13.3	10.5	7.9	6.4
F	9.1	7.1	11.5	5.1	12.7	10.1	7.2	5.8
M	9.0	6.7	11.2	4.9	13.3	9.8	7.0	5.6
A	8.9	5.8	11.5	5.7	12.3	9.5	6.8	7.2
M	8.9	6.2	11.6	5.9	12.1	9.0	6.0	7.7
J	7.8	3.1	11.4	5.5	11.8	8.5	5.7	7.9
J	6.8	1.0	11.2	5.7	9.2	8.6	5.4	7.7
A	6.2	-0.5	10.9	6.1	8.8	7.9	5.6	7.2
S	6.5	-0.5	11.2	5.8	10.1	7.6	5.6	7.7
O	6.2	-0.9	11.1	6.2	9.5	7.2	5.0	7.4
N	5.6	-1.7	10.5	5.9	8.7	6.9	5.0	7.4
D	5.8	-0.7	10.0	5.6	8.6	7.1	5.2	7.7
1977 J	6.1	0.7	9.7	5.8	8.5	7.0	5.2	7.8
F	6.7	3.1	9.5	5.8	8.2	7.1	5.0	8.3
M	7.4	4.7	10.1	6.1	8.0	7.2	4.9	8.7
A	7.6	6.2	9.7	6.4	7.9	6.9	4.8	7.6
M	7.6	6.1	9.7	6.6	8.0	7.4	4.7	5.6
J	7.8	7.1	9.7	6.9	7.8	7.8	4.7	5.4
J	8.4	9.0	9.7	6.7	7.9	7.6	4.1	6.8
A	8.3	10.2	9.5	6.9	6.1	7.4	4.1	7.3
S	8.4	11.2	9.0	7.5	5.5	7.6	4.0	6.9
O	8.8	12.7	8.7	7.5	5.1	7.7	5.1	6.9
N	9.1	13.9	8.7	7.3	5.6	7.8	4.9	6.7
D	9.5	15.4	8.6	7.5	5.7	7.7	4.8	7.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

Reference Table 46

Consumer Price Indexes: Reclassified by Goods and Services

1961 – 1977

(1971 = 100)

Years and months	Total consumer price index	Total excluding food	Total commodities	Total commodities excluding food	Non-durables	Non-durables excluding food	Durables	Total services ⁽¹⁾	Services excluding shelter
1961	74.9	74.6	79.9	—	77.3	—	94.0	66.6	—
1962	75.8	75.3	80.7	83.0	78.4	80.1	93.1	67.8	67.7
1963	77.2	76.2	82.1	83.7	80.0	80.0	93.3	68.9	68.8
1964	78.6	77.6	83.1	84.5	81.2	81.1	92.4	70.9	70.9
1965	80.5	79.4	84.5	85.4	83.0	82.4	92.2	73.5	74.7
1966	83.5	81.7	87.8	87.3	87.0	84.5	92.2	76.1	77.6
1967	86.5	85.3	90.0	90.4	88.6	86.9	94.8	80.2	82.2
1968	90.0	89.0	93.4	93.7	92.4	91.5	96.3	84.4	85.8
1969	94.1	93.1	96.3	96.1	95.9	94.7	97.2	90.0	91.4
1970	97.2	96.7	98.2	97.9	98.1	97.0	98.4	95.3	96.0
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.8	103.7	104.5	102.3	105.8	102.9	101.2	105.2	104.7
1973	112.7	109.0	113.7	106.4	118.1	108.3	102.6	111.6	109.8
1974	125.0	118.6	128.1	116.7	135.3	120.4	110.4	120.5	119.4
1975	138.5	130.5	142.0	127.7	152.7	136.0	118.9	133.4	135.2
1976	148.9	142.8	149.0	136.1	160.0	147.6	125.3	149.6	153.1
1977	160.8	154.0	160.0	145.2	173.0	158.9	131.7	163.2	166.9
(Not seasonally adjusted)									
1976 J	145.1	137.5	147.2	132.8	158.6	143.3	124.0	142.4	144.7
F	145.6	138.4	147.2	133.2	158.5	143.6	124.0	143.8	146.5
M	146.2	139.5	147.1	133.7	157.9	144.1	124.3	145.3	149.1
A	146.8	140.5	147.3	134.6	157.9	144.9	124.8	146.6	150.9
M	148.0	141.4	148.9	135.5	160.1	146.7	125.1	147.4	151.6
J	148.7	142.1	149.3	136.0	160.5	147.1	125.6	148.6	152.3
J	149.3	142.9	149.6	136.1	160.8	147.2	125.4	149.8	153.4
A	150.0	144.0	149.3	136.2	160.3	147.4	125.6	151.8	156.2
S	150.7	145.4	150.0	138.0	161.3	151.3	125.5	152.8	157.0
O	151.7	146.6	150.4	138.7	161.5	151.8	125.8	154.8	157.6
N	152.2	147.4	150.6	139.2	161.3	151.9	126.7	155.9	159.0
D	152.7	147.9	150.9	139.5	161.8	152.3	126.8	156.6	159.4
1977 J	154.0	149.0	152.3	140.3	163.3	152.7	129.1	157.8	161.6
F	155.4	149.7	154.0	140.9	165.5	153.4	129.6	158.8	162.4
M	157.0	151.2	155.8	142.9	167.7	156.5	130.3	159.9	164.2
A	157.9	152.0	156.9	143.7	169.1	157.3	130.2	160.7	165.4
M	159.2	152.8	158.5	144.6	170.8	158.1	131.4	161.3	166.0
J	160.3	153.7	159.6	145.1	172.3	158.6	131.7	162.6	167.2
J	161.8	154.3	161.2	145.5	174.9	159.4	131.9	163.6	168.0
A	162.5	155.0	161.9	145.8	175.6	159.8	131.9	164.6	168.4
S	163.4	156.1	162.9	147.3	177.0	162.4	132.0	165.0	168.6
O	165.0	157.3	164.3	147.9	178.6	162.7	132.1	167.2	169.7
N	166.1	158.3	165.5	149.0	179.6	162.9	135.2	167.9	170.4
D	167.2	158.8	167.1	149.5	181.7	163.6	135.5	168.4	171.2

⁽¹⁾ Includes new houses, property taxes, and mortgage interest, but excludes the commodity component of shelter repairs.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

Reference Table 47

Changes in Consumer Price Indexes: Reclassified by Goods and Services

1962 – 1977

(1971 = 100)

Years and months	Total consumer price index	Total excluding food	Total commodities	Total commodities excluding food	Non-durables	Non-durables excluding food	Durables	Total services	Services excluding shelter
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)									
1962	1.2	1.0	0.9	—	1.5	—	−0.9	1.7	—
1963	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	2.0	−0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6
1964	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	−1.0	2.9	3.1
1965	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	−0.2	3.7	5.4
1966	3.7	2.9	3.9	2.2	4.8	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.9
1967	3.6	4.4	2.5	3.6	1.8	2.8	2.8	5.4	5.9
1968	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.3	5.3	1.6	5.2	4.5
1969	4.6	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.5	0.9	6.6	6.3
1970	3.3	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.2	5.9	5.1
1971	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.1	1.6	4.9	4.2
1972	4.8	3.7	4.6	2.3	5.8	2.9	1.2	5.2	4.7
1973	7.6	5.1	8.7	4.0	11.6	5.2	1.4	6.1	4.8
1974	10.8	8.8	12.7	9.7	14.6	11.2	7.6	8.0	8.8
1975	10.8	10.0	10.9	9.4	12.9	13.0	7.7	10.7	13.2
1976	7.5	9.4	4.9	6.6	4.8	8.5	5.4	12.1	13.2
1977	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.7	8.1	7.7	5.1	9.1	9.0
(Not seasonally adjusted)									
1976 J	9.6	9.9	8.1	7.7	9.5	11.7	5.8	12.5	13.7
F	9.1	9.9	7.4	7.8	8.6	11.1	6.3	12.2	12.8
M	9.0	9.8	6.8	6.9	7.9	10.0	5.3	12.8	14.3
A	8.9	10.0	6.7	7.3	7.3	10.0	5.8	12.8	14.1
M	8.9	10.0	6.9	7.2	7.5	10.0	5.4	12.8	14.0
J	7.8	9.6	5.3	7.1	5.5	9.9	4.9	12.5	13.3
J	6.8	9.2	3.7	5.9	3.0	6.7	5.4	12.5	13.5
A	6.2	9.0	2.8	5.6	1.7	5.9	5.6	12.1	13.5
S	6.5	9.3	3.3	6.3	2.5	7.6	5.4	12.3	13.6
O	6.2	9.1	3.2	6.6	2.3	7.7	5.6	11.5	12.4
N	5.6	8.6	2.4	5.7	1.3	6.5	4.5	11.6	12.6
D	5.8	8.4	2.8	5.6	1.9	6.5	4.3	11.1	11.8
1977 J	6.1	8.4	3.5	5.6	3.0	6.6	4.1	10.8	11.7
F	6.7	8.2	4.6	5.8	4.4	6.8	4.5	10.4	10.9
M	7.4	8.4	5.9	6.9	6.2	8.6	4.8	10.0	10.1
A	7.6	8.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	8.6	4.3	9.6	9.6
M	7.6	8.1	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.8	5.0	9.4	9.5
J	7.8	8.2	6.9	6.7	7.4	7.8	4.9	9.4	9.8
J	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9	8.8	8.3	5.2	9.2	9.5
A	8.3	7.6	8.4	7.0	9.5	8.4	5.0	8.4	7.8
S	8.4	7.4	8.6	6.7	9.7	7.3	5.2	8.0	7.4
O	8.8	7.3	9.2	6.6	10.6	7.2	5.0	8.0	7.7
N	9.1	7.4	9.9	7.0	11.3	7.2	6.7	7.7	7.2
D	9.5	7.4	10.7	7.2	12.3	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Prices and Price Indexes.

Reference Table 48
Other Price Indexes
1961 – 1977

Years and months	Farm price of agricultural products ⁽¹⁾	Industry selling price index	Wholesale price indexes		Thirty industrial materials	Building materials		Merchandise export prices	Merchandise import prices	Terms of trade ⁽³⁾
			Raw and partly manufactured goods ⁽²⁾	Fully and chiefly manufactured goods ⁽²⁾		Residential	Non-residential			
(1961 = 100)(1971 = 100)		(1935–39 = 100)		(1971 = 100)		(1971 = 100) ⁽⁴⁾				
1961	100.0	82.4	212.7	244.5	243.2	69.3	74.6	—	—	—
1962	104.3	83.3	223.8	249.0	248.0	69.7	74.0	—	—	—
1963	102.9	84.4	226.9	254.2	253.5	72.1	76.0	—	—	—
1964	101.3	85.1	225.7	256.4	258.3	75.8	79.6	—	—	—
1965	107.8	86.2	231.2	261.3	258.7	80.2	83.2	—	—	—
1966	117.0	88.7	242.7	268.9	261.4	83.9	86.1	—	—	—
1967	116.0	90.4	246.1	274.2	253.1	86.8	87.9	—	—	—
1968	114.0	92.3	249.1	281.6	254.0	91.5	90.0	—	—	—
1969	116.8	95.8	260.0	294.9	267.7	96.4	94.0	—	—	—
1970	116.0	98.1	265.0	298.4	268.8	95.3	96.6	—	—	—
1971	117.2	100.0	255.6	309.2	266.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9
1972	132.9	104.4	272.4	331.7	299.5	109.8	104.9	103.2	102.3	100.9
1973	191.9	116.1	367.5	382.1	390.8	124.0	113.1	117.9	110.0	107.2
1974	229.6	138.1	468.3	457.4	494.7	135.2	137.3	156.3	135.7	115.2
1975	231.6	153.7	469.6	503.8	484.4	139.7	147.0	173.2	157.2	110.2
1976	222.6	161.5	476.0	531.7	488.6	153.6	156.6	177.7	158.4	112.2
1977 ⁽⁴⁾	217.5	173.8	522.3	578.6	508.8	165.4	165.5	188.8	177.1	106.6
(Not seasonally adjusted)										
1976 J	230.2	158.4	477.4	518.3	477.9	148.3	152.9	185.6	166.6	111.4
F	229.4	158.6	475.3	519.5	479.9	149.3	152.7	177.5	154.8	114.7
M	227.2	159.2	475.6	522.4	484.1	151.8	154.1	171.5	154.3	111.1
A	232.2	159.9	480.8	526.4	490.4	153.1	156.0	174.4	159.6	109.3
M	230.1	160.9	482.5	528.0	494.7	153.3	156.0	176.6	155.1	113.9
J	231.9	161.5	488.3	530.0	496.2	153.4	156.0	176.5	160.6	109.9
J	230.8	161.9	483.8	534.5	500.8	154.1	156.9	181.4	161.3	112.5
A	214.9	162.2	472.5	536.9	496.1	155.8	158.3	179.7	160.7	111.8
S	214.5	163.4	463.3	539.0	490.5	156.0	159.0	174.9	154.5	113.2
O	208.7	163.4	460.4	537.7	484.9	155.7	158.8	178.9	156.4	114.4
N	210.0	163.6	471.3	538.8	480.3	155.9	159.2	175.9	157.1	112.0
D	211.0	165.6	481.1	549.0	487.9	156.9	159.1	179.0	160.1	111.8
1977 J	211.4	167.5	492.3	554.6	494.5	158.5	160.4	184.4	168.8	109.2
F	213.0	168.7	507.7	558.6	502.0	159.0	161.2	184.5	166.5	110.8
M	215.0	171.0	532.3	566.6	513.4	160.7	162.1	182.0	171.1	106.4
A	218.9	172.7	536.3	572.2	515.0	162.1	163.0	187.2	173.0	108.2
M	222.8	173.7	536.5	573.6	513.5	163.4	165.4	186.8	173.6	107.6
J	224.7	173.9	527.2	575.7	507.8	164.1	165.8	185.9	174.9	106.3
J	223.8	175.0	531.4	580.3	509.6	167.2	166.6	190.0	180.3	105.4
A	217.9	175.6	518.1	588.0	507.8	169.5	168.0	197.7	185.6	106.5
S	214.8	176.1	516.2	590.6	506.6	170.3	168.1	190.7	178.6	106.8
O	214.2	176.7	518.2	590.9	506.5	169.8	168.1	191.4	182.4	104.9
N	216.5	177.5	528.1	594.3	513.1	169.8	168.5	192.2	184.0	104.5
D	217.7	177.8	523.5	598.0	515.8	170.4	168.3	193.1	187.0	103.3

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of Newfoundland. Western grain prices used in the construction of the index prior to August 1, 1967 are final prices. From August 1, 1968 to date, the western grain prices used in the index are initial prices only for wheat, oats and barley. For the period August 1, 1967 to July 31, 1968, the western grain prices used in the construction of the index are final prices for oats and barley and initial prices for wheat.

⁽²⁾ These two series comprise the general wholesale price index.

⁽³⁾ The index of the ratio of merchandise export prices to merchandise import prices.

⁽⁴⁾ 1977 figures are subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Exports*, Monthly, Cat. 65-004; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Imports*, Monthly, Cat. 65-007; Statistics Canada, *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products*, Monthly, Cat. 62-003.

Reference Table 49
Changes in Other Price Indexes
1961 – 1977

Years and months	Farm prices of agricultural products	Industry selling price index	Wholesale price indexes		Thirty industrial materials	Building materials		Merchandise export prices	Merchandise import prices	Terms of trade
			Raw and partly manufactured goods	Fully and chiefly manufactured goods		Residential	Non-residential			
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)										
1961	4.1	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	-0.7	-1.0	—	—	—
1962	4.3	1.1	5.2	1.8	2.0	0.6	-0.8	—	—	—
1963	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2	3.4	2.7	—	—	—
1964	-1.6	0.8	-0.5	0.9	1.9	5.1	4.7	—	—	—
1965	6.4	1.3	2.4	1.9	0.2	5.8	4.5	—	—	—
1966	8.5	2.9	5.0	2.9	1.0	4.6	3.5	—	—	—
1967	-0.9	2.0	1.4	2.0	-3.2	3.5	2.1	—	—	—
1968	-1.7	2.1	1.2	2.7	0.4	5.4	2.4	—	—	—
1969	2.5	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.4	—	—	—
1970	-0.7	2.4	1.9	1.2	0.4	-1.1	2.8	—	—	—
1971	1.0	1.9	-3.5	3.6	-0.7	4.9	3.5	—	—	—
1972	13.4	4.4	6.6	7.3	12.2	9.8	4.9	3.4	2.3	0.9
1973	44.4	11.2	34.9	15.2	30.5	12.9	7.8	14.2	7.6	6.2
1974	19.6	19.0	27.4	19.7	26.6	9.0	21.4	32.6	23.3	7.5
1975	0.9	11.3	0.3	10.1	-2.1	3.3	7.1	10.8	15.8	-4.3
1976	-3.9	5.1	1.4	5.5	0.9	10.0	6.5	2.6	0.8	1.8
1977 ⁽¹⁾	-2.3	7.6	9.7	8.8	4.1	7.7	5.7	6.2	11.8	-5.0
(Not seasonally adjusted)										
1976 J	2.8	6.1	0.3	5.5	-4.3	13.4	7.1	4.4	4.5	-0.1
F	4.4	5.7	2.7	4.8	-2.8	13.3	5.2	4.5	1.4	3.1
M	3.8	6.1	4.3	6.6	0.1	14.2	6.7	4.2	0.7	3.5
A	3.8	5.6	5.1	6.0	1.2	13.0	7.6	3.6	4.4	-0.8
M	-1.2	5.3	6.2	5.2	2.3	11.0	7.5	2.7	-4.0	7.0
J	-3.3	5.7	7.2	6.1	5.6	9.9	6.7	2.4	1.8	0.6
J	-5.3	5.2	3.8	6.2	4.7	7.5	7.5	3.7	2.5	1.2
A	-10.7	4.5	-1.9	5.3	1.0	8.3	7.7	2.5	-3.0	5.6
S	-10.3	4.5	-4.4	5.4	1.2	8.3	6.4	0.5	-1.2	1.8
O	-11.7	3.8	-5.0	4.2	0.1	7.3	5.1	2.3	1.5	0.8
N	-9.2	4.0	-1.5	4.9	0.1	7.5	5.4	0.4	1.4	-1.0
D	-7.9	5.1	0.8	6.3	1.6	7.2	5.2	—	-0.1	0.1
1977 J	-8.2	5.7	3.1	7.0	3.5	6.9	4.9	-0.6	1.3	-1.9
F	-7.1	6.4	6.8	7.5	4.6	6.5	5.6	3.9	7.6	-3.4
M	-5.4	7.4	11.9	8.5	6.1	5.9	5.2	6.1	10.9	-4.3
A	-5.7	8.0	11.5	8.7	5.0	5.9	4.5	7.3	8.4	-1.0
M	-3.2	8.0	11.2	8.6	3.8	6.6	6.0	5.8	11.9	-5.5
J	-3.1	7.7	8.0	8.6	2.3	7.0	6.3	5.3	8.9	-3.3
J	-3.0	8.1	9.8	8.6	1.8	8.5	6.2	4.7	11.8	-6.3
A	1.4	8.3	9.7	9.5	2.4	8.8	6.1	10.0	15.5	-4.7
S	0.1	7.8	11.4	9.6	3.3	9.2	5.7	9.0	15.6	-5.7
O	2.6	8.1	12.6	9.9	4.5	9.1	5.9	7.0	16.6	-8.3
N	3.1	8.5	12.1	10.3	6.8	8.9	5.8	9.3	17.1	-6.7
D	3.2	7.4	8.8	8.9	5.7	8.6	5.8	7.9	16.8	-7.6

⁽¹⁾ 1977 figures are subject to revision.
Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Exports*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Imports*, Statistics Canada, *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products*.

Reference Table 50
Total Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Withholding taxes	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Capital consumption allowances	Total CPP and QPP ⁽¹⁾	Total revenues ⁽²⁾
(Millions of dollars)									
1947	927	702	35	1,855	35	261	146	—	3,961
1948	986	687	41	1,907	47	261	171	—	4,100
1949	956	723	47	1,955	57	242	187	—	4,167
1950	915	993	54	2,129	62	280	201	—	4,634
1951	1,279	1,431	56	2,677	77	285	248	—	6,053
1952	1,588	1,403	55	2,901	82	368	265	—	6,662
1953	1,748	1,244	54	3,107	84	378	280	—	6,895
1954	1,776	1,115	58	3,131	73	373	293	—	6,819
1955	1,855	1,310	67	3,407	79	420	320	—	7,458
1956	2,127	1,443	69	3,858	97	537	365	—	8,496
1957	2,350	1,378	83	4,095	106	490	385	—	8,887
1958	2,214	1,350	48	4,186	124	542	404	—	8,868
1959	2,444	1,615	74	4,651	224	604	434	—	10,046
1960	2,794	1,588	79	4,901	234	649	465	—	10,710
1961	2,944	1,649	116	5,159	256	710	531	—	11,365
1962	3,180	1,753	125	5,807	268	784	574	—	12,491
1963	3,387	1,891	127	6,115	274	885	629	—	13,308
1964	3,917	2,100	140	6,877	316	978	676	—	15,004
1965	4,431	2,197	167	7,741	377	1,080	768	—	16,761
1966	5,792	2,355	204	8,669	401	1,241	864	724	19,526
1967	7,009	2,396	218	9,489	447	1,495	922	904	21,976
1968	8,244	2,852	209	10,303	613	1,765	988	1,040	24,974
1969	10,055	3,221	234	11,423	838	2,257	1,113	1,190	29,141
1970	11,547	3,070	269	12,055	1,077	2,705	1,231	1,327	31,954
1971	13,042	3,346	278	13,048	1,107	3,180	1,334	1,478	35,335
1972	14,631	3,920	287	14,760	1,036	3,690	1,495	1,657	39,819
1973	17,041	5,080	322	16,686	1,072	4,386	1,710	1,875	46,297
1974	21,197	6,943	430	20,876	1,127	5,933	2,130	2,313	58,636
1975	24,058	7,891	465	21,518	1,153	7,104	2,483	2,772	64,672
1976	28,303	7,907	504	24,465	1,463	8,116	2,830	3,270	73,588
1977	30,629	7,930	533	26,714	1,591	9,444	3,169	3,677	80,010
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1974 I	18,996	6,412	368	20,400	1,148	4,860	1,984	2,248	54,168
II	20,948	7,028	416	20,600	1,116	5,936	2,084	2,244	58,128
III	21,780	7,236	452	21,292	1,104	6,200	2,180	2,352	60,244
IV	23,064	7,096	484	21,212	1,140	6,736	2,272	2,408	62,004
1975 I	23,632	7,216	424	21,356	1,124	6,740	2,352	2,524	62,844
II	22,760	7,520	456	21,064	1,196	6,596	2,440	2,768	62,032
III	24,876	8,432	480	21,416	1,184	7,252	2,528	2,820	66,168
IV	24,964	8,396	500	22,236	1,108	7,828	2,612	2,976	67,644
1976 I	28,052	7,956	512	23,980	1,364	7,680	2,700	3,192	72,244
II	25,364	8,076	524	24,644	1,340	8,132	2,784	3,156	70,864
III	29,428	8,428	512	24,432	1,540	8,136	2,876	3,368	75,352
IV	30,368	7,168	468	24,804	1,608	8,516	2,960	3,364	75,892
1977 I	31,408	8,440	608	26,200	1,588	8,644	3,044	3,576	79,932
II	29,224	7,948	524	26,692	1,592	9,452	3,128	3,832	78,560
III	31,200	7,628	536	26,772	1,580	9,756	3,212	3,728	80,684
IV	30,684	7,704	464	27,192	1,604	9,924	3,292	3,572	80,864

⁽¹⁾ Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) employer-employee contributions and investment income included in total government direct taxes persons and investment income, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes CPP and QPP. Excludes intergovernmental transfers.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 51
Total Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Goods and services	National defence ⁽¹⁾	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance ⁽²⁾	Transfers to non-residents	Total CPP and QPP ⁽³⁾	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures ⁽⁴⁾	Deficit (-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	1,343	227	834	559	177	6	46	—	233	3,198	763
1948	1,454	236	857	558	75	10	32	—	392	3,378	722
1949	1,722	361	942	572	77	13	15	—	483	3,824	343
1950	1,928	493	1,023	544	64	10	14	—	497	4,080	554
1951	2,811	1,157	1,024	609	129	13	21	—	620	5,227	826
1952	3,620	1,800	1,343	651	102	14	28	—	847	6,605	57
1953	3,824	1,907	1,449	620	113	14	37	—	755	6,812	83
1954	3,825	1,727	1,626	650	89	13	23	—	865	7,091	-272
1955	4,036	1,760	1,719	664	86	8	36	—	949	7,498	-40
1956	4,426	1,802	1,746	718	127	27	42	—	1,138	8,224	272
1957	4,573	1,765	2,052	774	120	29	52	—	1,306	8,906	-19
1958	4,854	1,661	2,605	826	150	18	67	—	1,426	9,946	-1,078
1959	4,976	1,559	2,721	1,023	250	22	85	—	1,570	10,647	-601
1960	5,281	1,546	3,090	1,093	314	17	74	—	1,511	11,380	-670
1961	6,206	1,613	2,709	1,184	321	21	77	—	1,682	12,200	-835
1962	6,608	1,680	2,912	1,316	361	41	59	—	1,900	13,197	-706
1963	6,982	1,572	2,979	1,431	401	77	89	—	1,973	13,932	-624
1964	7,593	1,584	3,175	1,546	436	92	95	—	1,968	14,905	99
1965	8,358	1,559	3,423	1,675	457	92	119	—	2,430	16,554	207
1966	9,748	1,709	3,750	1,862	639	65	195	15	2,842	19,101	425
1967	11,153	1,805	4,667	2,081	637	91	217	17	2,982	21,828	148
1968	12,684	1,812	5,473	2,391	641	100	170	37	3,013	24,472	502
1969	14,241	1,799	6,161	2,767	701	110	185	77	3,061	27,226	1,915
1970	16,630	1,868	6,985	3,250	756	123	244	134	3,160	31,148	806
1971	18,368	1,926	8,255	3,622	772	225	249	200	3,714	35,205	130
1972	20,291	1,963	9,918	4,137	884	245	279	284	3,984	39,738	81
1973	23,037	2,174	11,198	4,788	1,088	326	318	406	4,290	45,045	1,252
1974	27,797	2,548	13,880	5,425	2,619	326	407	542	5,488	55,942	2,694
1975	33,553	2,780	17,059	6,548	3,853	482	591	777	6,354	68,440	-3,768
1976	38,641	3,220	19,451	7,974	3,322	501	540	1,100	6,523	76,952	-3,364
1977	42,516	3,693	22,304	8,990	3,304	549	629	1,416	7,269	85,561	-5,551
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1974 I	25,708	2,408	12,956	4,864	2,140	296	372	484	4,872	51,208	2,960
II	26,768	2,512	13,436	5,344	1,836	336	348	516	5,256	53,324	4,804
III	28,672	2,628	14,228	5,600	2,908	348	436	560	5,804	57,996	2,248
IV	30,040	2,644	14,900	5,892	3,592	324	472	608	6,020	61,240	764
1975 I	31,228	2,540	15,840	6,012	3,804	428	500	688	6,080	63,892	-1,048
II	33,036	2,860	16,672	6,372	3,820	376	564	748	6,356	67,196	-5,164
III	35,204	2,948	17,640	6,624	4,044	532	552	764	6,368	70,964	-4,796
IV	34,744	2,772	18,084	7,184	3,744	592	748	908	6,612	71,708	-4,064
1976 I	36,552	3,316	19,280	7,644	3,400	600	440	1,000	6,572	74,488	-2,244
II	39,360	3,284	18,648	7,672	3,544	432	616	1,080	6,644	76,916	-6,052
III	38,456	3,032	19,624	8,076	3,420	488	528	1,132	6,408	77,000	-1,648
IV	40,196	3,248	20,252	8,504	2,924	484	576	1,188	6,468	79,404	-3,512
1977 I	41,164	3,800	21,548	8,744	3,200	488	616	1,316	6,700	82,460	-2,528
II	42,504	3,416	21,400	8,600	3,700	584	656	1,388	7,340	84,784	-6,224
III	42,948	3,768	22,684	9,164	3,412	484	564	1,420	7,424	86,680	-5,996
IV	43,448	3,788	23,584	9,452	2,904	640	680	1,540	7,612	88,320	-7,456

(1) Included in goods and services.

(2) From 1961 on, this item is treated as government current expenditures; prior to 1961, it was treated as a capital transfer.

(3) CPP and QPP goods and services expenditures and benefit payments included in total government goods and services and transfers to persons and non-residents, respectively.

(4) Includes CPP and QPP. Excludes intergovernmental transfers.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 52
Federal Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Withholding taxes	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	825	631	35	1,136	4	102	43	2,776
1948	875	568	41	1,086	6	91	50	2,717
1949	841	593	47	1,048	7	109	54	2,699
1950	806	847	54	1,115	7	133	58	3,020
1951	1,158	1,242	56	1,494	6	143	66	4,165
1952	1,461	1,294	55	1,594	7	205	71	4,687
1953	1,613	1,168	54	1,697	2	200	75	4,809
1954	1,622	1,051	58	1,612	1	187	77	4,608
1955	1,647	1,248	67	1,743	1	220	82	5,008
1956	1,910	1,364	69	1,970	1	296	88	5,698
1957	2,105	1,170	83	1,989	2	230	93	5,672
1958	1,965	1,105	48	1,906	2	285	98	5,409
1959	2,183	1,340	74	2,120	2	316	104	6,139
1960	2,503	1,308	79	2,177	3	336	111	6,517
1961	2,629	1,345	116	2,188	2	382	117	6,779
1962	2,605	1,314	125	2,400	1	410	124	6,979
1963	2,730	1,412	127	2,449	2	471	132	7,323
1964	3,129	1,575	140	2,845	2	525	139	8,355
1965	3,332	1,652	167	3,245	3	545	151	9,095
1966	3,634	1,774	204	3,570	3	632	167	9,984
1967	4,305	1,758	218	3,705	3	738	179	10,906
1968	5,125	2,107	209	3,761	4	821	191	12,218
1969	6,503	2,402	234	4,028	2	1,108	213	14,490
1970	7,436	2,276	269	4,034	2	1,279	232	15,528
1971	8,299	2,477	278	4,480	4	1,458	245	17,241
1972	9,285	2,901	287	5,121	5	1,684	277	19,560
1973	10,861	3,644	322	5,837	6	1,827	312	22,809
1974	13,538	4,986	430	8,495	8	2,122	369	29,948
1975	15,230	5,604	465	7,882	8	2,311	427	31,927
1976	18,105	5,756	504	8,558	9	2,517	498	35,947
1977	17,719	5,642	533	9,089	10	2,945	571	36,509
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1974 I	11,980	4,612	368	8,276	8	1,888	348	27,480
II	13,472	5,052	416	8,312	8	2,220	360	29,840
III	13,884	5,184	452	8,732	8	2,156	376	30,792
IV	14,816	5,096	484	8,660	8	2,224	392	31,680
1975 I	14,952	5,136	424	7,752	8	2,208	404	30,884
II	14,464	5,344	456	7,524	8	2,184	420	30,400
III	15,580	5,976	480	7,692	8	2,224	432	32,392
IV	15,924	5,960	500	8,560	8	2,628	452	34,032
1976 I	17,904	5,804	512	8,420	8	2,192	472	35,312
II	16,500	5,884	524	8,968	12	2,572	488	34,948
III	18,704	6,124	512	8,488	8	2,724	508	37,068
IV	19,312	5,212	468	8,356	8	2,580	524	36,460
1977 I	19,000	6,028	608	8,696	8	2,584	544	37,468
II	15,984	5,640	524	9,280	12	2,912	564	34,916
III	17,856	5,416	536	9,196	12	3,120	580	36,716
IV	18,036	5,484	464	9,184	8	3,164	596	36,936

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 53
Federal Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Goods and services	National defence ⁽¹⁾	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance ⁽²⁾	Transfer payments to non-residents	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	651	227	611	453	171	1	46	192	-36	2,089	687
1948	628	236	570	453	71	1	32	150	47	1,952	765
1949	757	361	583	461	73	1	15	187	138	2,215	484
1950	923	493	615	427	60	1	14	251	79	2,370	650
1951	1,634	1,157	580	486	124	—	21	259	90	3,194	971
1952	2,315	1,800	975	515	96	2	28	368	193	4,492	195
1953	2,462	1,907	1,043	471	106	1	37	412	126	4,658	151
1954	2,316	1,727	1,165	482	84	1	23	430	153	4,654	-46
1955	2,364	1,760	1,229	487	75	3	36	450	162	4,806	202
1956	2,517	1,802	1,221	516	118	16	42	485	185	5,100	598
1957	2,513	1,765	1,460	531	108	20	52	521	217	5,422	250
1958	2,524	1,661	1,893	568	131	13	67	663	317	6,176	-767
1959	2,387	1,559	1,782	733	229	19	85	880	363	6,478	-339
1960	2,426	1,546	1,973	753	283	15	74	994	228	6,746	-229
1961	2,584	1,613	2,005	786	285	18	77	1,128	306	7,189	-410
1962	2,688	1,680	2,110	865	322	38	59	1,134	270	7,486	-507
1963	2,617	1,572	2,134	935	355	74	89	1,169	236	7,609	-286
1964	2,750	1,584	2,241	995	379	89	95	1,252	209	8,010	345
1965	2,829	1,559	2,311	1,052	372	86	119	1,431	351	8,551	544
1966	3,267	1,709	2,484	1,151	500	62	195	1,664	430	9,753	231
1967	3,562	1,805	2,918	1,245	519	73	217	1,992	464	10,990	-84
1968	3,883	1,812	3,295	1,409	522	78	170	2,372	500	12,229	-11
1969	4,242	1,799	3,598	1,589	555	88	185	2,726	486	13,469	1,021
1970	4,551	1,868	4,057	1,862	589	97	244	3,397	465	15,262	266
1971	4,958	1,926	4,684	1,974	513	171	249	4,323	514	17,386	-145
1972	5,452	1,963	6,186	2,253	596	181	277	4,558	623	20,126	-566
1973	6,087	2,174	7,008	2,518	738	227	315	4,807	722	22,422	387
1974	7,404	2,548	8,705	2,961	2,060	193	403	6,165	974	28,865	1,083
1975	8,310	2,780	10,620	3,705	3,183	288	587	7,660	1,125	35,478	-3,551
1976	9,711	3,220	11,442	4,519	2,527	316	535	8,500	1,276	38,826	-2,879
1977	11,002	3,693	12,974	5,111	2,452	362	622	9,956	1,373	43,852	-7,343
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1974 I	6,948	2,408	8,396	2,584	1,672	164	368	5,400	840	26,372	1,108
II	7,236	2,512	8,452	2,876	1,272	232	344	6,528	916	27,856	1,984
III	7,664	2,628	8,896	3,128	2,208	208	432	6,256	1,028	29,820	972
IV	7,768	2,644	9,076	3,256	3,088	168	468	6,476	1,112	31,412	268
1975 I	7,836	2,540	9,792	3,436	3,168	248	496	7,432	948	33,356	-2,472
II	8,224	2,860	10,444	3,648	3,076	256	560	7,296	1,176	34,680	-4,280
III	8,556	2,948	11,032	3,648	3,596	328	548	7,352	1,188	36,248	-3,856
IV	8,624	2,772	11,212	4,088	2,892	320	744	8,560	1,188	37,628	-3,596
1976 I	9,504	3,316	11,136	4,300	2,592	288	436	7,588	1,232	37,076	-1,764
II	10,060	3,284	11,084	4,252	2,700	308	612	8,180	1,312	38,508	-3,560
III	9,476	3,032	11,472	4,564	2,800	336	524	8,908	1,284	39,364	-2,296
IV	9,804	3,248	12,076	4,960	2,016	332	568	9,324	1,276	40,356	-3,896
1977 I	10,844	3,800	12,432	4,912	2,284	276	608	10,068	1,248	42,672	-5,204
II	11,212	3,416	12,524	4,732	2,872	376	652	9,648	1,404	43,420	-8,504
III	11,020	3,768	13,128	5,240	2,628	332	556	8,920	1,408	43,232	-6,516
IV	10,932	3,788	13,812	5,560	2,024	464	672	11,188	1,432	46,084	-9,148

(1) Included in goods and services.

(2) See note 2 on reference table 51.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 54
Provincial Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 - 1977

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Transfers from other levels of government	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	97	71	359	28	101	199	44	899
1948	105	119	418	37	111	159	53	1,002
1949	109	130	462	46	79	197	59	1,082
1950	102	146	515	51	89	261	62	1,226
1951	121	189	575	60	117	270	80	1,412
1952	127	109	607	61	140	378	81	1,503
1953	135	76	652	64	154	424	83	1,588
1954	154	64	690	56	165	443	88	1,660
1955	208	62	762	59	186	465	100	1,842
1956	217	79	864	72	221	494	125	2,072
1957	245	208	958	78	240	533	129	2,391
1958	249	245	1,016	94	234	657	132	2,627
1959	261	275	1,087	191	264	880	143	3,101
1960	291	280	1,131	197	287	979	154	3,319
1961	315	304	1,270	211	298	1,110	156	3,664
1962	575	439	1,572	217	341	1,105	172	4,421
1963	657	479	1,713	225	372	1,134	193	4,773
1964	788	525	2,006	261	398	1,217	211	5,406
1965	1,099	545	2,265	313	474	1,379	253	6,328
1966	1,444	581	2,622	331	516	1,593	288	7,375
1967	1,855	638	3,019	367	603	1,951	300	8,733
1968	2,194	745	3,447	541	720	2,320	319	10,286
1969	2,545	819	3,933	776	863	2,678	357	11,971
1970	3,057	794	4,263	1,007	1,032	3,347	395	13,895
1971	3,640	869	4,566	1,031	1,202	4,274	436	16,018
1972	4,156	1,019	5,261	956	1,380	4,449	481	17,702
1973	4,875	1,436	6,198	984	1,812	4,734	575	20,614
1974	6,051	1,957	7,236	1,038	2,903	6,054	796	26,035
1975	6,922	2,287	7,627	1,054	3,690	7,567	948	30,095
1976	7,993	2,151	9,053	1,356	4,267	8,342	1,052	34,214
1977	10,489	2,288	9,944	1,476	4,934	9,650	1,137	39,918
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1973 I	4,652	1,340	5,708	1,024	1,576	4,484	520	19,304
II	5,200	1,352	5,956	948	1,768	4,648	552	20,424
III	4,316	1,392	6,468	984	1,828	4,640	588	20,216
IV	5,332	1,660	6,660	980	2,076	5,164	640	22,512
1974 I	5,400	1,800	6,996	1,060	2,148	5,280	724	23,408
II	5,908	1,976	7,148	1,028	2,844	6,424	776	26,104
III	6,280	2,052	7,412	1,016	3,096	6,196	820	26,872
IV	6,616	2,000	7,388	1,048	3,524	6,316	864	27,756
1975 I	6,936	2,080	7,620	1,028	3,528	7,384	896	29,472
II	6,380	2,176	7,532	1,100	3,328	7,220	936	28,672
III	7,360	2,456	7,708	1,084	3,904	7,212	968	30,692
IV	7,012	2,436	7,648	1,004	4,000	8,452	992	31,544
1976 I	7,940	2,152	8,736	1,264	4,248	7,440	1,020	32,804
II	6,740	2,192	8,824	1,232	4,264	7,972	1,040	32,264
III	8,448	2,304	9,080	1,432	4,052	8,776	1,064	35,156
IV	8,840	1,956	9,572	1,496	4,504	9,180	1,084	36,632
1977 I	10,020	2,412	9,840	1,480	4,588	9,920	1,108	39,368
II	10,640	2,308	9,732	1,476	5,000	9,148	1,124	39,428
III	10,876	2,212	9,892	1,464	5,064	8,660	1,148	39,316
IV	10,420	2,220	10,312	1,484	5,084	10,872	1,168	41,560

Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Reference Table 55
Provincial Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Goods and services	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit (-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)									
1947	268	204	68	6	5	101	152	804	95
1948	318	266	68	4	9	129	193	987	15
1949	387	336	72	4	12	157	172	1,140	-58
1950	391	384	75	4	9	171	196	1,230	-4
1951	470	416	78	5	13	197	229	1,408	4
1952	502	334	83	6	12	215	290	1,442	61
1953	498	368	88	7	13	242	265	1,481	107
1954	519	417	94	5	12	259	301	1,607	53
1955	578	449	93	11	5	327	351	1,814	28
1956	688	485	101	9	11	362	460	2,116	-44
1957	703	547	116	12	9	452	536	2,375	16
1958	816	658	115	19	5	545	519	2,677	-50
1959	907	874	121	21	3	622	566	3,114	-13
1960	986	1,044	143	31	2	714	612	3,532	-213
1961	1,040	625	160	36	3	1,535	546	3,945	-281
1962	1,063	718	184	39	3	1,845	625	4,477	-56
1963	1,209	759	212	46	3	1,984	659	4,872	-99
1964	1,322	849	238	57	3	2,242	776	5,487	-81
1965	1,507	1,024	271	85	6	2,560	875	6,328	0
1966	1,890	1,173	317	139	3	3,041	986	7,549	-174
1967	2,307	1,647	385	118	18	3,546	1,046	9,067	-334
1968	2,716	2,030	485	119	22	4,012	958	10,342	-56
1969	2,957	2,369	638	146	22	4,495	1,025	11,652	319
1970	4,109	2,611	759	167	26	5,406	1,046	14,124	-229
1971	4,708	3,139	920	259	54	5,999	1,409	16,488	-470
1972	5,297	3,238	1,127	288	64	6,823	1,556	18,393	-691
1973	6,112	3,574	1,404	350	99	7,540	1,637	20,716	-102
1974	7,563	4,464	1,545	559	133	9,132	2,069	25,465	570
1975	9,768	5,468	1,842	670	194	11,162	2,418	31,522	-1,427
1976	10,704	6,691	2,334	795	185	12,441	2,429	35,579	-1,365
1977	11,308	7,670	2,633	852	187	14,181	2,816	39,647	271
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1973 I	5,752	3,432	1,284	360	96	7,180	1,588	19,692	-388
II	5,940	3,656	1,448	300	56	7,348	1,612	20,360	64
III	6,152	3,476	1,412	352	124	7,548	1,648	20,712	-496
IV	6,604	3,732	1,472	388	120	8,084	1,700	22,100	412
1974 I	6,952	3,904	1,400	468	132	8,324	1,780	22,960	448
II	7,408	4,288	1,544	564	104	8,820	1,916	24,644	1,460
III	7,628	4,608	1,540	700	140	9,460	2,236	26,312	560
IV	8,264	5,056	1,696	504	156	9,924	2,344	27,944	-188
1975 I	9,224	5,172	1,616	636	180	10,456	2,356	29,640	-168
II	9,800	5,272	1,728	744	120	10,760	2,504	30,928	-2,256
III	10,092	5,636	1,952	448	204	12,368	2,420	33,120	-2,428
IV	9,956	5,792	2,072	852	272	11,064	2,392	32,400	-856
1976 I	10,436	6,936	2,264	808	312	12,136	2,468	35,360	-2,556
II	10,576	6,260	2,312	844	124	12,720	2,524	35,360	-3,096
III	10,996	6,800	2,380	620	152	12,052	2,324	35,324	-168
IV	10,808	6,768	2,380	908	152	12,856	2,400	36,272	360
1977 I	11,072	7,564	2,620	916	212	14,500	2,500	39,384	-16
II	11,292	7,248	2,632	828	208	14,320	2,924	39,452	-24
III	11,340	7,896	2,664	784	152	13,608	2,876	39,320	-4
IV	11,528	7,972	2,616	880	176	14,296	2,964	40,432	1,128

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 56
Local Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Direct taxes	Indirect taxes	Investment income	Transfers from persons	Transfers from other levels of government	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	5	360	58	3	101	59	586
1948	6	403	59	4	129	68	669
1949	6	445	54	4	157	74	740
1950	7	499	58	4	172	81	821
1951	—	608	25	11	199	102	945
1952	—	700	23	14	218	113	1,068
1953	—	758	24	18	245	122	1,167
1954	—	829	21	16	261	128	1,255
1955	—	902	14	19	334	138	1,407
1956	—	1,024	20	24	371	152	1,591
1957	—	1,148	20	26	468	163	1,825
1958	—	1,264	23	28	568	174	2,057
1959	—	1,444	24	31	646	187	2,332
1960	—	1,593	26	34	746	200	2,599
1961	—	1,701	28	41	874	212	2,856
1962	—	1,835	31	47	1,107	229	3,249
1963	—	1,953	39	44	1,200	250	3,486
1964	—	2,026	52	50	1,342	268	3,738
1965	—	2,231	58	58	1,514	299	4,160
1966	—	2,477	79	64	1,868	336	4,824
1967	—	2,765	95	74	2,122	364	5,420
1968	—	3,095	105	65	2,354	393	6,012
1969	—	3,462	99	56	2,595	450	6,662
1970	—	3,758	116	64	3,192	500	7,630
1971	—	4,002	140	68	3,583	538	8,331
1972	—	4,378	153	71	4,069	612	9,283
1973	—	4,651	170	78	4,501	683	10,083
1974	—	5,145	192	77	5,308	801	11,523
1975	—	6,009	225	86	6,569	924	13,813
1976	—	6,854	255	93	7,214	1,072	15,488
1977	—	7,681	297	100	8,311	1,226	17,615
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
1973 I	—	4,640	164	76	4,388	652	9,920
II	—	4,648	164	76	4,296	668	9,852
III	—	4,656	176	80	4,412	692	10,016
IV	—	4,660	176	80	4,908	720	10,544
1974 I	—	5,128	184	76	4,912	756	11,056
II	—	5,140	184	76	5,204	788	11,392
III	—	5,148	200	76	5,364	816	11,604
IV	—	5,164	200	80	5,752	844	12,040
1975 I	—	5,984	212	84	6,244	876	13,400
II	—	6,008	220	84	6,112	904	13,328
III	—	6,016	228	88	7,668	940	14,940
IV	—	6,028	240	88	6,252	976	13,584
1976 I	—	6,824	240	88	6,664	1,012	14,828
II	—	6,852	252	92	7,892	1,052	16,140
III	—	6,864	256	96	7,080	1,092	15,388
IV	—	6,876	272	96	7,220	1,132	15,596
1977 I	—	7,664	272	96	8,072	1,168	17,272
II	—	7,680	296	100	8,964	1,208	18,248
III	—	7,684	300	100	7,716	1,244	17,044
IV	—	7,696	320	104	8,492	1,284	17,896

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 57
Local Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Goods and services	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	424	19	38	7	117	605	- 19
1948	508	21	37	9	152	727	- 58
1949	578	23	39	10	173	823	- 83
1950	614	24	42	11	222	913	- 92
1951	707	28	45	13	301	1,094	- 149
1952	803	34	53	13	364	1,267	- 199
1953	864	38	61	15	364	1,342	- 175
1954	990	44	74	15	411	1,534	- 279
1955	1,094	41	84	22	436	1,677	- 270
1956	1,221	40	101	18	493	1,873	- 282
1957	1,357	45	127	28	553	2,110	- 285
1958	1,514	54	143	17	590	2,318	- 261
1959	1,682	65	169	24	641	2,581	- 249
1960	1,869	73	197	17	671	2,827	- 228
1961	1,968	79	223	34	680	2,934	- 128
1962	2,174	84	251	28	847	3,384	- 135
1963	2,373	86	266	33	926	3,684	- 198
1964	2,635	85	294	31	834	3,879	- 141
1965	3,015	88	333	37	1,054	4,527	- 367
1966	3,399	93	373	51	1,235	5,151	- 327
1967	3,881	102	430	70	1,274	5,757	- 337
1968	4,438	133	475	64	1,338	6,448	- 436
1969	5,142	143	516	66	1,337	7,204	- 542
1970	5,803	213	595	64	1,425	8,100	- 470
1971	6,277	260	695	64	1,550	8,846	- 515
1972	6,836	246	721	69	1,582	9,454	- 171
1973	7,757	250	825	60	1,676	10,568	- 485
1974	9,033	216	873	61	2,152	12,335	- 812
1975	10,764	250	953	70	2,503	14,540	- 727
1976	12,719	281	1,071	60	2,476	16,607	- 1,119
1977	14,203	315	1,196	62	2,721	18,497	- 882
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
1973 I	7,572	244	772	64	1,588	10,240	- 320
II	7,672	252	820	60	1,668	10,472	- 620
III	7,824	252	840	56	1,660	10,632	- 616
IV	7,960	252	868	60	1,788	10,928	- 384
1974 I	8,528	212	836	60	1,972	11,608	- 552
II	8,600	216	876	64	2,124	11,880	- 488
III	9,176	220	888	60	2,244	12,588	- 984
IV	9,828	216	892	60	2,268	13,264	- 1,224
1975 I	9,820	244	916	84	2,448	13,512	- 112
II	10,480	252	948	64	2,364	14,108	- 780
III	11,436	252	972	56	2,456	15,172	- 232
IV	11,320	252	976	76	2,744	15,368	- 1,784
1976 I	11,692	268	1,028	60	2,536	15,584	- 756
II	12,924	280	1,060	64	2,472	16,800	- 660
III	12,716	284	1,080	72	2,460	16,612	- 1,224
IV	13,544	292	1,116	44	2,436	17,432	- 1,836
1977 I	13,336	296	1,160	60	2,596	17,448	- 176
II	14,144	312	1,188	72	2,656	18,372	- 124
III	14,596	316	1,208	68	2,780	18,968	- 1,924
IV	14,736	336	1,228	48	2,852	19,200	- 1,304

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 58
Hospital Revenues and Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1961 – 1977

Years and quarters	Revenues					Expenditures				Deficit(-) or surplus
	Investment income	Transfers from other levels of government	Transfers from persons	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues	Goods and services	Interest on the public debt	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	
(Millions of dollars)										
1961	2	713	2	46	763	614	15	150	779	- 16
1962	2	795	3	49	849	683	16	158	857	- 8
1963	3	852	3	54	912	783	18	152	953	- 41
1964	3	966	3	58	1,030	886	19	149	1,054	- 24
1965	3	1,135	3	65	1,206	1,007	19	150	1,176	30
1966	4	1,295	3	73	1,375	1,177	21	191	1,389	- 14
1967	4	1,535	3	79	1,621	1,386	21	198	1,605	16
1968	4	1,774	3	85	1,866	1,625	22	217	1,864	2
1969	4	2,014	4	93	2,115	1,874	24	213	2,111	4
1970	5	2,328	4	104	2,441	2,137	34	224	2,395	46
1971	5	2,529	4	115	2,653	2,397	33	241	2,671	- 18
1972	6	2,932	4	125	3,067	2,672	36	223	2,931	136
1973	7	3,172	4	140	3,323	3,044	41	255	3,340	- 17
1974	11	3,996	4	164	4,175	3,754	46	293	4,093	82
1975	12	4,756	5	184	4,957	4,659	48	308	5,015	- 58
1976	12	5,445	5	208	5,670	5,449	50	342	5,841	- 171
1977	12	6,238	5	235	6,490	5,939	50	359	6,348	142
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)										
1973 I	4	2,924	4	132	3,064	2,988	40	228	3,256	- 192
II	8	3,196	4	136	3,344	2,932	40	240	3,212	132
III	8	3,256	4	144	3,412	3,016	40	268	3,324	88
IV	8	3,312	4	148	3,472	3,240	44	284	3,568	- 96
1974 I	8	3,592	4	156	3,760	3,244	44	280	3,568	192
II	12	3,784	4	160	3,960	3,492	48	300	3,840	120
III	12	4,216	4	168	4,400	4,152	44	296	4,492	- 92
IV	12	4,392	4	172	4,580	4,128	48	296	4,472	108
1975 I	12	4,344	4	176	4,536	4,296	44	328	4,668	- 132
II	12	4,788	4	180	4,984	4,492	48	312	4,852	132
III	12	4,896	4	188	5,100	5,080	52	304	5,436	- 336
IV	12	4,996	8	192	5,208	4,768	48	288	5,104	104
1976 I	12	5,680	4	196	5,892	4,864	52	336	5,252	640
II	12	5,100	4	204	5,320	5,748	48	336	6,132	- 812
III	12	5,176	4	212	5,404	5,208	52	340	5,600	- 196
IV	12	5,824	8	220	6,064	5,976	48	356	6,380	- 316
1977 I	12	6,636	4	224	6,876	5,860	52	356	6,268	608
II	12	5,928	4	232	6,176	5,788	48	356	6,192	- 16
III	12	6,220	4	240	6,476	5,924	52	360	6,336	140
IV	12	6,168	8	244	6,432	6,184	48	364	6,596	- 164

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 59

Federal Government plus Enterprises,⁽¹⁾

Liabilities and Assets

Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities																
Currency and deposits	230	230	253	282	319	344	380	446	480	504	529	554	618	704	773	821
Payables	346	465	466	415	684	833	639	702	755	741	684	740	962	2,004	1,436	1,351
Loans	331	331	272	192	230	381	583	716	786	524	513	575	857	946	2,599	3,082
Finance and other short-term paper	1,188	1,219	1,240	1,258	1,272	1,280	1,284	1,285	1,283	1,277	1,266	1,265	1,238	1,218	1,197	1,173
Pensions ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claims by associated enterprises— government (net) ⁽³⁾	85	128	154	183	210	316	326	392	447	516	565	666	820	1,132	240	282
Stocks	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	171	301	516	733	823
Other liabilities	776	806	873	924	1,069	1,229	1,384	1,697	1,648	2,071	2,478	3,219	3,466	4,291	4,854	5,179
Unmatured debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal government	18,630	19,422	20,244	20,715	20,654	21,056	21,978	23,364	23,849	25,700	28,249	29,833	29,721	33,892	37,865	42,045
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	49	48	47	115
Total liabilities	21,692	22,606	23,507	23,973	24,442	25,443	26,578	28,606	29,252	31,337	34,300	37,088	38,096	44,797	49,772	54,941
Financial assets																
Gold and foreign exchange	2,146	2,734	2,802	2,819	2,867	2,247	2,399	2,968	2,681	3,707	4,657	4,759	4,056	4,093	3,093	2,982
International Monetary Fund	221	—	—	212	379	485	468	221	513	677	333	341	337	524	658	952
Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	373	502	562	569	564	563
Foreign investments	5	5	—	225	198	180	168	92	68	38	13	14	14	34	30	33
Currency and deposits	484	496	903	656	746	792	403	434	1,140	1,203	2,006	2,297	1,816	4,389	3,858	3,006
Receivables	161	169	190	201	242	235	248	285	287	315	313	367	458	918	611	768
Loans	1,927	1,948	2,001	2,140	2,455	2,867	3,116	3,437	3,781	4,144	4,505	5,190	6,282	7,598	8,741	9,506
Finance and other short-term paper	—	—	—	—	5	7	12	10	11	6	8	50	27	61	106	61
Mortgages	1,989	2,136	2,244	2,528	2,891	3,521	4,382	4,875	5,385	5,876	6,849	7,342	7,717	8,567	9,547	10,394
Bonds																
Federal government	499	527	360	597	386	677	646	788	839	819	397	438	443	512	590	688
Provincial governments	17	19	25	27	32	29	24	33	31	21	27	29	25	22	20	18
Municipal bonds	6	5	9	11	10	12	10	3	2	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other	8	11	10	9	12	10	8	14	19	24	26	34	31	37	40	37
Claims on associated enterprises— corporate (net)	49	65	69	68	66	69	71	72	83	81	79	89	375	424	562	501
Stocks	8	8	7	6	7	10	15	19	26	53	76	331	504	586	691	923
Other financial assets	1,502	1,534	1,597	1,601	1,592	1,683	1,650	1,894	1,595	1,433	1,681	1,887	2,197	3,137	2,965	2,487
Total financial assets	9,022	9,657	10,217	11,100	11,888	12,824	13,620	15,145	16,461	18,594	21,345	23,670	24,844	31,471	32,076	32,919
Excess of liabilities over financial assets	12,670	12,949	13,290	12,873	12,554	12,619	12,958	13,461	12,791	12,743	12,955	13,418	13,252	13,326	17,696	22,022

⁽¹⁾ Includes the federal government, exchange fund, Canada's position in the International Monetary Fund, non-financial government enterprises, and public financial institutions.

⁽²⁾ This mainly represents the balance in government annuities.

⁽³⁾ Represents claims by the Canada Pension Plan and the Bank of Canada which have not been consolidated.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Cat. 13-563.

Reference Table 60
Federal Government
Liabilities and Assets
Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities																
Currency and deposits	230	230	253	282	319	344	380	446	480	504	529	554	618	704	773	821
Payables	13	18	22	21	30	41	32	34	50	62	65	57	50	81	92	68
Loans	30	26	25	19	27	164	271	209	65	11	59	85	147	207	262	250
Pensions ⁽¹⁾	1,188	1,219	1,240	1,258	1,272	1,280	1,284	1,285	1,283	1,277	1,266	1,265	1,238	1,218	1,197	1,173
Claims by associated enterprises	9	10	15	26	33	96	73	100	118	132	147	167	184	243	313	331
Other liabilities	584	596	640	685	796	865	1,006	1,281	1,173	1,581	1,891	2,584	2,760	3,442	3,880	4,065
Unmatured debt	16,957	17,789	18,863	19,345	19,286	19,728	20,779	22,231	22,797	24,655	27,431	29,021	28,915	33,294	37,280	41,468
Total liabilities	19,011	19,888	21,058	21,636	21,763	22,518	23,825	25,586	25,966	28,222	31,388	33,733	33,912	39,189	43,797	48,176
Financial assets																
Currency and deposits	425	409	840	576	654	671	335	336	1,057	1,143	1,905	2,163	1,687	4,246	3,494	2,671
Receivables	3	3	4	8	7	6	6	6	8	9	10	19	20	30	52	55
Loans	1,690	1,601	1,588	1,591	1,658	1,880	2,053	2,270	2,445	2,648	3,078	3,414	4,063	4,599	5,179	5,552
Finance and other short-term paper	—	—	—	—	5	7	12	10	11	6	8	13	12	12	18	18
Mortgages	223	238	255	272	293	343	404	457	525	548	556	553	552	569	554	519
Bonds and treasury bills	307	310	156	410	198	482	419	544	559	511	33	39	20	20	20	31
Federal government	5	7	12	14	15	15	12	21	20	12	18	15	17	15	14	13
Provincial governments	5	4	8	10	9	9	9	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal bonds	5	4	8	10	9	10	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	8	10	8	8	10	10	8	14	19	23	25	27	29	35	39	37
Claims on associated enterprises	7,103	7,779	8,139	8,709	9,505	9,870	11,247	12,350	13,171	15,385	17,437	18,382	18,503	20,338	21,460	23,709
Stocks	8	8	7	6	7	10	15	19	26	53	76	237	389	467	572	528
Foreign investments	5	5	—	225	198	180	168	92	60	28	3	5	5	13	6	5
Other financial assets	1,406	1,443	1,524	1,522	1,508	1,573	1,533	1,763	1,433	1,208	1,434	1,607	1,904	2,770	2,535	1,935
Total financial assets	11,188	11,817	12,541	13,351	14,067	15,056	16,219	17,882	19,334	21,585	24,583	26,474	27,201	33,114	33,943	35,073
Excess of liabilities over financial assets	7,823	8,071	8,517	8,285	7,696	7,462	7,606	7,704	6,632	6,637	6,805	7,259	6,711	6,075	9,854	13,103

⁽¹⁾ This mainly represents the balance in government annuities.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Cat. 13-563.

Reference Table 61

Provincial and Local Governments and Hospitals plus Enterprises,⁽¹⁾

Liabilities and Assets

Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities																
Currency and deposits	168	153	173	189	201	217	242	279	326	322	385	460	672	815	1,093	1,253
Payables	158	178	209	285	404	500	668	729	795	1,114	1,195	1,409	1,656	2,075	2,806	3,129
Loans	676	651	940	926	1,377	1,883	2,175	2,145	2,410	2,754	3,117	3,607	4,620	5,532	6,421	7,692
Finance and other short-term paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	501	565	601	528	473	815	590
Mortgages	113	121	130	147	190	232	309	458	498	625	771	888	979	1,141	1,277	1,401
Claims by associated enterprises (net) ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	184	420	682	984	1,309	1,649	2,034	2,438	2,904	3,413	4,014
Other liabilities	1,425	1,531	1,537	1,868	1,969	2,065	2,144	2,219	2,296	2,609	2,819	2,549	3,329	3,765	4,329	4,454
Unmatured debt																
Provincial	8,179	8,798	9,925	10,920	11,633	13,173	15,031	16,760	18,654	20,725	23,223	26,396	29,267	33,301	39,978	48,245
Municipal	4,224	4,589	5,022	5,469	5,867	6,615	7,527	8,147	8,674	9,254	9,856	10,574	11,308	12,229	13,828	15,403
Other	226	238	245	253	281	311	342	351	391	388	400	408	412	1,111	1,142	1,173
Total liabilities	15,169	16,259	18,181	20,057	21,922	25,180	28,858	31,770	35,497	39,601	43,980	48,926	55,209	63,346	75,102	87,354
Financial assets																
Currency and deposits	561	627	725	951	919	883	960	1,117	1,631	1,968	1,911	2,826	3,326	3,660	4,183	6,366
Receivables	196	197	213	209	235	296	355	421	459	579	668	754	927	1,231	1,510	1,809
Loans	62	96	131	167	240	480	626	730	884	1,776	2,098	2,376	2,681	3,186	3,681	3,924
Finance and other short-term paper	19	20	21	26	28	30	25	27	34	59	100	124	90	105	110	136
Mortgages	221	238	254	278	316	346	350	425	530	729	1,019	1,207	1,453	1,797	2,138	2,522
Bonds and treasury bills																
Federal	457	422	390	516	381	512	349	420	563	590	571	515	468	444	448	377
Provincial	1,150	1,184	1,309	1,471	1,646	2,006	2,257	2,417	2,816	2,953	3,135	3,473	3,835	4,195	5,070	5,824
Municipal	644	703	820	953	1,106	1,443	1,798	2,202	2,577	3,001	3,374	3,711	3,920	4,311	4,742	5,319
Other	104	134	134	234	339	479	595	804	1,159	523	745	825	821	922	1,041	1,197
Stocks	10	10	14	14	19	20	77	160	239	419	497	554	682	775	941	985
Foreign investments	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other financial assets	1,854	2,017	2,069	2,158	2,269	2,405	2,473	2,635	2,754	2,829	3,071	2,636	3,865	5,172	5,417	4,910
Total financial assets	5,279	5,651	6,080	6,977	7,498	8,900	9,865	11,358	13,646	15,427	17,190	19,002	22,069	25,798	29,281	33,369
Excess of liabilities over financial assets	9,890	10,608	12,101	13,080	14,424	16,280	18,993	20,412	21,851	24,174	26,790	29,924	33,140	37,548	45,821	53,985

⁽¹⁾ Includes provincial governments, local governments, hospitals, non-financial government enterprises and public financial institutions.

⁽²⁾ This represents claims by the Quebec Pension Plan which have not been consolidated.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Cat. 13-563.

Reference Table 62
Provincial and Local Governments and Hospitals
Liabilities and Assets
Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities																
Payables	81	99	123	169	253	343	423	475	502	653	656	755	791	949	1,335	1,457
Loans	466	487	585	729	980	1,363	1,592	1,761	1,987	2,198	2,377	2,728	3,437	4,236	4,798	5,308
Finance and other short-term paper ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	174	313	435	343	204	633	459
Mortgages	55	63	71	80	86	99	121	190	143	159	157	177	158	168	177	186
Claims by associated enterprises	37	36	36	39	67	68	73	80	77	191	232	385	353	400	487	553
Other liabilities	1,333	1,426	1,438	1,483	1,539	1,603	1,643	1,655	1,685	1,892	1,999	1,717	2,386	2,551	2,863	2,934
Unmatured debt																
Provincial governments	4,368	4,751	5,127	5,562	6,038	6,885	8,098	9,431	10,757	12,208	13,774	15,860	17,443	19,896	23,487	26,947
Municipal governments	4,224	4,589	5,022	5,469	5,867	6,615	7,527	8,147	8,674	9,221	9,829	10,533	11,278	12,207	13,796	15,371
Other	226	238	245	253	281	311	342	351	391	388	400	408	412	448	479	510
Total liabilities	10,790	11,689	12,647	13,784	15,111	17,307	19,819	22,090	24,334	27,084	29,737	32,998	36,601	41,059	48,055	53,725
Financial assets																
Currency and deposits	420	502	631	741	677	690	647	791	1,256	1,529	1,422	2,123	2,361	2,497	2,783	3,222
Receivables	74	70	66	73	82	121	145	160	188	224	240	295	301	431	530	631
Loans	15	44	61	88	143	344	472	555	631	1,458	1,746	1,950	2,183	2,439	2,673	2,774
Finance and other short-term paper ..	8	9	10	11	13	16	14	17	21	34	45	66	79	83	86	89
Mortgages	190	200	214	235	260	277	284	356	462	660	924	1,103	1,291	1,551	1,890	2,234
Bonds and treasury bills																
Federal government	389	383	353	367	335	318	293	326	305	268	238	217	207	205	221	213
Provincial governments	1,037	1,130	1,212	1,250	1,406	1,555	1,647	1,712	1,919	1,889	1,892	1,994	2,136	2,271	2,860	3,053
Municipal governments	640	699	816	949	1,102	1,397	1,758	2,138	2,472	2,870	3,237	3,547	3,774	4,095	4,464	5,001
Other	100	130	122	205	308	434	525	692	948	238	314	303	260	296	356	376
Claims on associated enterprises	1,445	1,521	1,515	1,560	1,759	1,930	2,224	2,490	2,961	3,845	4,188	4,639	5,054	6,075	7,691	8,206
Stocks	10	10	11	10	15	13	16	31	45	168	173	159	124	141	269	292
Other financial assets	1,702	1,878	1,923	2,008	2,103	2,229	2,270	2,428	2,534	2,564	2,772	2,287	3,425	4,603	4,697	4,005
Total financial assets	6,090	6,576	6,934	7,497	8,203	9,324	10,295	11,696	13,742	15,747	17,191	18,683	21,195	24,687	28,520	30,096
Excess of liabilities over financial assets	4,700	5,113	5,713	6,287	6,908	7,983	9,524	10,394	10,592	11,337	12,546	14,315	15,406	16,372	19,535	23,629

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Cat. 13-563.

Reference Table 63
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Summary
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)										
I Budgetary transactions										
A Revenues	10,571	11,817	14,155	14,717	16,344	18,821	21,863	28,067	29,956	32,640
B Expenditures	- 11,259	- 12,308	- 13,662	- 15,089	- 17,046	- 18,645	- 22,839	- 29,245	- 33,978	- 38,930
Surplus or deficit (-)	- 688	- 491	493	- 372	- 702	176	- 976	- 1,178	- 4,022	- 6,290
II Non-budgetary transactions										
A Loans, investments and advances	- 1,447	- 1,008	- 1,083	- 1,339	- 1,629	- 1,356	- 1,693	- 2,238	- 3,300	- 2,148
B Annuity, insurance and pension accounts	518	629	711	609	303	- 458	749	1,328	1,020	2,368
C Other transactions	253	65	174	110	691	377	454	33	1,708	676
Net source or requirement (-)	- 676	- 314	- 198	- 620	- 635	- 1,437	- 490	- 877	- 572	896
Financial requirements (excluding foreign exchange)	- 1,364	- 805	295	- 992	- 1,337	- 1,261	- 1,466	- 2,055	- 4,594	- 5,394
III Foreign exchange transactions	607	- 766	- 452	- 1,431	- 700	- 130	76	496	- 186	1,122
Total financial requirements ⁽¹⁾	- 757	- 1,571	- 157	- 2,423	- 2,037	- 1,391	- 1,390	- 1,559	- 4,780	- 4,272
IV Unmatured debt transactions ⁽²⁾ ..	960	1,156	393	2,854	2,359	1,790	201	3,953	4,628	4,817
Change in cash balance ⁽³⁾	203	- 415	236	431	322	399	- 1,189	2,394	- 152	545
V Level of cash balance at end of period	1,026	611	847	1,278	1,600	1,999	810	3,204	3,052	3,597
Canadian dollar balance	1,008	598	824	1,256	1,582	1,984	801	3,186	3,037	3,580

(1) Cash requirement (-).

(2) Excluding change in unmatured debt outstanding payable in foreign currency.

(3) Cash decrease (-).

Note: To provide a consistent historical record, the old age security transactions are treated as budgetary throughout.

Reference Table 63 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)										
I Budgetary transactions										
A Revenues										
Personal income tax	3,650	4,334	5,588	6,395	7,227	8,378	9,226	11,710	12,720	14,620
Corporate income tax	1,821	2,213	2,839	2,426	2,396	2,920	3,710	4,836	5,748	5,377
Other direct taxes	323	318	349	378	420	353	338	434	482	521
Sales tax	2,146	2,098	2,294	2,281	2,653	3,052	3,590	3,866	3,515	3,929
Other indirect taxes	1,572	1,649	1,715	1,779	1,984	2,220	2,765	4,640	4,628	4,708
Non-tax revenues	1,059	1,205	1,370	1,458	1,664	1,898	2,234	2,581	2,863	3,485
Total revenues	10,571	11,817	14,155	14,717	16,344	18,821	21,863	28,067	29,956	32,640
B Expenditures										
Health and welfare	3,536	3,919	4,465	5,098	5,838	6,313	8,490	10,552	12,129	13,793
Economic development and support	1,473	1,527	1,776	1,857	2,167	2,419	2,870	4,284	5,467	5,190
Public debt ⁽¹⁾	1,301	1,480	1,717	1,920	2,137	2,321	2,592	3,208	3,955	4,721
Defence	1,760	1,763	1,791	1,773	1,840	1,908	2,236	2,512	2,980	3,370
Fiscal transfer payments to provinces	738	867	932	1,229	1,426	1,501	1,874	2,639	2,666	3,356
Transportation and communications	951	910	893	940	1,023	1,164	1,556	2,205	2,222	2,521
Education assistance	114	287	315	463	561	588	617	641	701	872
Other expenditures	1,386	1,555	1,773	1,809	2,054	2,431	2,604	3,204	3,858	5,107
Total expenditures	11,259	12,308	13,662	15,089	17,046	18,645	22,839	29,245	33,978	38,930
Budgetary surplus or deficit(-) ...	- 688	- 491	493	- 372	- 702	176	- 976	- 1,178	- 4,022	- 6,290

⁽¹⁾ Includes additional interest in respect of the Public Service, the Canadian Forces, and the R.C.M.P. Superannuation accounts from 1970-71 to 1976-77.

Reference Table 63 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)										
II Non-budgetary transactions										
A Loans, investments and advances										
Crown corporations and agencies										
Lending institutions	(-887)	(-547)	(-592)	(-717)	(-795)	(-633)	(-676)	(-1,060)	(-1,898)	(-1,612)
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	-634	-385	-481	-596	-656	-475	-375	-735	-1,058	-837
Export Development Corporation	-35	-32	-42	-81	-118	-124	-141	-93	-357	-202
Farm Credit Corporation	-169	-128	-78	-49	-30	-43	-170	-243	-297	-277
Federal Business Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-197	-307
Municipal Development Loan Board	-49	-2	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11
All other Crown corps	(-320)	(-327)	(-393)	(-382)	(-431)	(-119)	(-357)	(-507)	(-922)	(-463)
Air Canada	-1	-50	-71	-111	-27	14	—	-145	3	83
Atomic Energy of Canada	-33	-68	-136	-161	-112	-77	-62	-87	-206	-156
Canadian National Railways	-163	-150	-102	-93	-202	2	-205	-143	-213	-40
Petro-Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-237	-257
Other	-123	-59	-84	-17	-90	-58	-90	-132	-269	-93
Other loans	(-240)	(-134)	(-98)	(-240)	(-403)	(-604)	(-660)	(-671)	(-480)	(-73)
Finance-employment loans	—	—	—	-12	-139	-135	-108	-67	-47	45
Regional Economic Expansion	-29	-43	-45	-77	-32	-64	-61	-52	-29	-17
Canada Development Corporation	—	—	—	—	-25	-162	-75	-50	—	-10
Loans to developing countries	-26	-47	-81	-114	-143	-144	-183	-230	-265	-182
Other	-185	-44	28	-37	-64	-99	-233	-272	-139	91
Total loans, investments and advances	-1,447	-1,008	-1,083	-1,339	-1,629	-1,356	-1,693	-2,238	-3,300	-2,148
B Annuity, insurance and pension accounts										
Canada Pension Plan	11	18	19	49	32	43	41	53	76	98
Unemployment insurance account	43	77	71	-131	-459	-1,351	-282	23	-568	591
Superannuation accounts	459	533	621	688	728	851	988	1,220	1,448	1,580
Government annuities	2	-2	-4	-8	-10	-13	-19	-21	-10	-1
Other	3	3	4	11	12	12	21	53	74	100
Total annuity, insurance and pension accounts	518	629	711	609	303	-458	749	1,328	1,020	2,368
C Other transactions										
Interest and matured debt ..	63	59	4	245	320	369	320	424	648	696
Accounts payable and accrued salaries	66	-50	141	-15	81	105	444	-109	-33	623
Cash in transit	-60	-51	95	-133	71	-104	-854	-72	665	-169
Outstanding cheques, warrants and money orders ..	54	74	18	121	131	16	539	5	366	-360
Provincial tax collection account	28	51	3	-88	130	8	-44	-196	67	-121
Other	102	-18	-87	-20	-42	-17	49	-19	-5	7
Total other transactions	253	65	174	110	691	377	454	33	1,708	676
Total non-budgetary requirements ..	-676	-314	-198	-620	-635	-1,437	-490	-877	-572	896

Reference Table 63 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)										
III Foreign exchange transactions										
Source or requirement (-)										
Exchange fund account	322	-834	-353	-1,358	-938	-125	175	673	39	1,537
International Monetary Fund										
Subscriptions	—	—	-17	-349	7	-51	-105	44	-89	110
Notes payable	452	-239	-188	271	115	103	137	-74	73	364
Other international organiza-										
tions										
Subscriptions, advances										
and loans	-17	-30	-31	-28	-51	-107	-125	-141	-158	-265
Notes payable	-2	23	-34	-8	26	52	70	44	-23	106
Unmatured debt payable in										
foreign currency	-205	282	5	-110	-2	-2	-76	-50	-28	-2
Special Drawing Rights	—	—	134	119	117	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia River Treaty	32	32	32	32	26	—	—	—	—	—
Investment in IBRD	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total foreign exchange transac-										
tions	607	-766	-452	-1,431	-700	-130	76	496	-186	1,122
IV Unmatured debt transactions										
Increase or decrease (-)										
Marketable bonds payable in										
Canadian currency	555	722	-15	741	365	38	169	722	1,165	2,267
Treasury bills	170	360	55	840	95	460	615	725	865	1,760
Canada Savings Bonds	80	72	410	1,226	1,907	1,277	-583	2,509	2,602	787
Other	-201	288	9	-105	5	5	-68	-41	-18	8
Less:										
Unmatured debt payable in										
foreign currency	205	-282	-5	110	2	2	76	50	28	2
Securities issued to Canada										
Pension Plan	-4	-6	-4	-5	-7	-7	-8	-9	-10	-10
Securities investment ac-										
count ⁽¹⁾	155	2	-57	47	-8	15	—	-3	-4	3
Total unmatured debt transactions										
.....	960	1,156	393	2,854	2,359	1,790	201	3,953	4,628	4,817
V Level of cash balance at end of										
period										
In Canadian dollars	1,008	598	824	1,256	1,582	1,984	801	3,186	3,037	3,580
In foreign currency	18	13	23	22	18	15	9	18	15	17

⁽¹⁾ Including investments held for retirement of unmatured debt.

Source: Public Accounts and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 64
Government of Canada
Liabilities and Assets
Public Accounts Presentation
(Fiscal Year ended March 31)

	1927	1932	1937	1942	1947	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities																
Annuity, insurance and pension accounts	43	90	177	331	885	1,949	3,083	3,700	6,671	9,115	9,599	10,455	11,485	12,790	14,384	16,161
Foreign liabilities	538	553	859	475	395	686	564	502	732	1,233	1,488	1,641	1,773	1,692	1,701	1,441
Other liabilities ⁽²⁾	247	224	90	452	938	844	1,306	1,240	1,955	2,853	3,475	3,941	5,252	5,411	6,335	7,279
Unmatured debt—net of own holdings																
Marketable bonds	2,436	2,498	3,125	5,304	13,601	11,431	9,144	10,861	11,188	13,310	13,665	13,716	13,809	14,480	15,609	17,877
Canada Savings Bonds	—	—	—	—	483	1,059	2,421	4,042	5,981	7,760	9,669	10,938	10,351	12,848	15,444	16,226
Treasury bills	—	15	150	520	1,280	1,400	1,625	1,885	2,310	3,735	3,830	4,290	4,905	5,630	6,495	8,255
Total unmaturred debt held by outside parties	2,436	2,513	3,275	5,824	15,364	13,890	13,190	16,788	19,479	24,805	27,164	28,944	29,065	32,958	37,548	42,358
Less: unmaturred debt payable in foreign currency	538	553	859	475	160	397	351	130	366	337	335	334	258	208	166	164
Total unmaturred debt payable in Canadian currency	1,898	1,960	2,416	5,349	15,204	13,493	12,839	16,658	19,113	24,468	26,829	28,610	28,807	32,750	37,382	42,194
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	2,726	2,827	3,542	6,607	17,422	16,972	17,792	22,100	28,471	37,669	41,391	44,647	47,317	52,643	59,802	67,075
Assets																
Loans, investments and advances ⁽²⁾	243	329	429	1,044	2,805	3,890	4,281	5,994	8,903	13,813	15,619	18,275	20,232	22,489	26,375	28,026
Foreign assets	—	—	—	725	1,219	2,193	2,389	2,453	3,487	6,028	6,986	7,269	7,324	6,747	6,956	5,574
Other assets	135	122	29	793	350	— 296	113	426	546	1,234	1,490	1,983	1,665	4,132	3,175	3,889
Total assets	378	451	458	2,562	4,374	5,787	6,783	8,873	12,936	21,075	24,095	27,527	29,221	33,368	36,506	37,489
Excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets ⁽¹⁾	2,348	2,376	3,084	4,045	13,048	11,185	11,009	13,227	15,535	16,594	17,296	17,120	18,096	19,275	23,296	29,586

⁽¹⁾ Total liabilities are normally referred to as the *gross debt of Canada* whereas the excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets is normally referred to as the *net debt of Canada*.
⁽²⁾ Includes internal accounts.

Note: The liabilities and assets for the years prior to 1976 are broadly consistent with the revised classification as set out in the 1977 Public Accounts. To provide a consistent historical series, the old age security transactions are treated as budgetary throughout; consequently, the excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets will differ from that stated in the Public Accounts for those years when the old age security transactions were treated in the Public Accounts as non-budgetary transactions.
Source: Public Accounts and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 65

Allocation of Revenues from Own Sources, by Levels of Government
1945 – 1977

Year	Revenues from own sources ⁽¹⁾				Percentage distribution		
	(a) Federal	(b) Provincial	(c) Municipal	(d) Total (a) + (b) + (c)	(e) Federal (a) ÷ (d)	(f) Provincial (b) ÷ (d)	(g) Municipal (c) ÷ (d)
	(Millions of dollars)						
1945	2,350	503	369	3,222	72.9	15.6	11.5
1946	2,518	582	390	3,490	72.1	16.7	11.2
1947	2,653	736	426	3,815	69.5	19.3	11.2
1948	2,631	826	472	3,929	67.0	21.0	12.0
1949	2,605	866	509	3,980	65.4	21.8	12.8
1950	2,913	952	568	4,433	65.7	21.5	12.8
1951	4,047	1,114	644	5,805	69.7	19.2	11.1
1952	4,421	1,239	737	6,397	69.1	19.4	11.5
1953	4,488	1,327	800	6,615	67.8	20.1	12.1
1954	4,267	1,393	866	6,526	65.4	21.3	13.3
1955	4,663	1,540	935	7,138	65.3	21.6	13.1
1956	5,323	1,740	1,068	8,131	65.5	21.4	13.1
1957	5,362	1,946	1,194	8,502	63.1	22.9	14.0
1958	5,065	2,084	1,315	8,464	59.9	24.6	15.5
1959	5,767	2,346	1,499	9,612	60.0	24.4	15.6
1960	6,117	2,475	1,653	10,245	59.7	24.2	16.1
1961	6,356	2,704	1,770	10,830	58.7	25.0	16.3
1962	6,775	3,224	1,913	11,912	56.9	27.1	16.1
1963	7,191	3,446	2,036	12,673	56.7	27.2	16.1
1964	8,216	3,978	2,128	14,322	57.4	27.8	14.8
1965	8,944	4,696 ⁽²⁾	2,347	15,987	55.9	29.4	14.7
1966	9,817	5,494	2,620	17,931	54.8	30.6	14.6
1967	10,727	6,482	2,934	20,143	53.2	32.2	14.6
1968	12,027	7,647	3,265	22,939	52.4	33.4	14.2
1969	14,277	8,936	3,617	26,830	53.2	33.3	13.5
1970	15,296	10,153	3,938	29,387	52.1	34.5	13.4
1971	16,996	11,308	4,210	32,514	52.3	34.8	12.9
1972	19,283	12,772	4,602	36,657	52.6	34.8	12.6
1973	22,497	15,305	4,899	42,701	52.7	35.8	11.5
1974	29,579	19,185	5,414	54,178	54.6	35.4	10.0
1975	31,500	21,580	6,320	59,400	53.0	36.3	10.7
1976	35,449	24,820	7,202	67,471	52.5	36.8	10.7
1977	35,938	29,131	8,078	73,147	49.1	39.8	11.1
1973 ⁽³⁾	22,414	15,305	4,899	42,618	52.6	35.9	11.5
1974 ⁽³⁾	27,961	19,185	5,414	52,560	53.2	36.5	10.3
1975 ⁽³⁾	30,379	21,580	6,320	58,279	52.1	37.0	10.9
1976 ⁽³⁾	34,749	24,820	7,202	66,771	52.0	37.2	10.8
1977	35,390	29,131	8,078	72,599	48.8	40.1	11.1

⁽¹⁾ Tax rental payments are assumed to be a provincial revenue from own sources and have been deducted from "federal revenues from own sources".
⁽²⁾ The value of the federal tax abatements in Quebec, introduced in 1965 under the *Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act* (contracting-out arrangements), is included as a provincial revenue from own sources.

⁽³⁾ Revenues excluding federal oil export tax.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 66
Intergovernmental Transfers
1945 – 1977

Year	Transfers from				Revenue from own sources			Federal transfers			Total transfers
	(a) Federal to provincial governments ⁽¹⁾	(b) Federal to municipal governments	(c) Provincial to municipal governments	(d) Municipal to provincial governments	(e) Federal	(f) Provin- cial	(g) Municipal	(h) As a % of federal revenues	(i) To provinces as a % of provincial revenues	(j) To municipalities as a % of municipal revenues	(k) Received by municipalities as a % of municipal revenues
								((a) + (b)) ÷ (e)	(a) ÷ (f)	(b) ÷ (g)	((b) + (c)) ÷ (g)
(Millions of dollars)											
1945	76	—	63	7	2,350	503	369	3.2	15.1	—	17.1
1946	97	—	79	7	2,518	582	390	3.9	16.7	—	20.3
1947	112	—	101	7	2,653	736	426	4.2	15.2	—	23.7
1948	114	—	129	9	2,631	826	472	4.3	13.8	—	27.3
1949	147	—	157	10	2,605	866	509	5.6	17.0	—	30.8
1950	201	1	171	11	2,913	952	568	6.9	21.1	0.2	30.3
1951	205	2	197	13	4,047	1,114	644	5.1	18.4	0.3	30.9
1952	170	3	215	13	4,421	1,239	737	3.9	13.7	0.4	29.6
1953	163	3	242	15	4,488	1,327	800	3.7	12.3	0.4	30.6
1954	164	2	259	15	4,267	1,393	866	3.9	11.8	0.2	30.1
1955	180	7	327	22	4,663	1,540	935	4.0	11.7	0.7	35.7
1956	189	9	362	18	5,323	1,740	1,068	3.7	10.9	0.8	34.7
1957	288	16	452	28	5,362	1,946	1,194	5.7	14.8	1.3	39.2
1958	394	23	545	17	5,065	2,084	1,315	8.2	18.9	1.7	43.2
1959	588	24	622	24	5,767	2,346	1,499	10.6	25.1	1.6	43.1
1960	673	32	714	17	6,117	2,475	1,653	11.5	27.2	1.9	45.1
1961	789	33	841	15	6,356	2,704	1,770	12.9	29.2	1.9	49.4
1962	1,010	44	1,063	15	6,775	3,224	1,913	15.6	31.3	2.3	57.9
1963	1,117	52	1,148	17	7,191	3,446	2,036	16.3	32.4	2.6	58.9
1964	1,199	53	1,289	18	8,216	3,978	2,128	15.2	30.1	2.5	63.1
1965	1,357	74	1,440	22	8,944	4,696	2,347	16.0	28.9	3.2	64.5
1966	1,556	108	1,760	37	9,817	5,494	2,620	17.0	28.3	4.1	71.3
1967	1,895	97	2,025	56	10,727	6,482	2,934	18.6	29.2	3.3	72.3
1968	2,280	92	2,262	40	12,027	7,647	3,265	19.7	29.8	2.8	72.1
1969	2,632	94	2,501	46	14,277	8,936	3,617	19.1	29.5	2.6	71.7
1970	3,303	94	3,098	44	15,296	10,153	3,938	22.2	32.5	2.4	81.1
1971	4,230	93	3,490	44	16,996	11,308	4,210	25.4	37.4	2.2	85.1
1972	4,400	158	3,911	49	19,283	12,772	4,602	23.6	34.5	3.4	88.4
1973	4,694	113	4,388	40	22,497	15,305	4,899	21.4	30.7	2.3	91.9
1974	6,013	152	5,156	41	29,579	19,185	5,414	20.8	31.3	2.8	98.0
1975	7,517	143	6,426	50	30,500	21,580	6,320	24.3	34.8	2.3	103.9
1976	8,302	198	7,016	40	35,449	24,820	7,202	24.0	33.4	2.7	100.2
1977	9,608	348	7,963	42	35,938	29,131	8,078	27.7	33.0	4.3	102.9

⁽¹⁾ Tax rental payments are assumed to be a "provincial revenue from own sources" and are not included in federal transfers to provincial governments.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 67
Allocations of Revenues After Transfers, by Levels of Government
1945 – 1977⁽¹⁾

Year	Revenues after transfers				Percentage distribution		
	(a) Federal	(b) Provincial	(c) Municipal	(d) Total (a) + (b) + (c)	(e) Federal (a) ÷ (d)	(f) Provincial (b) ÷ (d)	(g) Municipal (c) ÷ (d)
	(Millions of dollars)						
1945.....	2,274	523	425	3,222	70.6	16.2	13.2
1946.....	2,421	607	462	3,490	69.4	17.4	13.2
1947.....	2,541	754	520	3,815	66.6	19.8	13.6
1948.....	2,517	820	592	3,929	64.0	20.9	15.1
1949.....	2,458	866	656	3,980	61.8	21.7	16.5
1950.....	2,711	993	729	4,433	61.2	22.4	16.4
1951.....	3,840	1,135	830	5,805	66.1	19.6	14.3
1952.....	4,248	1,207	942	6,397	66.4	18.9	14.7
1953.....	4,322	1,263	1,030	6,615	65.3	19.1	15.6
1954.....	4,101	1,313	1,112	6,526	62.9	20.1	17.0
1955.....	4,476	1,415	1,247	7,138	62.7	19.8	17.5
1956.....	5,125	1,585	1,421	8,131	63.0	19.5	17.5
1957.....	5,058	1,810	1,634	8,502	59.5	21.3	19.2
1958.....	4,648	1,950	1,866	8,464	54.9	23.0	22.1
1959.....	5,155	2,336	2,121	9,612	53.6	24.3	22.1
1960.....	5,412	2,451	2,382	10,245	52.8	23.9	23.3
1961.....	5,534	2,667	2,629	10,830	51.1	24.6	24.3
1962.....	5,721	3,186	3,005	11,912	48.0	26.8	25.2
1963.....	6,022	3,432	3,219	12,673	47.5	27.1	25.4
1964.....	6,964	3,906	3,452	14,322	48.6	27.3	24.1
1965.....	7,513	4,635	3,839	15,987	47.0	29.0	24.0
1966.....	8,153	5,327	4,451	17,931	45.5	29.7	24.8
1967.....	8,735	6,408	5,000	20,143	43.4	31.8	24.8
1968.....	9,655	7,705	5,579	22,939	42.1	33.6	24.3
1969.....	11,551	9,113	6,166	26,830	43.0	34.0	23.0
1970.....	11,899	10,402	7,086	29,387	40.5	35.4	24.1
1971.....	12,673	12,092	7,749	32,514	39.0	37.2	23.8
1972.....	14,725	13,310	8,622	36,657	40.2	36.3	23.5
1973.....	17,690	15,651	9,360	42,701	41.4	36.7	21.9
1974.....	23,414	20,083	10,681	54,178	43.2	37.1	19.7
1975.....	23,840	22,721	12,839	59,400	40.1	38.3	21.6
1976.....	26,949	26,146	14,376	67,471	39.9	38.8	21.3
1977.....	25,982	30,818	16,347	73,147	35.5	42.1	22.4
1973 ⁽²⁾	17,607	15,651	9,360	42,618	41.3	36.7	22.0
1974 ⁽²⁾	21,796	20,083	10,681	52,560	41.5	38.2	20.3
1975 ⁽²⁾	22,719	22,721	12,839	58,279	39.0	39.0	22.0
1976 ⁽²⁾	26,249	26,146	14,376	66,771	39.3	39.2	21.5
1977 ⁽²⁾	25,434	30,818	16,347	72,599	35.0	42.5	22.5

(1) Transfers between levels of government subtracted from revenues of governments which pay and added to revenues of governments which receive.
(2) Revenues excluding federal oil export tax.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 68
Allocation of Expenditures by Levels of Government
Before and After Transfer Payments
1926 – 1977⁽¹⁾

		Before transfer payments ⁽²⁾			After transfer payments ⁽³⁾			Before transfer payments		After transfer payments	
	Years	(a) Total federal expenditures	(b) Total provincial-municipal expenditures	(c) Federal transfers to provinces and municipalities	(d) Total federal expenditures	(e) Total provincial-municipal expenditures	(f) Total government expenditures	(g) Federal share	(h) Provincial-municipal share	(i) Federal share	(j) Provincial-municipal share
					(a)-(c)	(b) + (c)	(d) + (e)	(a) ÷ (f)	(b) ÷ (f)	(d) ÷ (f)	(e) ÷ (f)
(Millions of dollars)											
Pre-tax rental era	1926	302	448	15	287	463	750	40.3	59.7	38.3	61.7
	1927	317	481	16	301	497	798	39.7	60.3	37.7	62.3
	1928	324	510	17	307	527	834	38.8	61.2	36.8	63.2
	1929	340	582	17	323	599	922	36.9	63.1	35.0	65.0
	1930	367	663	25	342	688	1,030	35.6	64.4	32.2	66.8
	1931	387	659	56	331	715	1,046	37.0	63.0	31.6	68.4
	1932	365	612	62	303	674	977	37.4	62.6	31.0	69.0
	1933	359	529	56	303	585	888	40.4	59.6	34.1	65.9
	1934	387	584	71	316	655	971	39.9	60.1	32.5	67.5
	1935	431	590	74	357	664	1,021	42.2	57.8	35.0	65.0
	1936	436	576	91	345	667	1,012	43.1	56.9	34.1	65.9
	1937	451	639	105	346	744	1,090	41.4	58.6	31.7	68.3
	1938	498	671	86	412	757	1,169	42.6	57.4	35.2	64.8
	1939	457	660	79	378	739	1,117	40.9	59.1	33.8	66.2
1940	996	601	70	926	671	1,597	62.4	37.6	58.0	42.0	
1941	1,520	616	54	1,466	670	2,136	71.2	28.8	68.6	31.4	
Tax rental era	1942	3,648	590	65	3,583	655	4,238	86.1	13.9	84.5	15.5
	1943	4,289	620	59	4,230	679	4,909	87.4	12.6	86.2	13.8
	1944	5,198	667	68	5,130	735	5,865	88.6	11.4	87.5	12.5
	1945	4,182	731	76	4,106	807	4,913	85.1	14.9	83.6	16.4
	1946	2,763	864	97	2,666	961	3,627	76.2	23.8	73.5	26.5
	1947	1,966	1,086	112	1,854	1,198	3,052	64.4	35.6	60.7	39.3
	1948	1,866	1,341	114	1,752	1,455	3,207	58.2	41.8	54.6	45.4
	1949	2,121	1,516	147	1,974	1,663	3,637	58.3	41.7	54.3	45.7
	1950	2,263	1,616	202	2,061	1,818	3,879	58.3	41.7	53.1	46.9
	1951	3,076	1,903	207	2,869	2,110	4,979	61.8	38.2	57.6	42.4
	1952	4,226	2,114	173	4,053	2,287	6,340	66.7	33.3	63.9	36.1
	1953	4,337	2,195	166	4,171	2,361	6,532	66.4	33.6	63.9	36.1
	1954	4,313	2,485	166	4,147	2,651	6,798	63.4	36.6	61.0	39.0
	1955	4,461	2,717	187	4,274	2,904	7,178	62.1	37.9	59.5	40.5
	1956	4,725	3,134	198	4,527	3,332	7,859	60.1	39.9	57.6	42.4
	1957	5,112	3,409	304	4,808	3,713	8,521	60.0	40.0	56.4	43.6
	1958	5,832	3,710	417	5,415	4,127	9,542	61.1	38.9	56.7	43.3
1959	6,106	4,107	612	5,494	4,719	10,213	59.8	40.2	53.8	46.2	
1960	6,346	4,569	705	5,641	5,274	10,915	58.1	41.9	51.7	48.3	
1961	6,766	4,883	822	5,944	5,705	11,649	58.1	41.9	51.0	49.0	
Post-tax rental era	1962	7,282	5,328	1,054	6,228	6,382	12,610	57.7	42.3	49.4	50.6
	1963	7,477	5,779	1,169	6,308	6,948	13,256	56.4	43.6	47.6	52.4
	1964	7,871	6,328	1,252	6,619	7,580	14,199	55.4	44.6	46.6	53.4
	1965	8,400	7,410	1,431	6,969	8,841	15,810	53.1	46.9	44.1	55.9
	1966	9,586	8,615	1,664	7,922	10,279	18,201	52.7	47.3	43.5	56.5
	1967	10,811	10,087	1,992	8,819	12,079	20,898	51.7	48.3	42.2	57.8
	1968	12,038	11,404	2,372	9,666	13,776	23,442	51.4	48.6	41.2	58.8
	1969	13,256	12,776	2,726	10,530	15,502	26,032	50.9	49.1	40.5	59.5
	1970	15,030	14,790	3,397	11,633	18,187	29,820	50.4	49.6	39.0	61.0
	1971	17,141	16,503	4,323	12,818	20,826	33,644	50.9	49.1	38.1	61.9
	1972	19,849	18,236	4,558	15,291	22,794	38,085	52.1	47.9	40.1	59.9
	1973	22,110	20,791	4,807	17,303	25,598	42,901	51.5	48.5	40.3	59.7
	1974	28,496	24,841	6,165	22,331	31,006	53,337	53.4	46.6	41.9	58.1
	1975	35,051	30,054	7,660	27,391	37,714	65,105	53.8	46.2	42.1	57.9
	1976	38,328	34,506	8,500	29,828	43,006	72,834	52.6	47.4	41.0	59.0
	1977	43,281	37,820	9,956	33,325	47,776	81,101	53.4	46.6	41.1	58.9
	1973 ⁽⁴⁾	22,110	20,791	4,807	17,303	25,598	42,901	51.5	48.5	40.1	59.9
	1974 ⁽⁴⁾	27,610	24,841	6,165	21,445	31,006	52,451	52.6	47.4	40.9	59.1
	1975 ⁽⁴⁾	33,360	30,054	7,660	25,700	37,714	63,414	52.6	47.4	40.5	59.5
	1976 ⁽⁴⁾	37,382	34,506	8,500	28,882	43,006	71,888	52.0	48.0	40.2	59.8
1977 ⁽⁴⁾	42,358	37,820	9,956	32,402	47,776	80,178	52.8	47.2	40.4	59.6	

⁽¹⁾ Includes conditional, unconditional and other types of transfer payments.

⁽²⁾ Transfers between levels of government are attributed to the government who makes them.

⁽³⁾ Transfers between levels of government are subtracted from expenditures of paying government and added to expenditures of recipient government.

⁽⁴⁾ Expenditures excluding federal oil import subsidy.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 69
Summary of Balance of Payments
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Merchan- dise exports (adjusted)	Merchan- dise imports (adjusted)	Merchan- dise trade balance	Service receipts	Service payments	Balance on goods and services	Net transfers	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows (–)		Special Drawing Rights alloca- tions	Net change in official reserves
									Long- term forms	Short- term forms		
(Millions of dollars)												
1947	2,723	2,535	188	939	1,057	70	–21	49	–721	4	—	–668
1948	3,030	2,598	432	1,015	1,022	425	26	451	43	–2	—	492
1949	2,989	2,696	293	1,015	1,157	151	26	177	–29	–20	—	128
1950	3,139	3,132	7	1,019	1,360	–334	15	–319	610	431	—	722
1951	3,950	4,101	–151	1,102	1,479	–528	16	–512	666	–98	—	56
1952	4,339	3,854	485	1,217	1,516	186	1	187	455	–605	—	37
1953	4,152	4,212	–60	1,216	1,594	–438	–10	–448	649	–239	—	–38
1954	3,934	3,916	18	1,191	1,627	–418	–6	–424	599	–51	—	124
1955	4,332	4,543	–211	1,405	1,847	–653	–34	–687	414	229	—	–44
1956	4,837	5,565	–728	1,500	2,099	–1,327	–45	–1,372	1,490	–70	—	48
1957	4,894	5,488	–594	1,472	2,278	–1,400	–51	–1,451	1,320	26	—	–105
1958	4,890	5,066	–176	1,420	2,256	–1,012	–125	–1,137	1,153	93	—	109
1959	5,151	5,572	–421	1,503	2,456	–1,374	–113	–1,487	1,179	297	—	–11
1960	5,392	5,540	–148	1,590	2,549	–1,107	–126	–1,233	929	265	—	–39
1961	5,889	5,716	173	1,735	2,764	–856	–72	–928	930	290	—	292
1962	6,387	6,203	184	1,847	2,842	–811	–19	–830	688	296	—	154
1963	7,082	6,579	503	1,986	2,982	–493	–28	–521	637	29	—	145
1964	8,238	7,537	701	2,265	3,376	–410	–14	–424	750	38	—	364
1965	8,745	8,627	118	2,437	3,714	–1,159	29	–1,130	833	455	—	158
1966	10,326	10,102	224	2,719	4,157	–1,214	52	–1,162	1,228	–425	—	–359
1967	11,338	10,772	566	3,325	4,462	–571	72	–499	1,415	–896	—	20
1968	13,720	12,249	1,471	3,070	4,822	–281	184	–97	1,669	–1,223	—	349
1969	15,035	14,071	964	3,695	5,719	–1,060	143	–917	2,337	–1,355	—	65
1970	16,921	13,869	3,052	4,246	6,345	953	153	1,106	752	–328	133	1,663
1971	17,877	15,314	2,563	4,310	6,705	168	274	442	482	–147	119	896
1972	20,129	18,272	1,857	4,373	6,979	–749	278	–471	1,657	–967	117	336
1973	25,461	22,726	2,735	5,257	8,228	–236	344	108	385	–960	—	–467
1974	32,591	30,902	1,689	6,339	10,104	–2,076	563	–1,513	871	666	—	24
1975	33,428	33,962	–534	6,936	11,571	–5,169	390	–4,779	3,848	526	—	–405
1976	37,975	36,886	1,089	7,410	13,208	–4,709	522	–4,187	7,874	–3,165	—	522
1977	44,565	41,658	2,907	7,917	15,434	–4,610	372	–4,238	4,346	–1,529	—	–1,421
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1974 I	7,129	6,579	550	1,149	2,280	–581	41	–540	447	420	—	327
II	8,428	7,903	525	1,654	2,509	–330	177	–153	–47	221	—	21
III	8,059	7,718	341	2,014	2,511	–156	162	6	–115	–170	—	–279
IV	8,975	8,702	273	1,522	2,804	–1,009	183	–826	586	195	—	–45
1975 I	7,614	8,136	–522	1,348	2,703	–1,877	33	–1,844	486	1,321	—	–37
II	8,899	9,123	–224	1,803	2,814	–1,235	122	–1,113	677	–49	—	–485
III	7,883	7,957	–74	2,157	2,903	–820	122	–698	733	–16	—	19
IV	9,032	8,746	286	1,628	3,151	–1,237	113	–1,124	1,952	–730	—	98
1976 I	8,580	8,993	–413	1,421	3,022	–2,014	108	–1,906	2,778	–369	—	503
II	10,096	9,866	230	1,940	3,381	–1,211	134	–1,077	1,991	–742	—	172
III	9,289	8,575	714	2,341	3,269	–214	110	–104	1,791	–1,860	—	–173
IV	10,010	9,452	558	1,708	3,536	–1,270	170	–1,100	1,314	–194	—	20
1977 I	10,299	9,826	473	1,513	3,618	–1,632	49	–1,583	927	–110	—	–766
II	11,602	11,239	363	2,108	3,920	–1,449	92	–1,357	1,264	81	—	–12
III	10,620	9,859	761	2,444	3,880	–675	111	–564	1,714	–1,502	—	–352
IV	12,044	10,734	1,310	1,852	4,016	–854	120	–734	441	2	—	–291

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 70
Bilateral Payments Balance with the United States
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Merchandise trade balance	Balance on goods and services	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows (–)		Net balance
				Long-term forms	Short-term forms	
(Millions of dollars)						
1947	– 890	– 1,115	– 1,134	– 158	– 5	– 1,297
1948	– 289	– 374	– 393	126	– 15	– 282
1949	– 378	– 575	– 601	116	– 52	– 537
1950	– 50	– 369	– 385	625	321	561
1951	– 520	– 922	– 945	560	– 4	– 389
1952	– 473	– 791	– 830	387	– 493	– 936
1953	– 590	– 869	– 907	440	– 241	– 708
1954	– 440	– 762	– 800	395	– 16	– 421
1955	– 685	– 981	– 1,029	209	157	– 663
1956	– 1,167	– 1,583	– 1,650	1,034	– 143	– 759
1957	– 947	– 1,497	– 1,579	963	– 21	– 637
1958	– 532	– 1,109	– 1,167	950	95	– 122
1959	– 536	– 1,149	– 1,221	927	385	91
1960	– 673	– 1,266	– 1,359	746	228	– 385
1961	– 615	– 1,257	– 1,341	953	362	– 26
1962	– 438	– 1,019	– 1,092	680	391	– 21
1963	– 488	– 1,070	– 1,148	843	– 17	– 322
1964	– 808	– 1,565	– 1,635	943	693	1
1965	– 1,041	– 1,883	– 1,937	1,074	– 637	– 1,500
1966	– 993	– 2,001	– 2,030	1,393	– 473	– 1,110
1967	– 569	– 1,301	– 1,342	1,317	– 766	– 791
1968	389	– 744	– 747	1,151	– 1,423	– 1,019
1969	472	– 877	– 845	1,669	– 458	366
1970	1,121	– 227	– 165	989	– 340	484
1971	1,445	– 215	– 86	877	519	1,310
1972	1,513	– 272	– 137	1,059	– 1,656	– 734
1973	1,242	– 930	– 834	919	– 1,018	– 933
1974	1,001	– 1,676	– 1,567	1,572	911	916
1975	– 1,125	– 4,865	– 4,769	3,270	1,080	– 419
1976	393	– 4,206	– 4,124	4,577	– 3,562	– 3,109
1977	1,706	– 3,940	– 3,858	2,785	– 1,844	– 2,917
(Not seasonally adjusted)						
1974 I	265	– 495	– 477	695	584	802
II	177	– 457	– 427	286	777	636
III	350	55	95	7	– 844	– 742
IV	209	– 779	– 758	584	394	220
1975 I	– 199	– 1,263	– 1,249	620	1,112	483
II	– 644	– 1,525	– 1,494	1,057	– 687	– 1,124
III	– 172	– 737	– 701	427	– 149	– 423
IV	– 90	– 1,340	– 1,325	1,166	804	645
1976 I	– 240	– 1,454	– 1,436	1,819	– 370	13
II	77	– 1,096	– 1,079	1,145	– 642	– 576
III	426	– 326	– 302	794	– 1,591	– 1,099
IV	130	– 1,330	– 1,307	819	– 959	– 1,447
1977 I	278	– 1,292	– 1,277	696	591	10
II	– 114	– 1,520	– 1,499	610	– 1,071	– 1,960
III	575	– 432	– 411	909	– 1,596	– 1,098
IV	967	– 696	– 671	570	232	131

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 71
Bilateral Payments Balance with the Rest of the World
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Merchandise trade balance	Balance on goods and services	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows(–)		Special Drawing Rights allocations	Net balance
				Long-term forms	Short-term forms		
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	1,078	1,147	1,183	–563	9	—	629
1948	721	773	844	–83	13	—	774
1949	671	702	778	–145	32	—	665
1950	57	5	66	–15	110	—	161
1951	369	356	433	106	–94	—	445
1952	958	977	1,017	68	–112	—	599
1953	530	431	459	209	2	—	670
1954	458	344	376	204	–35	—	545
1955	394	328	342	205	72	—	619
1956	439	256	278	456	73	—	807
1957	353	97	128	357	47	—	532
1958	356	97	30	203	–2	—	231
1959	115	–225	–266	252	–88	—	–102
1960	525	159	126	183	37	—	346
1961	788	401	413	–23	–72	—	318
1962	622	208	262	8	–95	—	175
1963	991	577	627	–206	46	—	467
1964	1,509	1,155	1,211	–193	–655	—	363
1965	1,159	724	807	–241	1,092	—	1,658
1966	1,217	787	868	–165	48	—	751
1967	1,135	730	843	98	–130	—	811
1968	1,082	463	650	518	200	—	1,368
1969	492	–183	–72	668	–897	—	–301
1970	1,931	1,180	1,271	18	–243	133	1,046
1971	1,118	380	517	–213	–837	119	–533
1972	344	–398	–249	529	673	117	953
1973	1,493	694	942	–534	58	—	466
1974	688	–400	54	–701	–245	—	–892
1975	591	–304	–10	578	–554	—	14
1976	696	–503	–63	3,297	397	—	3,631
1977	1,201	–670	–380	1,561	315	—	1,496
(Not seasonally adjusted)							
1974 I	285	–86	–63	–248	–164	—	–475
II	348	127	274	–333	–556	—	–615
III	–9	–211	–89	–122	674	—	463
IV	64	–230	–68	2	–199	—	–265
1975 I	–323	–614	–595	–134	209	—	–520
II	440	290	381	–380	638	—	639
III	98	–83	3	306	133	—	442
IV	376	103	201	786	–1,534	—	–547
1976 I	–173	–560	–470	959	1	—	490
II	153	–115	2	846	–100	—	748
III	288	112	198	997	–269	—	926
IV	428	60	207	495	765	—	1,467
1977 I	195	–340	–306	231	–701	—	–776
II	477	71	142	654	1,152	—	1,948
III	186	–243	–153	805	94	—	746
IV	343	–158	–63	–129	–230	—	–422

Reference Table 72
International Payments: Current Account
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Current receipts							
	Merchandise exports (adjusted)	Gold production available for export	Travel expenditures	Interest and dividends	Freight and shipping	Other service receipts	Transfer receipts	Total current receipts
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	2,723	99	251	64	322	203	121	3,783
1948	3,030	119	279	70	336	211	143	4,188
1949	2,989	139	285	83	303	205	132	4,136
1950	3,139	163	275	94	284	203	126	4,284
1951	3,950	150	274	115	351	212	151	5,203
1952	4,339	150	275	152	383	269	160	5,728
1953	4,152	144	302	164	318	300	167	5,547
1954	3,934	155	305	147	313	283	169	5,306
1955	4,332	155	328	161	398	375	177	5,926
1956	4,837	147	337	142	457	430	194	6,544
1957	4,894	144	363	153	445	380	233	6,612
1958	4,890	157	349	167	401	365	171	6,500
1959	5,151	148	391	180	420	384	213	6,887
1960	5,392	162	420	171	442	393	235	7,215
1961	5,889	162	482	213	486	390	282	7,904
1962	6,387	155	562	202	509	419	314	8,548
1963	7,082	154	609	230	563	430	348	9,416
1964	8,238	145	662	332	644	482	384	10,887
1965	8,745	138	747	322	668	562	466	11,648
1966	10,326	127	840	318	758	676	555	13,600
1967	11,338	112	1,318	295	830	770	640	15,303
1968	13,720	33	953	353	891	840	674	17,464
1969	15,035	—	1,047	451	935	1,262	695	19,425
1970	16,921	—	1,206	528	1,126	1,386	765	21,932
1971	17,877	—	1,246	558	1,184	1,316	870	23,051
1972	20,129	—	1,230	655	1,241	1,315	903	25,483
1973	25,461	—	1,446	790	1,494	1,527	1,058	31,776
1974	32,591	—	1,694	880	1,812	1,953	1,356	40,206
1975	33,428	—	1,815	961	1,726	2,434	1,386	41,750
1976	37,975	—	1,930	853	1,991	2,636	1,489	46,874
1977	44,565	—	2,006	851	2,280	2,780	1,449	53,931
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1974 I	28,516	—	640	744	1,532	1,680	960	34,072
II	33,712	—	1,732	1,044	1,932	1,908	1,464	41,792
III	32,236	—	3,348	864	1,796	2,048	1,480	41,772
IV	35,900	—	1,056	868	1,988	2,176	1,520	43,508
1975 I	30,456	—	696	868	1,508	2,320	1,100	36,948
II	35,596	—	1,824	1,156	1,868	2,364	1,484	44,292
III	31,532	—	3,640	908	1,664	2,416	1,432	41,592
IV	36,128	—	1,100	912	1,864	2,636	1,528	44,168
1976 I	34,320	—	756	804	1,660	2,464	1,324	41,328
II	40,384	—	1,916	1,028	2,144	2,672	1,632	49,776
III	37,156	—	3,924	784	1,992	2,664	1,388	47,908
IV	40,040	—	1,124	796	2,168	2,744	1,612	48,484
1977 I	41,196	—	768	716	1,888	2,680	1,272	48,520
II	46,408	—	2,168	996	2,472	2,796	1,580	56,420
III	42,480	—	3,916	828	2,260	2,772	1,408	53,664
IV	48,176	—	1,172	864	2,500	2,872	1,536	57,120

Reference Table 72 (continued)
International Payments: Current Account
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Current payments							
	Merchandise imports (adjusted)	Travel expenditures	Interest and dividends	Freight and shipping	Other service payments	Official contributions	Other transfer payments	Total current payments
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	2,535	167	337	278	275	38	104	3,734
1948	2,598	134	325	279	284	23	94	3,737
1949	2,696	193	390	253	321	6	100	3,959
1950	3,132	226	475	301	358	5	106	4,603
1951	4,101	280	452	354	405	9	114	5,715
1952	3,854	341	413	375	398	16	144	5,541
1953	4,212	365	406	374	461	25	152	5,995
1954	3,916	389	424	356	470	11	164	5,730
1955	4,543	449	473	415	510	24	199	6,613
1956	5,565	498	524	502	575	30	222	7,916
1957	5,488	525	594	515	645	40	256	8,063
1958	5,066	542	614	460	639	53	263	7,637
1959	5,572	598	671	525	662	72	274	8,374
1960	5,540	627	656	533	733	61	298	8,448
1961	5,716	642	764	568	790	56	296	8,832
1962	6,203	605	783	595	859	36	297	9,378
1963	6,579	585	860	648	889	65	311	9,937
1964	7,537	712	1,010	679	975	69	329	11,311
1965	8,627	796	1,086	761	1,071	93	344	12,778
1966	10,102	900	1,140	823	1,294	166	337	14,726
1967	10,772	895	1,211	861	1,495	182	386	15,802
1968	12,249	982	1,259	931	1,650	133	357	17,561
1969	14,071	1,261	1,366	996	2,096	144	408	20,342
1970	13,869	1,422	1,550	1,106	2,267	201	411	20,826
1971	15,314	1,448	1,699	1,196	2,359	201	403	22,620
1972	18,272	1,464	1,713	1,315	2,486	227	392	25,869
1973	22,726	1,742	2,050	1,560	2,867	253	470	31,668
1974	30,902	1,978	2,435	2,036	3,655	332	461	41,799
1975	33,962	2,542	2,879	2,115	4,035	513	483	46,529
1976	36,886	3,121	3,344	2,164	4,579	455	512	51,061
1977	41,658	3,661	4,264	2,406	5,103	537	540	58,169
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1974 I	26,316	2,088	2,048	1,708	3,276	352	444	36,232
II	31,612	1,888	2,148	2,180	3,820	300	456	42,404
III	30,872	2,456	2,008	1,996	3,584	360	472	41,748
IV	34,808	1,480	3,536	2,260	3,940	316	472	46,812
1975 I	32,544	2,812	2,408	1,872	3,720	500	468	44,324
II	36,492	2,364	2,464	2,300	4,128	524	472	48,744
III	31,828	3,148	2,508	2,064	3,892	440	504	44,384
IV	34,984	1,844	4,136	2,224	4,400	588	488	48,664
1976 I	35,972	3,512	2,416	1,904	4,256	404	488	48,952
II	39,464	3,052	3,176	2,416	4,880	592	504	54,084
III	34,300	3,624	2,968	2,100	4,384	412	536	48,324
IV	37,808	2,296	4,816	2,236	4,796	412	520	52,884
1977 I	39,304	4,128	3,460	2,028	4,856	556	520	54,852
II	44,956	3,576	4,028	2,664	5,412	680	532	61,848
III	39,436	4,408	3,764	2,452	4,896	400	564	55,920
IV	42,936	2,532	5,804	2,480	5,248	512	544	60,056

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 73
Merchandise Trade Detail: Exports
1963 – 1977

Years and quarters	Wheat	Animals and other edible products	Ores and concentrates	Crude petroleum and natural gas	Other crude materials	Lumber	Woodpulp	Newsprint
(Millions of dollars)								
1963	787	675	703	310	414	452	405	760
1964	1,024	817	803	360	453	477	461	835
1965	840	869	863	384	517	490	493	870
1966	1,061	906	934	430	583	474	520	968
1967	742	902	1,016	522	571	505	543	955
1968	684	929	1,262	600	605	656	628	990
1969	473	992	1,138	702	623	697	754	1,126
1970	687	1,181	1,522	855	707	664	785	1,111
1971	833	1,279	1,415	1,038	811	830	798	1,085
1972	927	1,428	1,397	1,315	848	1,174	830	1,158
1973	1,221	1,937	2,000	1,833	1,192	1,599	1,082	1,288
1974	2,065	1,806	2,376	3,914	1,504	1,290	1,889	1,726
1975	2,001	2,111	2,233	4,144	1,580	973	1,831	1,744
1976	1,708	2,541	2,501	3,903	1,858	1,648	2,177	1,998
1977	1,826	2,717	2,722	3,779	2,336	2,386	2,156	2,381
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1974 I	358	413	477	746	346	336	388	378
II	566	444	601	1,074	391	407	457	420
III	582	438	650	1,011	348	313	503	446
IV	560	511	647	1,083	419	235	541	482
1975 I	384	402	457	1,092	364	193	502	507
II	594	525	651	882	411	343	587	516
III	433	526	560	1,025	384	219	367	406
IV	590	659	566	1,144	421	217	374	316
1976 I	381	528	430	1,073	452	340	526	325
II	488	635	656	986	488	396	538	556
III	481	627	778	904	397	451	577	563
IV	358	750	637	940	522	460	537	554
1977 I	337	578	527	952	581	514	546	524
II	459	689	733	959	641	601	583	592
III	567	684	776	857	555	671	511	589
IV	463	766	686	1,011	558	600	516	678

Reference Table 73 (continued)
Merchandise Trade Detail: Exports
1963-1977

Years and quarters	Fabricated metals	Other fabricated materials	Motor vehicles and parts	Other machinery and equipment	Consumer goods and miscellaneous	Re-exports	Total
(Millions of dollars)							
1963	918	572	88	589	127	191	6,990
1964	1,049	680	177	811	147	209	8,303
1965	1,138	738	356	811	157	242	8,767
1966	1,227	823	1,012	956	195	255	10,325
1967	1,368	858	1,739	1,167	234	299	11,420
1968	1,605	975	2,672	1,340	303	373	13,624
1969	1,499	1,087	3,514	1,595	244	392	14,890
1970	1,996	1,311	3,499	1,666	418	419	16,820
1971	1,678	1,406	4,171	1,660	393	424	17,820
1972	1,716	1,700	4,718	2,014	446	479	20,150
1973	2,084	2,171	5,415	2,455	562	583	25,421
1974	2,760	3,030	5,717	2,868	732	767	32,442
1975	2,470	2,844	6,431	3,391	714	779	33,245
1976	2,981	3,345	8,168	3,579	922	818	38,146
1977	3,530	4,456	10,134	3,943	903	862	44,131
(Not seasonally adjusted)							
1974 I	618	683	1,377	641	139	156	7,056
II	703	835	1,402	746	178	199	8,421
III	750	721	1,232	689	195	203	8,081
IV	690	793	1,706	791	220	208	8,885
1975 I	606	720	1,388	798	140	195	7,747
II	623	706	1,726	862	179	196	8,802
III	557	678	1,448	786	192	188	7,769
IV	684	741	1,870	945	203	200	8,928
1976 I	691	843	1,970	843	222	181	8,803
II	811	853	2,291	957	254	200	10,109
III	738	787	1,780	848	223	204	9,359
IV	741	862	2,127	931	223	233	9,876
1977 I	847	1,053	2,493	959	189	193	10,292
II	912	1,092	2,772	1,050	225	226	11,535
III	845	1,126	2,049	903	226	223	10,581
IV	926	1,186	2,821	1,031	263	221	11,724

Source: Statistics Canada, *Summary of External Trade*.

Reference Table 74
Merchandise Trade Detail: Imports
1963 – 1977

Years and quarters	Animals and edible products	Crude petroleum	Other crude materials	Fabricated materials	Motor vehicles and parts	Other machinery and equipment	Other end products and miscellaneous	Total
(Millions of dollars)								
1963	780	335	563	1,571	669	1,882	759	6,558
1964	795	321	640	1,813	818	2,190	911	7,488
1965	770	312	694	2,114	1,125	2,573	1,045	8,633
1966	805	299	724	2,233	1,581	3,048	1,382	10,072
1967	884	356	707	2,310	2,168	3,341	1,106	10,873
1968	918	373	754	2,435	3,001	3,477	1,401	12,358
1969	1,063	393	692	2,905	3,546	4,031	1,500	14,130
1970	1,116	415	757	2,886	3,252	3,991	1,536	13,952
1971	1,157	541	781	3,140	4,110	4,328	1,650	15,617
1972	1,401	681	859	3,579	4,934	5,184	2,032	18,669
1973	1,981	943	1,075	4,282	6,081	6,477	2,487	23,325
1974	2,516	2,646	1,426	6,482	7,124	8,414	3,113	31,722
1975	2,682	3,302	1,784	5,944	8,211	9,296	3,472	34,691
1976	2,871	3,274	1,811	6,218	9,336	9,702	4,256	37,469
1977	3,302	3,222	2,046	7,021	11,320	10,558	4,583	42,053
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1974 I	516	534	290	1,301	1,650	1,864	677	6,833
II	605	694	393	1,644	1,849	2,124	785	8,093
III	622	690	353	1,740	1,505	2,110	855	7,876
IV	773	728	390	1,796	2,121	2,317	796	8,920
1975 I	605	918	342	1,487	1,764	2,364	837	8,315
II	682	909	514	1,512	2,278	2,569	849	9,312
III	656	796	431	1,388	1,805	2,150	902	8,128
IV	740	680	497	1,557	2,365	2,213	884	8,936
1976 I	613	934	340	1,547	2,307	2,412	1,001	9,153
II	738	979	531	1,610	2,590	2,550	1,042	10,041
III	729	736	455	1,494	1,943	2,250	1,120	8,727
IV	792	626	486	1,567	2,496	2,490	1,093	9,549
1977 I	742	808	353	1,618	2,684	2,641	1,092	9,938
II	894	807	632	1,870	3,255	2,815	1,146	11,418
III	804	856	527	1,728	2,282	2,512	1,200	9,910
IV	862	751	534	1,805	3,100	2,590	1,146	10,788

Source: Statistics Canada, *Summary of External Trade*.

Reference Table 75
International Payments: Capital Movements
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Direct investment in Canada	Direct investment abroad	Canadian securities					Loans and capital subscriptions by Government of Canada		Export credits at risk of govt.	Other long-term capital transactions
			New issues	Retire-ments	Trade in outstand- ing bonds and debent- ures	Trade in outstand- ing common and preference stocks	Foreign securities (Net)	Advances	Repay- ments		
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	61	6	95	-364	—	-13	5	-58	111	—	-24
1948	71	15	150	-114	—	3	-8	-142	80	—	-12
1949	94	13	105	-147	—	8	20	-126	18	—	-14
1950	225	35	210	-284	—	329	76	-50	74	—	-5
1951	320	-30	411	-184	—	38	15	—	68	—	28
1952	360	-85	323	-89	-168	73	-11	—	56	—	-4
1953	450	-70	335	-146	-52	21	-1	—	87	—	25
1954	425	-90	333	-205	-66	129	-24	—	72	—	25
1955	445	-85	166	-185	-165	137	-5	—	69	—	37
1956	650	-105	667	-141	11	187	-3	-4	69	—	159
1957	545	-80	800	-134	-45	142	1	-1	50	—	42
1958	430	-40	688	-158	—	88	1	-34	64	—	114
1959	570	-85	709	-258	92	110	-34	-1	34	—	42
1960	670	-50	448	-266	3	51	-19	-11	32	—	71
1961	560	-80	548	-301	61	39	-35	-8	38	—	108
1962	505	-105	729	-319	64	-115	-65	-22	129	-63	-106
1963	280	-135	984	-404	39	-170	22	-18	25	-72	8
1964	270	-95	1,100	-382	77	-98	-52	-10	10	-164	-114
1965	535	-125	1,240	-390	55	-274	-85	-14	10	-187	-308
1966	790	-5	1,465	-499	-104	-136	-401	-35	24	-41	-621
1967	691	-125	1,307	-357	-57	12	-432	-38	34	107	-287
1968	590	-225	1,917	-431	-70	114	-467	-78	5	29	67
1969	720	-370	2,089	-440	2	53	102	-89	22	-12	552
1970	905	-315	1,230	-552	-40	-145	70	-145	36	-129	-119
1971	925	-230	1,191	-844	-96	-142	196	-190	36	-230	-4
1972	620	-400	1,722	-606	292	-59	244	-249	37	-246	729
1973	750	-785	1,324	-745	29	-24	69	-269	43	-198	195
1974	725	-775	2,409	-585	41	-112	46	-350	38	-588	-44
1975	670	-795	4,953	-847	302	5	-17	-377	40	-396	555
1976	-295	-555	9,003	-880	569	-79	85	-410	18	-263	1,201
1977	410	-790	5,752	-853	299	-91	233	-556	34	-532	962
(Not seasonally adjusted)											
1974 I	139	-163	653	-126	-27	112	47	-79	1	-75	92
II	96	-177	387	-141	12	-33	26	-81	7	-193	55
III	172	-382	529	-127	31	-93	-42	-58	0	-196	-86
IV	318	-53	840	-191	25	-98	15	-132	30	-124	-105
1975 I	116	-93	908	-250	-13	-22	-33	-101	2	-97	1
II	296	-299	990	-191	17	87	54	-55	7	-218	135
III	123	-191	848	-184	138	-5	51	-64	0	-100	291
IV	135	-212	2,207	-222	160	-55	-89	-157	31	19	128
1976 I	-10	-107	2,989	-217	206	26	-3	-147	0	21	278
II	47	-153	1,917	-247	206	-4	151	-46	9	-70	493
III	-263	-125	2,151	-184	140	-51	-8	-91	0	-142	446
IV	-69	-170	1,946	-232	17	-50	-55	-126	9	-72	-16
1977 I	145	-165	1,347	-226	-18	-18	17	-187	0	-111	141
II	200	-130	1,412	-285	117	29	76	-45	1	-162	252
III	5	-255	1,895	-175	93	-29	48	-79	0	29	331
IV	60	-240	1,098	-167	107	-73	92	-245	33	-288	238

Reference Table 75 (continued)
International Payments: Capital Movements
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Change in certain Canadian assets of non residents								Net capital movements excluding monetary items shown in the following columns	Special Drawing Rights allocations	Net official monetary movements
	Canadian dollar deposits	Government of Canada demand liabilities	Treasury bills	Short-term paper		Other finance company obligations	Resident holdings of foreign currencies	All other transactions			
				Finance paper	Commercial and other paper						
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	-26	33	—	— ⁽¹⁾	— ⁽¹⁾	— ⁽¹⁾	-8	5	-717	—	-668
1948	-21	—	—	—	—	—	-2	21	41	—	492
1949	33	—	8	—	—	—	-2	-59	-49	—	128
1950	235	-4	-3	—	—	—	11	192	1,041	—	722
1951	-190	-8	2	—	—	—	-14	112	568	—	56
1952	-66	-5	1	— ⁽²⁾	— ⁽²⁾	35	-165	-405	-150	—	37
1953	-22	-11	-2	—	—	-2	-80	-122	410	—	-38
1954	27	-15	8	—	—	10	-75	-6	548	—	124
1955	60	-9	29	—	—	23	91	35	643	—	-44
1956	-30	—	3	—	—	64	-216	109	1,420	—	48
1957	-15	—	-18	—	—	4	-274	329	1,346	—	-105
1958	39	45	21	—	—	24	-58	22	1,246	—	109
1959	10	-8	14	—	—	68	-119	332	1,476	—	-11
1960	79	-12	56	—	—	59	-60	143	1,194	—	-39
1961	33	-2	-58	—	—	95	142	80	1,220	—	292
1962	-10	-4	4	—	—	119	92	95	984	—	154
1963	43	1	-27	93	-23	35	-259	166	666	—	145
1964	28	—	-16	196	-11	52	-329	118	788	—	364
1965	31	2	12	-162	10	209	415	-62	1,289	—	158
1966	11	5	-15	-1	4	154	-520	-63	803	—	-359
1967	24	-4	4	-64	13	35	-362	-542	519	—	20
1968	72	21	48	-132	—	24	-449	-807	446	—	349
1969	52	-34	20	177	41	166	-1,434	-293	982	—	65
1970	26	-7	-79	203	107	-109	-154	-570	424	133	1,663
1971	95	50	-3	-39	116	-25	854	-1,366	346	119	896
1972	139	27	22	-50	-131	-30	448	-1,408	605	117	336
1973	143	177	-24	-23	175	7	-519	-796	-575	—	-467
1974	597	45	77	94	-17	158	236	-524	1,537	—	24
1975	557	-4	37	211	156	-89	247	-589	4,374	—	-405
1976	152	7	698	20	474	45	-1,172	-3,389	4,709	—	522
1977	225	172	242	37	143	-59	887	-3,176	2,817	—	-1,421
(Not seasonally adjusted)											
1974 I	13	-7	4	57	4	32	472	-155	867	—	327
II	145	7	18	41	-128	90	-234	282	174	—	21
III	30	-6	23	27	89	17	53	-403	-285	—	-279
IV	409	51	32	-31	18	19	-55	-248	781	—	-45
1975 I	166	-8	24	164	147	-86	291	623	1,807	—	-37
II	183	-39	14	62	-6	-2	22	-283	628	—	-485
III	38	-17	2	-149	56	-1	290	-235	717	—	19
IV	170	60	-3	134	-41	0	-356	-694	1,222	—	98
1976 I	192	-27	185	-25	303	-5	-696	-296	2,409	—	503
II	-13	-26	96	-104	-27	-116	236	-788	1,249	—	172
III	-348	2	365	-13	-5	29	-1,303	-587	-69	—	-173
IV	321	58	52	162	203	137	591	-1,718	1,120	—	20
1977 I	-73	72	146	9	40	31	-356	21	817	—	-766
II	393	-29	-27	18	-160	-5	1,049	-1,158	1,345	—	-12
III	-167	-17	88	-102	189	-126	-392	-975	212	—	-352
IV	72	146	35	112	74	41	586	-1,064	443	—	-291

(1) Included in "all other transactions" from 1947 to 1951.

(2) Included in "other finance company obligations" from 1952 to 1962.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 76

Net Proceeds from New Issues of Canadian Securities to Non-residents
1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Government of Canada bonds (including guaranteed)			Provincial government bonds (including guaranteed)			Municipal government bonds			Total government bonds		
	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds
(Millions of dollars)												
1947	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.
1948	150	36	144	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	36	114
1949	99	96	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	105	96	9
1950	62	159	-97	96	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	178	159	19
1951	7	94	-87	262	43	219	72	12	60	341	149	192
1952	1	18	-17	107	38	69	55	17	38	163	73	90
1953	6	84	-78	143	28	115	76	15	61	225	127	98
1954	8	69	-61	126	63	63	46	28	18	180	160	20
1955	5	100	-95	3	19	-16	44	18	26	52	137	-85
1956	9	83	-74	224	15	209	112	18	94	345	116	229
1957	16	29	-13	136	25	111	123	24	99	275	78	197
1958	76	25	51	168	45	123	148	30	118	392	100	292
1959	56	101	-45	334	41	293	157	33	124	547	175	372
1960	30	58	-28	103	57	46	135	38	97	268	153	115
1961	37	48	-11	66	24	42	47	38	9	150	110	40
1962	156	86	70	148	22	126	74	41	33	378	149	229
1963	173	76	97	343	70	273	62	77	-15	578	223	355
1964	43	88	-45	439	66	373	182	58	129	664	207	457
1965	28	85	-57	297	31	266	84	53	31	409	169	240
1966	32	203	-171	448	64	384	177	96	81	657	364	293
1967	20	95	-75	762	61	701	173	52	121	955	208	747
1968	288	57	231	852	76	776	124	60	64	1,264	193	1,071
1969	40	83	-43	1,063	91	972	177	88	89	1,280	262	1,018
1970	26	157	-131	528	111	417	65	92	-27	619	360	259
1971	28	31	-3	725	317	408	26	99	-73	779	447	332
1972	30	44	-14	1,140	219	921	169	98	71	1,339	361	978
1973	12	110	-98	857	223	624	110	116	-6	979	459	520
1974	14	55	-41	1,713	210	1,503	234	96	138	1,961	361	1,600
1975	47	92	-45	3,334	341	2,993	541	82	459	3,922	515	3,407
1976	92	147	-55	4,691	321	4,370	826	109	717	5,609	577	5,032
1977	190	109	81	2,938	310	2,628	370	99	271	3,498	518	2,980
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1974 I	2	7	-5	440	71	369	136	19	117	578	97	481
II	7	7	0	280	40	240	22	27	-5	309	74	235
III	1	34	-33	375	38	337	1	12	-11	377	84	293
IV	4	7	-3	618	61	557	75	38	37	697	106	591
1975 I	1	1	0	661	153	508	121	18	103	783	172	611
II	1	13	-12	857	49	808	10	22	-12	868	84	784
III	18	28	-10	485	89	396	190	12	178	693	129	564
IV	27	50	-23	1,331	50	1,281	220	30	190	1,578	130	1,448
1976 I	29	0	29	1,887	122	1,765	338	27	311	2,254	149	2,105
II	23	64	-41	679	57	622	150	29	121	852	150	702
III	11	10	1	1,240	74	1,166	190	35	155	1,441	119	1,322
IV	29	73	-44	885	68	817	148	18	130	1,062	159	903
1977 I	18	1	17	626	90	536	115	20	95	759	111	648
II	28	49	-21	753	96	657	64	28	36	845	173	672
III	96	59	37	1,183	64	1,119	90	10	80	1,369	133	1,236
IV	48	0	48	376	60	316	101	41	60	525	101	424

n.a. = not available

Reference Table 76 (continued)

Net Proceeds from New Issues of Canadian Securities to Non-residents

1947 – 1977

Years and quarters	Bonds and debentures of corporations			Total bonds and debentures			Common and preference stocks			Total securities		
	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds
(Millions of dollars)												
1947	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	364	-269
1948	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	114	36
1949	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205	147	58
1950	28	n.a.	n.a.	206	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	206	284	-78
1951	28	n.a.	n.a.	369	n.a.	n.a.	42	7	35	411	184	227
1952	136	15	121	299	88	211	24	1	23	323	89	234
1953	64	13	51	289	140	149	46	6	40	335	146	189
1954	133	35	98	313	195	118	20	10	10	333	205	128
1955	51	41	10	103	178	-75	63	7	56	166	185	-131
1956	252	20	232	597	136	461	70	5	65	667	141	526
1957	464	31	433	739	109	630	61	25	36	800	134	666
1958	253	42	211	645	142	503	43	16	27	688	158	530
1959	114	66	48	661	241	420	48	17	31	709	258	451
1960	154	104	50	422	257	165	26	9	17	448	266	182
1961	354	136	218	504	246	258	44	55	-11	548	301	247
1962	331	140	191	709	289	420	20	30	-10	729	319	420
1963	392	101	291	970	324	646	14	80	-66	984	404	580
1964	414	117	297	1,078	324	754	22	58	-36	1,100	382	718
1965	807	214	593	1,216	383	833	24	7	17	1,240	390	850
1966	751	131	620	1,408	495	913	57	4	53	1,465	499	966
1967	315	148	167	1,270	356	914	37	1	36	1,307	357	950
1968	586	233	353	1,850	426	1,424	67	5	62	1,917	431	1,486
1969	597	176	421	1,877	438	1,439	212	2	210	2,089	440	1,649
1970	541	188	353	1,160	548	612	70	4	66	1,230	552	678
1971	391	393	-2	1,170	840	330	21	4	17	1,191	844	347
1972	345	240	105	1,684	601	1,083	38	5	33	1,722	606	1,116
1973	306	276	30	1,285	735	550	39	10	29	1,324	745	579
1974	448	224	224	2,409	585	1,824	14	41	-27	2,423	626	1,797
1975	1,031	332	699	4,953	847	4,106	85	4	81	5,038	851	4,187
1976	3,394	303	3,091	9,003	880	8,123	87	48	39	9,090	928	8,162
1977	2,254	335	1,919	5,752	853	4,899	26	33	-7	5,778	886	4,892
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1974 I	75	29	46	653	126	527	5	0	5	658	126	532
II	78	67	11	387	141	246	4	0	4	391	141	250
III	152	43	109	529	127	402	3	10	-7	532	137	395
IV	143	85	58	840	191	649	2	31	-29	842	222	620
1975 I	125	78	47	908	250	658	3	0	3	911	250	661
II	122	107	15	990	191	799	9	2	7	999	193	806
III	155	55	100	848	184	664	14	0	14	862	184	678
IV	629	92	537	2,207	222	1,985	59	2	57	2,266	224	2,042
1976 I	735	68	667	2,989	217	2,772	7	4	3	2,996	221	2,775
II	1,065	97	968	1,917	247	1,670	7	0	7	1,924	247	1,677
III	710	65	645	2,151	184	1,967	66	36	30	2,217	220	1,997
IV	884	73	811	1,946	232	1,714	7	8	-1	1,953	240	1,713
1977 I	588	115	473	1,347	226	1,121	2	19	-17	1,349	245	1,104
II	567	112	455	1,412	285	1,127	2	7	-5	1,414	292	1,122
III	526	42	484	1,895	175	1,720	13	0	13	1,908	175	1,733
IV	573	66	507	1,098	167	931	9	7	2	1,107	174	933

n.a. = not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 77
Canadian Chartered Banks' Head Office and Branches in Canada
Net Change in Foreign Currency Positions⁽¹⁾
1964 – 1977

Years and quarters	With U.S. residents:			Other non-residents:			Total non-residents:			With Canadian residents:			Changes in banks' own position
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	
(Millions of dollars)													
1964	40	327	-287	691	101	590	731	428	303	197	532	-335	-32
1965	-208	-727	519	-440	505	-945	-648	-222	-426	276	-107	383	-43
1966	208	-309	517	-2	48	-50	206	-261	467	84	401	-317	150
1967	273	76	197	375	188	187	648	264	384	-103	363	-466	-82
1968	168	-296	464	725	701	24	893	405	488	-49	189	-238	250
1969	815	338	477	1,395	1,366	29	2,210	1,704	506	215	1,237	-1,022	-516
1970 ⁽²⁾	-33	22	-55	1,389	1,212	177	1,356	1,234	122	216	101	115	237
1971	-933	592	-1,525	318	197	121	-615	789	-1,404	-43	-1,470	1,427	23
1972	-87	175	-262	1,288	1,663	-375	1,201	1,838	-637	-100	-89	-11	-648
1973	528	265	263	3,211	3,131	80	3,739	3,396	343	175	1,406	-1,231	-888
1974	-47	1,026	-1,073	1,492	-935	2,427	1,445	91	1,354	1,116	1,997	-881	473
1975	-652	833	-1,485	558	-438	996	-94	395	-489	569	-513	1,082	593
1976	886	275	611	2,406	2,075	331	3,292	2,350	942	498	1,789	-1,291	-349
1977	-31	850	-881	838	1,341	-503	807	2,191	-1,384	2,217	843	1,374	-10
(Not seasonally adjusted)													
1974 I	-466	408	-874	885	-354	1,239	419	54	365	229	1,117	-888	-523
II	-80	331	-411	142	-592	734	62	-261	323	461	1,957	-1,496	-1,173
III	550	-70	620	-485	-150	-335	65	-220	285	356	148	208	493
IV	-51	357	-408	950	161	789	899	518	381	70	-1,225	1,295	1,676
1975 I	-220	247	-467	-235	-331	96	-455	-84	-371	85	-802	887	516
II	493	26	467	-296	208	-504	197	234	-37	87	133	-46	-83
III	498	530	-32	317	656	-339	815	1,186	-371	177	-349	526	155
IV	-1,423	30	-1,453	772	-971	1,743	-651	-941	290	220	505	-285	5
1976 I	463	128	335	842	614	228	1,305	742	563	79	1,499	-1,420	-857
II	2	330	-328	449	290	159	451	620	-169	587	27	560	391
III	1,063	-13	1,076	591	402	189	1,654	389	1,265	-108	1,096	-1,204	61
IV	-642	-170	-472	524	769	-245	-118	599	-717	-60	-833	773	56
1977 I	182	491	-309	785	303	482	967	794	173	218	204	14	187
II	-470	-227	-243	-435	523	-958	-905	296	-1,201	757	53	704	-497
III	943	310	633	275	541	-266	1,218	851	367	609	935	-326	41
IV	-686	276	-962	213	-26	239	-473	250	-723	633	-349	982	259

(1) Adjusted for variations in exchange rates.

(2) Commencing with September 30, 1970, changes in assets and liabilities with residents of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are included with residents of the United States instead of with other non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 78

Canada's Reserve Position with the International Monetary Fund⁽¹⁾

1946 – 1977

Years and quarters	IMF transactions with Canada				Canadian loans to IMF	IMF transactions with other countries in Canadian dollars	Reserve position at end of period
	Increase in gold subscriptions	Drawings(-) and repayments	Sales of gold and SDRs	Dividends paid in Canadian dollars			
(Millions of SDRs ⁽²⁾)							
1946-1960	137.5	—	—	—	—	14.9	152.5
1961	—	—	-25.0	—	—	84.6	212.1
1962	—	-300.0	—	—	—	-50.3	-138.2
1963	—	79.7	—	—	—	—	-58.5
1964	—	166.0	-9.0	—	—	99.0	197.5
1965	—	—	-27.5	—	—	183.4	353.4
1966	47.5	—	—	—	—	47.6	448.5
1967	—	—	—	—	—	-15.1	433.4
1968	—	-361.2	—	2.8	—	131.2	206.2
1969	—	—	-8.6	0.2	—	280.3	478.1
1970	90.0	—	-45.2	1.0	—	145.7	669.6
1971	—	—	-66.3	—	—	-270.7	332.6
1972	—	—	—	—	—	-16.6	315.9
1973	—	—	—	—	—	-35.5	280.4
1974	—	—	—	—	140.7	11.5	432.6
1975	—	—	—	—	106.2	14.7	553.5
1976	—	—	—	—	—	259.4	812.9
1977	—	—	-16.4	—	—	-69.9	701.4
1974 I	—	—	—	—	—	-1.0	278.8
II	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	283.9
III	—	—	—	—	46.1	20.4	350.4
IV	—	—	—	—	94.6	-12.4	432.6
1975 I	—	—	—	—	50.6	11.2	494.4
II	—	—	—	—	45.0	.9	540.3
III	—	—	—	—	10.6	11.4	562.3
IV	—	—	—	—	—	-8.8	553.5
1976 I	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	563.2
II	—	—	—	—	—	69.0	632.1
III	—	—	—	—	—	123.2	755.3
IV	—	—	—	—	—	57.6	812.9
1977 I	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-22.5	810.0
II	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	823.0
III	—	—	—	—	—	-27.6	762.4
IV	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-22.6	701.4

⁽¹⁾ Reserve position equals the Canadian quota plus outstanding loans to the IMF minus IMF holdings of Canadian dollars. This is the amount of foreign exchange which Canada is entitled to draw from the Fund on demand for balance of payments purposes.

⁽²⁾ One Special Drawing Right is equivalent in value to one thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold at the official price. Prior to May 8, 1972 one SDR equalled one U.S. dollar. From May 8, 1972, to October 18, 1973 one SDR was equivalent to U.S. \$1.08571; from October 18, 1973 to July 1, 1974 one SDR was equivalent to U.S. \$1.20635; since the latter date the value of the SDR in terms of U.S. dollars has been determined daily on the basis of a weighted average of the market values of 16 major currencies.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

Reference Table 79
Canada's Official International Reserves
1961-1977

End of period	Foreign currencies ⁽¹⁾		Gold	Special Drawing Rights	Reserve position in IMF	Total	Total
	U.S. dollars	Other					
(Millions of U.S. dollars)							
						(Millions of SDRs)	
1961	1,123.0	10.7	946.2	—	212.1	2,292.0	2,292.0
1962	1,842.8	9.2	708.5	—	—	2,560.5	2,560.5
1963	1,786.6	9.5	817.2	—	—	2,613.3	2,613.3
1964	1,654.5	11.8	1,025.7	—	197.5	2,889.5	2,889.5
1965	1,519.9	12.8	1,150.8	—	353.4	3,036.9	3,036.9
1966	1,195.4	12.4	1,045.6	—	448.5	2,701.9	2,701.9
1967	1,255.2	13.4	1,014.9	—	433.4	2,716.9	2,716.9
1968	1,964.9	11.6	863.1	—	206.2	3,045.8	3,045.8
1969	1,743.6	12.3	872.3	—	478.1	3,106.3	3,106.3
1970	3,022.1	14.5	790.7	182.1	669.6	4,679.0	4,679.0
1971	4,060.0	13.6	791.8	371.9	332.6	5,570.4	5,570.4
1972	4,355.0	12.6	834.1	505.2	342.9	6,049.9	5,572.3
1973	3,927.2	12.2	926.9	563.7	338.2	5,768.2	4,781.5
1974	3,767.7	12.9	940.7	574.3	529.7	5,825.3	4,757.9
1975	3,207.1	15.7	899.4	555.4	648.0	5,325.6	4,549.3
1976	3,446.3	15.8	879.0	557.8	944.5	5,843.4	5,029.3
1977	2,298.7	15.8	935.6	505.3	852.1	4,607.5	3,793.1
1975 J	3,709.0	15.5	951.9	581.2	544.7	5,802.3	4,683.4
F	3,712.6	16.0	968.4	591.2	607.1	5,895.4	4,677.4
M	3,647.1	19.1	958.4	585.2	616.7	5,826.5	4,670.7
A	3,358.5	16.8	953.8	588.4	617.4	5,535.0	4,458.5
M	3,220.0	16.6	957.9	591.5	612.3	5,398.4	4,329.7
J	3,109.7	15.5	950.0	586.6	668.0	5,329.8	4,310.7
J	3,080.5	11.9	915.1	565.0	653.0	5,225.5	4,387.5
A	3,036.5	16.1	912.0	563.1	663.5	5,191.2	4,373.4
S	3,102.5	13.4	894.5	552.3	654.7	5,217.5	4,481.3
O	3,150.6	11.3	911.0	562.5	666.1	5,301.6	4,471.0
N	3,300.8	10.0	899.7	555.5	648.2	5,414.2	4,623.6
D	3,207.1	15.7	899.4	555.4	648.0	5,325.6	4,549.3
1976 J	3,477.2	16.0	898.0	554.5	653.8	5,599.4	4,790.9
F	3,754.9	17.3	898.0	554.5	652.8	5,877.4	5,028.9
M	3,735.8	14.2	877.4	548.6	651.2	5,827.2	5,039.4
A	3,713.4	14.8	873.1	551.1	651.4	5,803.8	5,043.7
M	3,672.0	10.4	867.2	548.7	713.7	5,812.0	5,085.2
J	3,829.6	10.7	869.6	552.0	724.4	5,984.7	5,221.8
J	3,569.0	14.3	870.3	550.6	789.0	5,793.2	5,050.8
A	3,289.6	13.2	870.6	552.5	850.4	5,576.2	4,845.6
S	3,518.1	14.7	875.4	555.5	873.9	5,837.6	5,045.1
O	3,510.6	12.1	873.6	554.4	886.9	5,837.5	5,055.4
N	2,707.7	12.6	869.9	552.0	937.2	5,079.3	4,417.5
D	3,446.3	15.8	879.0	557.8	944.5	5,843.4	5,029.3
1977 J	3,283.6	12.5	881.2	550.9	950.2	5,678.5	4,927.8
F	2,881.1	16.6	884.1	552.7	936.4	5,270.8	4,559.5
M	2,702.6	16.8	886.5	549.2	939.0	5,094.1	4,394.6
A	2,772.6	16.2	888.8	556.0	953.3	5,186.6	4,462.7
M	2,804.9	14.4	888.4	543.2	980.4	5,231.2	4,503.4
J	2,715.2	13.2	891.6	517.8	959.5	5,097.1	4,372.0
J	2,665.1	15.6	895.9	517.9	914.6	5,009.0	4,275.0
A	2,558.6	18.1	883.5	489.4	890.5	4,840.1	4,165.8
S	2,501.6	12.7	884.7	490.1	887.1	4,776.2	4,104.9
O	1,860.3	16.4	897.2	497.0	899.6	4,170.7	3,534.5
N	1,833.4	20.8	899.8	496.6	889.8	4,190.5	3,541.1
D	2,298.7	15.8	935.6	505.3	852.1	4,607.5	3,793.1

⁽¹⁾ Convertible foreign currency of the Exchange Fund Account, the Receiver General for Canada and the Bank of Canada.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 80
 Price of Foreign Currencies in Canada
 1954–1977

Years and months	Belgian franc	French franc	German mark	Italian lira	Japanese yen	Dutch guilder	Swedish krona	Swiss franc	Pound sterling	U.S. dollar
(Average of daily rates)										
1954	0.0195	0.278	0.232	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.227	2.734	0.973
1955	0.0196	0.282	0.234	0.00158	0.00274	0.259	0.190	0.230	2.754	0.986
1956	0.0197	0.281	0.234	0.00158	0.00273	0.257	0.190	0.230	2.752	0.984
1957	0.0191	0.256	0.228	0.00154	0.00266	0.251	0.185	0.224	2.679	0.959
1958	0.0195	0.231	0.232	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.226	2.728	0.971
1959	0.0192	0.196	0.230	0.00155	0.00267	0.254	0.185	0.222	2.694	0.959
1960	0.0195	0.198	0.233	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.225	2.723	0.970
1961	0.0203	0.207	0.252	0.00163	0.00281	0.279	0.196	0.235	2.839	1.013
1962	0.0215	0.218	0.267	0.00172	0.00297	0.297	0.207	0.247	3.001	1.069
1963	0.0216	0.220	0.271	0.00174	0.00300	0.300	0.208	0.250	3.020	1.079
1964	0.0217	0.220	0.271	0.00173	0.00300	0.299	0.209	0.250	3.012	1.079
1965	0.0217	0.220	0.270	0.00173	0.00300	0.299	0.209	0.249	3.014	1.078
1966	0.0216	0.219	0.269	0.00173	0.00298	0.298	0.209	0.249	3.009	1.077
1967	0.0217	0.219	0.271	0.00173	0.00298	0.299	0.209	0.249	2.962	1.079
1968	0.0216	0.218	0.270	0.00173	0.00299	0.298	0.209	0.250	2.579	1.077
1969	0.0215	0.208	0.275	0.00172	0.00301	0.297	0.208	0.250	2.574	1.077
1970	0.0210	0.189	0.286	0.00167	0.00292	0.289	0.201	0.242	2.502	1.044
1971	0.0208	0.183	0.291	0.00163	0.00291	0.289	0.198	0.246	2.469	1.010
1972	0.0225	0.196	0.311	0.00170	0.00327	0.309	0.208	0.259	2.479	0.991
1973	0.0258	0.226	0.378	0.00172	0.00370	0.360	0.230	0.317	2.452	1.000
1974	0.0252	0.204	0.379	0.00150	0.00336	0.365	0.221	0.330	2.288	0.978
1975	0.0277	0.238	0.414	0.00156	0.00343	0.403	0.246	0.393	2.258	1.017
1976	0.0256	0.207	0.393	0.00119	0.00333	0.373	0.227	0.395	1.781	0.986
1977	0.0297	0.217	0.459	0.00121	0.00398	0.434	0.238	0.445	1.857	1.063
1975 J	0.0281	0.228	0.421	0.00154	0.00332	0.405	0.246	0.394	2.350	0.995
F	0.0288	0.234	0.430	0.00157	0.00343	0.416	0.252	0.405	2.397	1.001
M	0.0292	0.238	0.422	0.00159	0.00348	0.422	0.255	0.404	2.419	1.003
A	0.0288	0.241	0.426	0.00160	0.00346	0.417	0.255	0.395	2.398	1.011
M	0.0295	0.254	0.438	0.00164	0.00353	0.428	0.262	0.391	2.388	1.028
J	0.0294	0.256	0.439	0.00164	0.00350	0.426	0.262	0.412	2.340	1.026
J	0.0280	0.244	0.417	0.00159	0.00348	0.404	0.250	0.394	2.251	1.031
A	0.0271	0.237	0.402	0.00155	0.00348	0.392	0.240	0.386	2.175	1.035
S	0.0262	0.229	0.392	0.00151	0.00342	0.382	0.231	0.379	2.139	1.026
O	0.0263	0.233	0.397	0.00151	0.00339	0.386	0.233	0.385	2.109	1.025
N	0.0260	0.230	0.392	0.00149	0.00335	0.382	0.231	0.382	2.077	1.014
D	0.0257	0.227	0.387	0.00149	0.00332	0.377	0.230	0.385	2.050	1.014
1976 J	0.0258	0.225	0.387	0.00143	0.00330	0.377	0.230	0.387	2.042	1.006
F	0.0254	0.222	0.388	0.00129	0.00330	0.373	0.227	0.387	2.014	0.994
M	0.0251	0.214	0.385	0.00119	0.00328	0.366	0.224	0.384	1.916	0.986
A	0.0252	0.211	0.388	0.00112	0.00329	0.366	0.223	0.389	1.816	0.983
M	0.0250	0.209	0.383	0.00115	0.00328	0.361	0.222	0.394	1.771	0.980
J	0.0246	0.206	0.378	0.00115	0.00326	0.356	0.219	0.395	1.718	0.974
J	0.0245	0.201	0.378	0.00116	0.00329	0.356	0.218	0.391	1.736	0.972
A	0.0253	0.198	0.389	0.00118	0.00339	0.368	0.223	0.397	1.757	0.985
S	0.0254	0.198	0.392	0.00116	0.00339	0.374	0.224	0.394	1.684	0.975
O	0.0259	0.195	0.401	0.00114	0.00334	0.382	0.229	0.398	1.593	0.973
N	0.0267	0.198	0.409	0.00114	0.00334	0.391	0.234	0.404	1.614	0.986
D	0.0280	0.204	0.427	0.00118	0.00346	0.410	0.245	0.416	1.710	1.019
1977 J	0.0275	0.203	0.422	0.00115	0.00348	0.404	0.240	0.406	1.732	1.011
F	0.0279	0.207	0.428	0.00117	0.00361	0.409	0.242	0.408	1.758	1.028
M	0.0287	0.211	0.440	0.00119	0.00375	0.421	0.250	0.412	1.805	1.051
A	0.0289	0.212	0.443	0.00119	0.00382	0.425	0.242	0.416	1.807	1.051
M	0.0291	0.212	0.445	0.00118	0.00378	0.427	0.241	0.416	1.802	1.049
J	0.0293	0.214	0.449	0.00119	0.00388	0.427	0.239	0.425	1.818	1.058
J	0.0299	0.219	0.465	0.00120	0.00401	0.435	0.244	0.440	1.828	1.061
A	0.0302	0.220	0.464	0.00122	0.00403	0.439	0.242	0.447	1.870	1.075
S	0.0300	0.218	0.462	0.00122	0.00402	0.436	0.221	0.452	1.871	1.073
O	0.0310	0.226	0.483	0.00125	0.00432	0.451	0.229	0.483	1.946	1.099
N	0.0315	0.229	0.495	0.00126	0.00454	0.459	0.231	0.505	2.017	1.109
D	0.0325	0.229	0.510	0.00125	0.00455	0.471	0.231	0.529	2.034	1.097

Source: Bank of Canada.

Reference Table 81
Indexes of Exchange Rates⁽¹⁾
(1971 = 100)
1970-1977

Years and months	Price of Canadian dollar in			Price of U.S. dollar in		
	United States	Other G - 10 countries	Total G - 10 countries	Canada	Other G - 10 countries	Total G - 10 countries
(Average of daily rates)						
1970	96.8	99.3	97.3	103.4	103.0	103.1
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	101.9	94.6	100.4	98.1	91.3	94.0
1973	101.0	87.4	97.9	99.0	82.4	88.7
1974	103.3	93.1	101.0	96.9	85.3	89.8
1975	99.3	89.8	97.2	100.7	83.9	90.3
1976	102.4	102.6	102.5	97.6	89.5	92.7
1977	95.0	92.8	94.5	105.3	85.4	92.9
1974 J	101.9	96.5	100.7	98.2	89.8	93.1
F	103.4	95.6	101.7	96.7	87.5	91.1
M	103.9	93.2	101.5	96.3	84.8	89.3
A	104.4	91.9	101.6	95.8	83.2	88.1
M	105.0	91.4	101.9	95.3	82.3	87.3
J	104.5	92.4	101.8	95.7	83.7	88.3
J	103.5	92.1	100.9	95.7	84.4	89.1
A	103.1	93.9	101.1	97.0	86.5	90.6
S	102.4	93.8	100.5	97.7	86.9	91.1
O	102.7	93.3	100.7	97.3	86.0	90.4
N	102.3	92.3	100.1	97.8	85.1	90.0
D	102.2	91.4	99.8	97.8	84.0	89.3
1975 J	101.5	89.1	98.8	98.5	82.3	88.5
F	100.9	86.9	97.8	99.1	80.6	87.6
M	100.7	86.3	97.5	99.3	80.3	87.5
A	99.9	86.6	96.9	100.1	81.1	88.3
M	98.2	85.3	95.4	101.8	80.8	88.7
J	98.4	86.0	95.6	101.6	81.0	88.8
J	98.0	88.9	96.0	102.1	84.0	90.9
A	97.5	91.1	96.2	102.5	86.2	92.5
S	98.4	93.0	97.2	101.6	87.3	92.8
O	98.5	93.4	97.4	101.5	87.2	92.7
N	99.6	94.6	98.5	100.4	87.3	92.4
D	99.6	95.7	98.8	100.4	88.3	93.0
1976 J	100.3	96.2	99.5	99.7	88.1	92.6
F	101.6	97.5	100.7	98.4	88.1	92.1
M	102.4	100.4	102.0	97.6	89.3	92.6
A	102.7	102.7	102.7	97.4	90.1	92.9
M	103.0	103.9	103.2	97.0	90.4	93.0
J	103.7	105.6	104.1	96.4	90.9	93.1
J	103.9	105.0	104.1	96.3	90.4	92.7
A	102.5	103.0	102.6	97.6	89.6	92.7
S	103.6	104.5	103.8	96.6	89.1	92.0
O	103.8	106.7	104.4	96.3	89.5	92.2
N	102.4	105.5	103.1	97.6	89.8	92.9
D	99.1	100.9	99.5	100.9	89.1	93.7
1977 J	99.9	100.8	100.1	100.1	88.7	93.2
F	98.2	98.9	98.4	101.8	88.3	93.5
M	96.1	96.0	96.1	104.1	87.7	94.0
A	96.1	95.4	95.9	104.1	87.0	93.5
M	96.3	95.7	96.2	103.8	87.0	93.4
J	95.5	94.4	95.3	104.7	86.5	93.4
J	95.2	92.6	94.6	105.1	84.7	92.4
A	93.9	91.6	93.4	106.4	85.1	93.2
S	94.1	91.9	93.6	106.3	85.5	93.3
O	91.9	87.7	91.0	108.8	83.3	92.8
N	91.0	84.9	89.7	109.8	81.4	91.9
D	92.0	84.0	90.3	108.7	79.5	90.2

⁽¹⁾ Geometrically weighted by 1971 bilateral shares of trade. The Group of Ten countries comprise Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, plus Switzerland.

Reference Table 82
Money Market and Eurodollar Rates
1973 – 1977

Months	Canada	United States	Japan	France	West Germany	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Belgium	Eurodollar: London
(Per cent)									
1973 J	3.90	5.31	4.96	7.22	5.58	8.23	3.16	3.19	6.17
F	3.99	55.6	5.17	7.73	2.18	8.08	2.33	3.03	7.45
M	4.46	6.05	5.43	7.51	11.37	8.08	1.53	3.15	8.50
A	4.90	6.29	5.89	7.46	14.84	7.70	1.22	3.07	8.16
M	5.18	6.35	5.96	7.48	7.40	7.33	2.90	3.42	8.43
J	5.48	7.19	6.55	7.66	10.90	7.04	3.59	2.96	8.81
J	5.74	8.02	7.32	8.50	15.78	8.82	5.58	6.11	11.46
A	6.18	8.67	7.61	9.15	10.63	10.94	5.93	5.79	11.46
S	6.50	8.48	8.72	10.13	9.76	10.97	5.64	5.54	11.13
O	6.53	7.16	8.82	11.19	10.57	10.77	5.25	7.34	9.93
N	6.43	7.87	9.04	11.11	11.30	11.62	5.29	6.78	9.82
D	6.35	7.36	10.47	11.52	11.89	12.47	6.41	7.18	10.63
1974 J	6.22	7.76	11.65	13.53	10.40	12.09	11.82	8.52	9.37
F	6.07	7.06	12.10	12.48	9.13	11.92	10.86	7.94	8.50
M	6.51	7.96	12.48	12.15	11.63	11.96	9.07	8.96	9.23
A	7.64	8.33	12.04	11.83	5.33	11.51	9.86	9.21	10.53
M	8.63	8.43	12.00	12.91	8.36	11.35	9.87	9.52	11.67
J	8.75	8.14	12.48	13.57	8.79	11.23	9.70	9.59	12.11
J	9.10	7.75	12.63	13.84	9.40	12.20	10.06	10.34	13.49
A	9.11	8.96	13.48	13.75	9.30	11.24	8.30	9.68	13.56
S	8.94	8.06	13.00	13.43	9.22	11.10	6.04	9.41	12.34
O	8.39	7.46	12.50	13.14	9.10	10.92	8.93	9.19	10.90
N	7.41	7.47	12.65	12.42	7.38	10.98	7.74	9.50	10.13
D	7.12	7.15	13.46	11.87	8.35	10.99	8.20	9.04	10.31
1975 J	6.40	5.26	12.67	11.42	7.71	10.63	6.97	6.47	8.58
F	6.26	5.50	13.00	9.96	4.25	9.91	8.25	5.46	7.20
M	6.33	5.49	12.92	9.17	4.85	9.50	6.28	3.92	6.85
A	6.85	5.61	12.02	8.28	4.69	9.26	4.05	4.53	7.04
M	6.87	5.23	11.06	7.60	5.41	9.47	2.19	4.77	6.25
J	6.99	5.34	10.72	7.32	4.98	9.43	2.21	4.30	6.10
J	7.44	6.13	11.00	7.28	4.12	9.71	1.90	4.93	7.13
A	7.87	6.46	10.69	7.18	1.87	10.43	2.30	5.10	7.23
S	8.41	6.38	9.67	6.92	4.33	10.36	1.37	4.33	7.41
O	8.16	6.08	8.73	6.68	3.33	11.43	5.15	4.50	7.13
N	8.52	5.47	7.61	6.74	3.39	11.11	4.52	3.88	6.79
D	8.64	5.50	7.96	6.45	3.92	10.84	4.82	3.94	6.47
1976 J	8.59	4.96	7.28	6.36	3.58	9.92	3.92	3.99	5.48
F	8.79	4.85	7.00	7.20	3.28	8.75	3.30	5.41	5.53
M	9.07	5.05	7.00	7.63	3.65	8.46	2.03	7.56	5.60
A	8.99	4.88	6.75	7.54	2.81	9.18	2.98	7.74	5.41
M	8.94	5.19	6.75	7.54	3.71	10.43	4.39	6.52	5.96
J	8.98	5.44	6.90	7.63	4.31	10.96	5.62	7.16	6.20
J	9.07	5.28	7.08	8.29	4.48	10.87	7.45	7.14	5.79
A	9.13	5.15	7.25	9.42	4.21	10.88	7.16	10.28	5.67
S	9.11	5.07	7.05	9.25	4.33	12.03	13.89	12.18	5.57
O	9.01	4.93	6.77	10.74	3.26	14.02	11.08	15.52	5.45
N	8.59	4.75	6.77	10.68	3.98	14.16	8.66	8.86	5.30
D	8.14	4.35	7.11	10.44	5.03	13.79	6.89	7.37	5.01
1977 J	8.04	4.60	7.00	9.94	4.57	12.73	6.23	6.14	5.15
F	7.65	4.66	7.00	9.83	4.36	11.02	6.09	6.69	5.08
M	7.54	4.61	6.69	9.73	4.53	9.84	6.18	5.46	5.11
A	7.58	4.54	5.87	9.22	4.52	8.31	4.01	6.18	5.13
M	7.05	4.94	5.18	9.07	4.10	7.40	1.23	5.93	5.77
J	7.07	5.00	5.48	8.92	4.13	7.45	0.75	5.87	5.78
J	7.14	5.15	5.66	8.67	4.26	7.43	0.88	4.49	5.77
A	7.14	5.50	5.75	8.52	4.03	6.54	2.69	4.91	6.30
S	7.10	5.77	4.98	8.30	4.01	5.69	3.02	4.88	6.56
O	7.24	6.19	4.92	8.36	3.98	4.52	4.29	4.75	7.13
N	7.26	6.16	4.62	8.97	3.94	4.89	4.82	3.42	7.08
D	7.17	6.06	5.01	9.30	3.24	6.37	5.34	7.16	7.12

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

Reference Table 83

Details of New Issues and Retirements of Government of Canada Direct and Guaranteed Marketable Bonds from January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977

Date	Retirements	Amount	Sub- total	New bonds	Amount delivered	Sub- total	Net change in amount out- standing	Term of new bonds		Yield to maturity
								Years	Months	(%)
(Millions of dollars par value)										
Feb. 1	9¼% Feb. 1, 1977	7	7	7½% Feb. 1, 1980	250			3		7.69
				7¾% Apr. 1, 1982	300			5	2	7.87
				8¾% Feb. 1, 2002	300	850	843	25		8.82
Feb. 21	5½% Aug. 1, 1980 ⁽¹⁾	8								
	9½% Nov. 15, 1994 ⁽¹⁾	11								
	9½% Oct. 1, 2001 ⁽¹⁾	1					- 23			
	8¾% Feb. 1, 2002 ⁽¹⁾	3	23							
April 1	6½% Apr. 1, 1977	675	675	7½% Feb. 1, 1980	225			2	10	7.63
				7¾% Apr. 1, 1982	375			5		7.93
				8% Oct. 1, 1986	175			9	6	8.23
				9½% June 15, 1994	175	950	275	17	2½	9.29
April 15	5% Oct. 15, 1987 ⁽²⁾	1	1				- 1			
May 15	5% May 15, 1977 (CNR)	69	69	7½% Feb. 1, 1980	125			2	8½	7.74
				8% July 1, 1982	275			5	1½	8.12
				9¼% May 15, 1997	200	600	531	20		9.31
July 1	7% July 1, 1977	649	649	7½% June 1, 1980	125			2	11	7.55
				8% July 1, 1982	325			5		8.00
				8¼% July 1, 1987	225			10		8.36
				9¼% May 15, 1997	325	1,000	351	19	10½	9.19
Sept. 1	7% Sept. 1, 1977	500	500	7½% June 1, 1980	125			2	9	7.62
				8% July 1, 1982	300			4	10	8.12
				8¼% July 1, 1987	200			9	10	8.44
				9¼% May 15, 1997	375	1,000	500	19	8½	9.16
Oct. 15	5% Oct. 15, 1987 ⁽²⁾	1	1	7½% June 1, 1980	50		- 1	2	7½	7.62
				8% Oct. 15, 1982	250			5		8.06
				9% Oct. 15, 1999	350	650	649	22		9.00
Dec. 15				7½% June 1, 1980	50			2	5½	7.77
				8% Oct. 15, 1982	225			4	10	8.19
				8¼% July 1, 1987	100			9	6½	8.44
				9% Oct. 15, 1999	375	750	750	21	10	9.05
Dec. 31	5¾% Jan. 1, 1985 (CNR) ⁽¹⁾	3								
	5% Oct. 1, 1987 (CNR) ⁽¹⁾	4	7				- 7			
Total calendar year			1,932			5,800	+3,867			

⁽¹⁾ Cancellation of securities held by purchase funds.

⁽²⁾ U.S. pay issue subject to partial redemption for sinking fund on prorated basis.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 84

Changes in Market Bonds and Canada Savings Bonds Outstanding 1970 – 1977

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)								
Net new issues:								
Canadian dollars:								
Government of Canada — Direct and guaranteed securities ⁽¹⁾	1,303	479	379	603	1,813	1,353	3,471	6,352
Canada Savings Bonds.....	714	2,519	1,194	— 384	2,444	2,662	755	1,669
Total Government of Canada issues	2,017	2,998	1,573	219	4,257	4,017	4,226	8,021
Provinces and municipalities ⁽²⁾	1,018	1,695	1,468	1,417	1,429	3,111	2,840	2,748
Corporations and others ⁽³⁾	1,308	1,870	1,596	1,820	1,706	2,399	1,071	2,673
Total Canadian dollar issues	4,343	6,563	4,637	3,456	7,392	9,625	8,137	13,442
Foreign currencies:								
Government of Canada.....	110	— 2	— 2	— 90	— 45	— 37	— 2	— 2
Provinces and municipalities	359	274	912	576	1,642	3,412	5,105	2,972
Corporations	362	49	72	14	219	615	2,929	2,175
Total foreign-pay issues	611	321	982	500	1,816	4,020	8,032	5,145
Total net new issues	4,954	6,884	5,619	3,956	9,208	13,645	16,169	18,587
Taken up by:								
Bank of Canada	183	574	592	569	1,002	841	577	1,839
Chartered banks.....	1,807	1,405	— 65	— 32	1,472	— 18	1,366	1,822
Non-bank holders:								
Market bonds	1,639	2,065	2,916	3,269	2,474	6,140	5,859	8,112
Canada Savings Bonds.....	714	2,519	1,194	— 384	2,444	2,662	755	1,669
Holders of Canadian foreign pay ..	611	321	982	500	1,816	4,020	8,032	5,145
Total bond issues	4,954	6,884	5,619	3,956	9,208	13,645	16,589	18,587

⁽¹⁾ Includes treasury bills and excludes non-marketable bonds.

⁽²⁾ Excludes securities bought by the Canada Pension Plan.

⁽³⁾ Others include unincorporated business, farmers, non-financial, religious and non-profit institutions.

Source: Bank of Canada and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 85
Mortgage Loan Approvals⁽¹⁾
1972 – 1977

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976				1977			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	(Millions of dollars)													
Residential														
Private lenders														
NHA	2,116	1,893	1,344	3,550	4,442	6,207	594	1,253	1,332	1,263	1,051	1,683	1,765	1,708
New	1,775	1,463	734	2,267	3,224	3,936	381	902	987	954	565	1,027	1,138	1,206
Existing	341	430	610	1,283	1,218	2,271	213	351	345	309	486	656	627	502
Conventional	2,750	5,040	4,584	5,428	5,741	8,396	1,350	1,615	1,417	1,359	1,636	2,696	2,210	1,854
New	1,196	2,212	2,120	2,382	2,515	2,685	642	786	563	524	444	935	682	624
Existing	1,554	2,828	2,464	3,046	3,226	5,711	708	829	854	835	1,192	1,761	1,528	1,230
Total private	4,866	6,933	5,928	8,978	10,184	14,603	1,944	2,868	2,750	2,622	2,687	4,379	3,975	3,562
New	2,971	3,675	2,854	4,649	5,739	6,621	1,023	1,688	1,550	1,478	1,009	1,962	1,820	1,830
Existing	1,895	3,258	3,074	4,329	4,445	7,982	921	1,180	1,200	1,144	1,678	2,417	2,155	1,732
CMHC ⁽²⁾	506	480	833	1,130	568	326	50	77	128	313	17	48	61	200
New	474	427	600	1,098	536	293	47	71	116	302	10	46	51	186
Existing	32	53	233	32	32	33	3	6	12	11	7	2	10	14
Total residential	5,372	7,413	6,761	10,108	10,752	14,929	1,994	2,945	2,878	2,935	2,704	4,427	4,036	3,762
New	3,445	4,102	3,454	5,747	6,275	6,914	1,070	1,759	1,666	1,780	1,019	2,008	1,871	2,016
Existing	1,927	3,311	3,307	4,361	4,477	8,015	924	1,186	1,212	1,155	1,685	2,419	2,165	1,746
Total public and private	6,511	8,968	7,958	11,422	12,203	17,113	2,290	3,351	3,214	3,348	3,178	5,084	4,562	4,289
Residential	5,372	7,413	6,761	10,108	10,752	14,929	1,994	2,945	2,878	2,935	2,704	4,427	4,036	3,762
Non-residential	1,139	1,555	1,197	1,314	1,451	2,184	296	406	336	413	474	657	526	527

⁽¹⁾ Data are on a gross basis, i.e., they do not necessarily take account of cancellations or alterations of loans after initial approval.

⁽²⁾ Includes student housing.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Monthly Supplement.

Reference Table 86

Mortgage Loan Approvals⁽¹⁾ by Private Lending Institutions⁽²⁾

1972 – 1977

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976				1977			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	(Millions of dollars)													
Chartered banks	1,634	2,394	2,034	2,853	2,845	4,689	446	884	789	726	848	1,457	1,347	1,037
Residential	1,482	2,182	1,898	2,780	2,806	4,603	442	870	780	714	836	1,426	1,327	1,014
New	1,021	1,217	999	1,564	1,629	1,761	240	527	457	405	277	574	517	393
Existing	461	965	899	1,216	1,177	2,842	202	343	323	309	559	852	810	621
Non-residential	152	212	136	73	39	86	4	14	9	12	12	31	20	23
Life companies	1,043	1,471	1,172	1,510	2,168	3,014	396	641	515	616	568	1,005	667	774
Residential	519	736	560	749	1,181	1,609	225	359	290	307	233	593	361	422
New	409	582	399	559	979	1,208	185	297	243	254	163	448	268	329
Existing	110	154	161	190	202	401	40	62	47	53	70	145	93	93
Non-residential	524	735	612	761	987	1,405	171	282	225	309	335	412	306	352
Loan, trust, etc. ⁽³⁾	3,328	4,623	3,919	5,929	6,622	9,084	1,401	1,750	1,781	1,690	1,747	2,574	2,488	2,275
Residential	2,867	4,017	3,470	5,449	6,197	8,391	1,279	1,640	1,680	1,598	1,619	2,360	2,287	2,125
New	1,542	1,878	1,456	2,526	3,132	3,653	599	865	849	819	569	940	1,036	1,108
Existing	1,325	2,139	2,014	2,923	3,065	4,738	680	775	831	779	1,050	1,420	1,251	1,017
Non-residential	461	606	449	480	425	693	122	110	101	92	128	214	201	150
Total residential	4,866	6,933	5,928	8,978	10,184	14,603	1,946	2,869	2,750	2,619	2,688	4,379	3,975	3,561
Total non-residential ..	1,139	1,555	1,197	1,314	1,451	2,184	297	406	335	413	475	657	527	525
Total private lending ..	6,005	8,488	7,125	10,292	11,635	16,787	2,243	3,275	3,085	3,032	3,163	5,036	4,502	4,086

⁽¹⁾ Data are on a gross basis, i.e., they do not necessarily take account of cancellations or alterations of loans after initial approval.

⁽²⁾ Includes NHA and conventional lending.

⁽³⁾ Includes loan and trust companies, Quebec savings banks, fraternal and mutual benefit societies.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Monthly Supplement.

Reference Table 87
Net Increase in Mortgage Assets
1974 - 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1-Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Change in liabilities	8,213	884	1,968	2,771	2,864	3,122	10,725	2,935	4,043	3,924	7,603	10,902
Unincorporated business	7,596	836	1,829	2,558	2,641	2,804	9,832	2,778	3,762	3,782	7,028	10,322
Non-financial private corporations	500	33	119	154	208	276	757	106	258	107	481	471
Non-financial government enterprises	78	12	15	41	3	22	81	24	8	34	59	66
Federal	1	—	—1	—	—	—	—1	—	—	—	—1	—
Provincial	67	12	16	41	3	22	82	24	8	34	60	66
Other private financial institutions	21	6	—2	6	—1	—	3	1	—1	—1	3	—1
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	—	9	—	—	—1	—1	—2	—	—1	—2	—1	—3
Other, N.E.I.	21	—3	—2	6	—	—1	3	1	—	1	4	2
Public financial institutions	9	5	2	8	8	15	33	15	9	2	18	26
Provincial	9	5	2	8	8	15	33	15	9	2	18	26
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	9	19	5	4	5	5	19	5	4	5	14	14
Provincial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	9	19	5	4	5	5	19	5	4	5	14	14
Change in assets	8,213	8,847	1,968	2,771	2,864	3,122	10,725	2,935	4,043	3,924	7,603	10,902
Non-financial private corporations	44	7	43	—12	10	38	79	—2	30	28	41	56
Non-financial government enterprises	—2	1	9	1	—2	—	8	2	1	—	8	3
Federal	—4	1	—	2	—3	—	—1	—1	—	—1	—1	—2
Provincial	2	—	9	—1	1	—	9	3	1	1	9	5
Banks and similar lending institutions	4,743	5,430	1,070	1,738	1,796	1,774	6,378	1,554	2,730	2,628	4,604	6,912
Chartered banks	1,459	1,651	177	243	391	535	1,346	410	825	804	811	2,039
Other lending institutions	3,284	3,779	893	1,495	1,405	1,239	5,032	1,144	1,905	1,824	3,793	4,873
Quebec savings banks	62	64	28	29	24	23	104	26	35	—6	81	55
Credit unions and caisses populaires	789	1,046	259	472	461	408	1,600	418	719	671	1,192	1,808
Trust companies	1,626	1,678	347	616	577	575	2,115	500	824	688	1,540	2,012
Mortgage loan companies	807	991	259	378	343	233	1,213	200	327	471	980	998
Insurance companies and pension funds	1,199	1,308	226	316	433	692	1,667	422	562	472	975	1,456
Life insurance companies	737	725	85	179	254	236	754	167	374	298	518	839
Fraternal benefit societies	6	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	6	6
Pension funds	456	575	139	135	177	454	905	253	186	172	451	611
Other private financial institutions	514	409	95	167	120	141	523	247	136	177	382	560
Mutual funds	35	80	35	24	16	22	97	69	69	80	75	218
Mortgage investment trust corporations	160	130	—9	47	41	12	91	62	20	29	79	111
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	159	71	29	39	32	34	134	21	31	8	100	60
Other, N.E.I.	143	89	32	38	13	50	133	73	1	39	83	113
Public financial institutions	917	997	183	284	235	209	911	203	194	250	702	647
Federal	837	995	183	281	228	188	880	154	169	185	692	508
Provincial	80	2	—	3	7	21	31	49	25	65	10	139
Federal government	17	—15	7	—14	—15	—14	—36	6	—13	—16	—22	—23
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	260	339	128	63	79	74	344	158	55	37	270	250
Provincial	260	339	128	63	79	74	344	158	55	37	270	250
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 88
Monetary Aggregates and Selected Banking System Statistics
1966 – 1977

Years and quarters	Currency and demand deposits (M1)	Currency and all chequable deposits (M1B)	Currency and all chequable, notice and term deposits (M2)	Currency plus total privately held chartered banks deposits (M3)	Currency and privately held Canadian dollar deposits	General loans	Canadian dollar major assets	Ordinary personal loans	Business loans
	(Average of Wednesdays)							(End of period)	
	(Millions of dollars)								
1966	7,262	—	—	—	19,817	10,110	19,284	2,467	6,271
1967	7,975	16,634	—	—	22,239	11,115	21,392	2,986	7,049
1968	8,316	15,798	21,778	—	25,192	12,511	24,137	3,674	7,728
1969	8,913	15,445	24,402	—	27,613	14,449	26,885	4,153	8,815
1970	9,113	14,807	25,677	32,272	29,119	15,210	28,295	4,656	9,054
1971	10,269	16,169	28,853	35,593	33,314	17,183	32,689	5,771	11,232
1972	11,736	18,213	31,895	40,572	39,198	21,425	39,011	7,142	13,629
1973	13,440	20,384	36,420	46,640	44,468	26,457	45,686	8,892	17,329
1974	14,717	21,574	43,730	58,194	53,319	32,309	54,763	10,849	20,801
1975	16,717	23,631	50,261	66,752	62,605	37,428	63,435	13,207	23,477
1976	18,065	25,107	56,595	79,043	73,282	45,022	74,026	16,213	28,545
1977	19,596	26,925	64,560	91,558	84,482	52,977	85,701	18,777	31,726
(Seasonally adjusted data)									
1974 I	14,302	21,290	40,923	53,639	50,188	30,131	50,885	9,447	18,083
II	14,972	22,002	43,215	57,026	52,070	31,743	53,447	9,897	19,148
III	14,743	21,529	44,869	60,167	54,410	33,094	56,138	10,325	19,903
IV	14,853	21,476	45,912	61,945	56,608	34,266	58,582	10,849	20,801
1975 I	15,687	22,342	47,828	63,944	59,327	35,418	60,839	11,326	20,781
II	16,257	23,122	49,515	65,074	60,757	36,385	62,020	11,858	21,789
III	16,922	23,931	51,024	67,578	63,872	38,037	64,201	12,506	22,695
IV	18,002	25,130	52,676	70,412	66,465	39,873	66,680	13,207	23,477
1976 I	17,747	24,799	53,730	73,524	68,782	41,954	69,658	13,881	25,396
II	17,865	24,875	55,552	78,007	72,243	43,912	72,681	14,684	26,033
III	18,218	25,209	57,435	80,728	74,659	46,058	75,561	15,502	27,381
IV	18,430	25,545	59,663	83,915	77,443	48,165	78,204	16,213	28,545
1977 I	18,828	25,942	62,027	87,026	80,186	50,705	81,388	17,037	29,966
II	19,295	26,543	63,861	90,268	83,560	52,241	84,309	17,516	31,037
III	19,842	27,205	65,357	92,992	86,083	53,914	87,133	18,110	31,683
IV	20,417	28,011	66,993	95,946	88,100	55,046	89,973	18,777	31,726
(Per cent change from previous period)									
1966	7.8	—	—	—	8.5	12.7	9.1	9.4	6.9
1967	9.8	—	—	—	12.2	9.9	10.9	21.0	12.4
1968	4.3	-5.0	—	—	13.3	12.6	12.8	23.0	9.6
1969	7.2	-2.2	10.4	—	9.6	15.5	11.4	13.0	14.1
1970	2.2	-4.1	6.8	—	5.5	5.3	5.2	12.1	2.7
1971	12.7	9.2	12.4	10.3	14.4	13.0	15.5	23.9	24.1
1972	14.3	12.6	10.5	14.0	17.7	24.7	19.3	23.8	21.3
1973	14.5	11.9	14.2	15.0	13.4	23.5	17.1	24.5	27.1
1974	9.5	5.8	20.1	24.8	19.9	22.1	19.9	22.0	20.0
1975	13.6	9.5	14.9	14.7	17.4	15.8	15.8	21.7	12.9
1976	8.1	6.2	12.6	18.4	17.1	20.3	16.7	22.8	21.6
1977	8.5	7.2	14.1	15.8	15.3	17.7	15.8	15.8	11.1
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1974 I	9.7	5.0	23.7	29.2	24.3	20.8	19.0	27.4	18.6
II	20.1	14.1	24.4	27.8	15.9	23.2	21.7	20.5	25.7
III	-6.0	-8.3	16.2	23.9	19.2	18.1	21.7	18.5	16.7
IV	3.0	-1.0	9.6	12.4	17.2	14.9	18.6	21.9	19.3
1975 I	24.4	17.1	17.8	13.5	20.6	14.1	16.3	18.8	-0.4
II	15.3	14.7	14.9	7.3	10.0	11.4	8.0	20.2	20.9
III	17.4	14.7	12.8	16.3	22.1	19.4	14.8	23.7	17.7
IV	28.1	21.6	13.6	17.9	17.3	20.8	16.4	24.4	14.5
1976 I	-5.5	-5.2	8.2	18.9	14.7	22.6	19.1	22.0	36.9
II	2.7	1.2	14.3	26.7	21.7	20.0	18.5	25.2	10.4
III	8.1	5.5	14.3	14.7	14.1	21.0	16.8	24.2	22.4
IV	4.7	5.4	16.4	16.8	15.8	19.6	14.7	19.6	18.1
1977 I	8.9	6.4	16.8	15.7	14.9	22.8	17.3	21.9	21.4
II	10.3	9.6	12.4	15.8	17.9	12.7	15.1	11.7	15.1
III	11.8	10.4	9.7	12.6	12.6	13.4	14.1	14.3	8.6
IV	12.1	12.4	10.4	13.3	9.7	8.7	13.7	15.6	0.5

Source: Bank of Canada, Review, Monthly.

Reference Table 89

Financial Flows: Net Increase in Bonds Outstanding: 1974 – 1977 (Financial Accounts, Categories 3420 and 2420)

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1-Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
			(Millions of dollars)									
Change in liabilities	10,222	14,763	4,158	3,466	3,456	5,570	16,650	3,826	3,944	4,317	11,080	12,087
Unincorporated business	38	73	8	4	9	- 13	8	13	11	-	21	24
Non-financial private corporations	1,457	2,112	490	748	529	365	2,132	353	614	640	1,767	1,647
Non-financial government enterprises	1,330	3,075	1,905	418	1,187	1,369	4,879	720	687	1,298	3,510	2,705
Federal	-208	- 15	28	- 81	- 2	82	27	46	- 62	104	- 55	88
Provincial	1,546	3,080	1,877	499	1,189	1,287	4,852	674	749	1,194	3,565	2,617
Banks and similar lending institutions	263	301	244	111	77	122	554	135	84	84	432	303
Chartered banks	124	173	130	14	24	49	217	108	8	50	168	166
Other lending institutions	139	128	114	97	53	73	337	27	76	34	264	137
Mortgage loan companies	139	128	114	97	53	53	317	27	76	34	264	137
Other private financial institutions	381	660	232	365	303	279	1,179	- 7	285	223	900	501
Mortgage investment trust corporations	74	32	- 5	34	16	- 2	43	49	20	- 1	45	68
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	150	448	133	92	280	179	684	- 61	162	130	505	231
Other, N.E.I.	157	180	104	239	7	102	452	5	103	94	350	202
Public financial institutions	8	6	- 1	- 44	90	25	70	113	103	59	45	275
Provincial	8	6	- 1	- 44	-	-	- 45	- 5	1	3	- 45	- 1
Federal government	3,439	3,416	111	158	119	2,155	2,543	631	651	676	388	1,958
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	3,306	5,120	1,169	1,706	1,142	1,268	5,285	1,828	1,509	1,337	4,017	4,674
Provincial	2,453	3,591	608	1,392	667	793	3,460	1,417	1,191	965	2,667	3,573
Local	817	1,502	554	307	469	468	1,798	404	311	366	1,330	1,081
Hospitals	36	27	7	7	6	7	27	7	7	6	20	20
Change in assets	10,222	14,763	4,158	3,466	3,456	5,570	16,650	3,826	3,944	4,317	11,080	12,087
Persons	3,742	3,108	- 448	- 264	- 477	1,367	178	- 55	240	165	- 1,189	350
Non-financial private corporations	- 125	126	- 1	2	- 21	- 35	- 55	24	- 17	- 25	- 20	- 18
Non-financial government enterprises	50	- 3	62	- 1	- 8	- 72	- 19	53	- 10	20	53	63
Federal	10	13	21	5	- 11	- 16	- 1	4	- 11	- 3	15	- 10
Provincial	40	- 16	41	- 6	3	- 56	- 18	49	1	23	38	73
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The monetary authorities	499	331	- 36	210	181	196	551	404	337	331	355	1,072
Bank of Canada	499	331	- 36	210	181	196	551	404	337	331	355	1,072
Banks and similar lending institutions	369	901	270	17	401	157	845	473	173	121	688	767
Chartered banks	525	451	66	- 18	407	133	588	115	181	38	455	334
Other lending institutions	- 156	450	204	35	- 6	24	257	358	- 8	83	233	433
Quebec savings banks	6	10	19	- 15	5	- 18	- 9	12	9	9	9	30
Credit unions and caisses populaires	- 44	402	160	35	- 2	15	208	230	21	89	193	340
Trust companies	- 75	22	19	12	- 22	5	14	79	- 30	- 27	9	22
Mortgage loan companies	- 43	16	6	3	13	22	44	37	- 8	12	22	41
Insurance companies and pension funds	1,522	2,656	557	564	475	1,095	2,691	882	718	589	1,596	2,189
Life insurance companies	564	995	249	180	208	341	978	276	222	163	637	661
Fraternal benefit societies	- 2	13	2	2	5	4	13	2	2	5	9	9
Pension funds	960	1,648	306	382	262	750	1,700	604	494	421	950	1,519
Other private financial institutions	214	329	39	156	115	428	738	127	168	315	310	610
Investment dealers	- 22	- 66	- 79	15	- 6	213	143	- 33	14	- 45	- 70	- 64
Mutual funds	20	46	7	3	4	- 6	8	6	8	18	14	32
Fire and casualty insurance companies	221	346	113	132	138	204	587	150	171	325	383	646
Mortgage investment trust companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	2	1	4	- 3	2	9	12	7	- 19	—	3	- 12
Other, N.E.I.	- 7	2	- 6	9	- 23	8	- 12	- 3	- 6	17	- 20	8
Public financial institutions	352	471	147	220	104	274	745	97	127	181	471	405
Federal	50	62	2	23	20	21	66	20	38	- 9	45	49
Provincial	302	409	145	197	84	253	679	77	89	190	426	356
Federal government	6	4	- 4	3	1	9	9	- 17	4	3	—	- 10
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	487	1,032	262	166	186	142	756	421	354	403	614	1,178
Provincial	423	977	188	140	238	159	725	376	345	437	566	1,158
Local	60	52	73	25	- 52	- 18	28	44	8	- 34	46	18
Hospitals	4	3	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	2	2
Social security	1,241	1,400	332	517	392	278	1,519	314	606	413	1,241	1,333
Federal	1,241	1,400	332	517	392	278	1,519	314	606	413	1,241	1,333
Rest of the world	1,865	4,408	2,978	1,876	2,107	1,731	8,692	1,103	1,244	1,801	6,961	4,148

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 90

Financial Flows: Net Increase in Government of Canada Bonds: 1974 – 1977

(Financial Accounts, categories 3421 and 2421)

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 91

Financial Flows: Net Increase in Provincial Government Bonds

(Financial Accounts, categories 3422 and 2422)

1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Change in liabilities ⁽¹⁾	4,007	6,677	2,484	1,847	1,856	2,080	8,267	2,086	1,941	2,162	6,187	6,189
Non-financial government enterprises.....	1,546	3,080	1,877	499	1,189	1,287	4,852	674	749	1,194	3,565	2,617
Provincial.....	1,546	3,080	1,877	499	1,189	1,287	4,852	674	749	1,194	3,565	2,617
Public financial institutions.....	8	6	–1	–44	—	—	–45	–5	1	3	–45	—
Provincial.....	8	6	–1	–44	—	—	–45	–5	1	3	–45	–1
Provincial and local governments and hospitals.....	2,453	3,591	608	1,392	667	793	3,460	1,417	1,191	965	2,667	3,573
Provincial ⁽¹⁾	2,453	3,591	608	1,392	667	793	3,460	1,417	1,191	965	2,667	3,573
Change in assets.....	4,007	6,677	2,484	1,847	1,856	2,080	8,267	2,086	1,941	2,162	6,187	6,189
Persons.....	283	–335	–192	77	–5	228	108	282	254	–46	–120	490
Non-financial private corporations.....	–49	104	13	3	–17	–3	–4	2	11	–5	–1	8
Non-financial government enterprises.....	32	22	12	–7	10	–10	5	41	1	11	15	53
Federal.....	–1	–1	—	—	—	–1	–1	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial.....	33	23	12	–7	10	–9	6	41	1	11	15	53
Municipal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks and similar lending institutions.....	–44	302	30	106	–20	1	117	147	–98	–8	116	41
Chartered banks.....	7	126	–18	22	–18	–10	–24	3	–88	–38	–14	–123
Other lending institutions.....	–51	176	48	84	–2	11	141	144	–10	30	130	164
Quebec savings banks.....	–9	17	16	–12	2	–6	—	10	–6	19	6	23
Credit unions and caisses populaires.....	–24	138	28	91	–5	14	128	72	—	37	114	109
Trust companies.....	–11	20	3	6	1	9	19	41	–2	–15	10	24
Mortgage loan companies.....	–7	3	1	–1	—	–6	–6	21	–2	–11	—	8
Insurance companies and pension funds.....	557	1,166	289	294	173	486	1,242	582	255	186	756	1,023
Life insurance companies.....	92	170	83	71	36	87	277	114	66	9	190	189
Fraternal benefit societies.....	—	3	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	2	2
Pension funds.....	465	993	205	223	136	398	962	467	189	176	564	832
Other private financial institutions.....	96	158	–10	46	57	19	112	3	6	55	93	64
Investment dealers.....	–2	73	–52	4	19	17	–12	–22	–30	3	–29	–49
Mutual funds.....	1	17	6	4	8	–13	5	–7	5	1	18	–1
Fire and casualty insurance companies.....	92	68	35	35	26	18	114	32	30	49	96	111
Mortgage investment trust corporations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales finance and consumer loan companies.....	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	3	3
Other, N.E.I.....	3	—	–1	3	3	–3	2	—	–1	1	5	—
Public financial institutions.....	215	263	117	162	52	224	555	39	39	176	331	254
Federal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial.....	215	263	117	162	52	224	555	39	39	176	331	254
Federal government.....	–2	–1	—	–1	—	—	–1	—	—	1	–1	1
Provincial and local governments and hospitals.....	134	590	83	15	34	57	189	164	183	248	132	595
Provincial.....	137	572	75	—	46	61	182	162	185	240	121	587
Local.....	–3	18	8	15	–12	–4	7	2	–2	8	11	8
Hospitals.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social security.....	1,232	1,390	330	513	389	276	1,508	312	602	410	1,232	1,324
Federal.....	1,232	1,390	330	513	389	276	1,508	312	602	410	1,232	1,324
Rest of the world.....	1,553	3,018	1,812	639	1,183	802	4,436	514	688	1,134	3,634	2,336

⁽¹⁾ Includes provincial treasury bills sold at public tender.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 92
Financial Flows: Net Increase in Municipal Government Bonds
(Financial Accounts, categories 3423 and 2423)
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1—Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Change in liabilities	809	1,512	554	307	469	468	1,798	404	311	366	1,330	1,081
Provincial and local govern- ments and hospitals	817	1,502	554	307	469	468	1,798	404	311	366	1,330	1,081
Local	817	1,502	554	307	469	468	1,798	404	311	366	1,330	1,081
Change in assets	809	1,512	554	307	469	468	1,798	404	311	366	1,330	1,081
Persons	255	385	-9	111	143	173	418	24	129	10	245	163
Non-financial private cor- porations	1	13	4	-5	—	-1	-2	-6	-1	—	-1	-7
Non-financial government enterprises	13	3	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	2	—	6
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial	13	3	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	2	—	6
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks and similar lending institutions	-40	113	52	-62	-6	-10	-26	56	-31	47	-16	72
Chartered banks	-26	-2	-3	-22	-4	-6	-35	-10	-21	4	-29	-27
Other lending institutions	-14	115	55	-40	-2	-4	9	66	-10	43	13	99
Quebec savings banks	16	3	1	-3	—	2	—	-2	-1	-3	-2	-6
Credit unions and caisses populaires	-51	105	51	-43	-9	-4	-5	56	-1	40	-1	95
Trust companies	20	2	3	6	7	-1	15	12	-8	5	16	9
Mortgage loan compa- nies	1	5	—	—	—	-1	-1	—	—	1	—	1
Insurance companies and pension funds	32	80	31	6	12	40	89	44	37	37	49	118
Life insurance companies	7	-3	6	1	—	-3	4	6	1	3	7	10
Fraternal benefit socie- ties	-3	-2	-1	—	—	-1	-2	-1	—	—	-1	-1
Pension funds	28	85	26	5	12	44	87	39	36	34	43	109
Other private financial insti- tutions	41	47	13	-3	7	16	33	31	5	9	17	45
Investment dealers	-2	-4	1	—	-1	7	7	9	-6	-4	—	-1
Mutual funds	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	-1	—	2
Fire and casualty insur- ance companies	43	51	11	-3	7	8	23	19	10	14	15	43
Mortgage investment trust corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales finance and con- sumer loan companies	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Other, N.E.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Public financial institutions	41	59	12	18	4	2	36	13	18	-10	34	21
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial	41	59	12	18	4	2	36	13	18	-10	34	21
Federal government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial and local govern- ments and hospitals	320	369	140	126	155	126	547	146	123	193	421	462
Provincial	259	333	106	132	189	118	545	137	121	201	427	459
Local	61	36	34	-6	-34	8	2	9	2	-8	-6	3
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rest of the world	146	443	311	116	154	118	699	92	31	78	581	201

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 93

Financial Flows: Net Increase in Other Canadian Bonds (Financial Accounts, categories 3424 and 2424) 1974 - 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1-Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977

Source: Statistics Canada, Financial Flow Accounts.

Reference Table 94
Financial Flows: Finance Company and Other Short-term Commercial Paper
(Financial Accounts, categories 3350 and 2350)
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)												
Change in liabilities	2,733	662	221	663	-217	214	881	465	74	340	667	879
Non-financial private corporations	1,463	212	-171	622	160	-218	393	206	-133	322	611	395
Non-financial government enterprises	84	-87	176	-103	-98	-20	-45	-99	4	44	-25	-51
Federal	-1	—	—	—	6	—	6	-1	—	-1	6	-2
Provincial	85	-87	176	-103	-104	-20	-51	-98	4	45	-31	-49
Banks and similar lending institutions	82	-85	-15	-13	58	24	54	20	-17	100	30	103
Other lending institutions	82	-85	-15	-13	58	24	54	20	-17	100	30	103
Mortgage loan companies	79	-82	-15	-13	58	24	54	20	-17	100	30	103
Other private financial institutions	1,255	202	137	253	-193	415	612	244	411	192	197	463
Investment dealers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mortgage investment trust corporations	33	58	4	13	27	30	74	1	-13	14	44	2
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	525	-27	195	89	-347	191	128	68	271	-394	-63	-55
Other, N.E.I.	697	171	-62	151	127	194	410	175	153	187	216	515
Public financial institutions	-17	-18	-12	9	8	31	36	25	-55	84	5	54
Federal	-17	-18	-12	9	8	31	36	25	-55	84	5	54
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	-140	429	106	-116	-145	-20	-175	62	-143	-22	-155	-103
Provincial	-219	332	90	-95	-154	35	-124	-42	14	26	-159	-2
Local	79	97	16	-21	9	-55	-51	104	-157	-48	4	-101
Change in assets	2,733	662	221	663	-217	214	881	465	74	340	667	879
Persons	875	-272	409	-162	-145	-113	-11	-66	-223	235	102	-54
Non-financial private corporations	-84	353	-337	173	41	-116	-239	229	102	-165	-123	166
Non-financial government enterprises	1	2	67	6	-1	-50	22	2	-6	4	72	—
Federal	-9	—	58	-11	-4	-44	-1	-1	—	—	43	-1
Provincial	10	2	9	17	3	-6	23	3	-6	4	29	1
The monetary authorities	103	-97	151	-195	—	89	45	-88	-2	—	-44	-90
Bank of Canada	103	-97	151	-195	—	89	45	-88	-2	—	-44	-90
Banks and similar lending institutions	648	-171	-9	461	-122	5	335	424	-116	218	330	526
Other lending institutions	605	-240	-249	460	-31	-34	146	-21	-218	167	180	-72
Trust companies	25	-37	149	-7	-88	5	59	199	46	31	54	276
Mortgage loan companies	11	12	14	30	-23	7	28	-5	-15	20	21	—
Insurance companies and pension funds	299	157	183	10	-62	-138	-7	209	-2	221	131	428
Life insurance companies	188	79	174	45	-115	-108	-4	269	-203	182	104	248
Trusted pension plans	111	78	9	-35	53	-30	-3	-60	201	39	27	180
Other private financial institutions	583	265	-409	503	41	201	336	-274	468	-316	135	-122
Investment dealers	482	208	-424	517	-40	173	226	-386	354	-286	53	-318
Mutual funds	55	-50	-10	-20	-18	-9	-57	56	-6	-10	-48	40
Fire and casualty insurance companies	22	61	-18	-17	51	34	50	-17	31	-15	16	-1
Mortgage investment trust corporations	-12	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	5	2	7	-9	77	-61	14	8	52	40	75	100
Other, N.E.I.	31	46	36	32	-29	64	103	65	37	-45	39	57
Public financial institutions	50	40	-58	-7	-1	14	-52	4	-5	-5	-66	-6
Federal	50	40	-57	-7	-1	14	-51	4	-5	-5	-65	-6
Provincial	—	—	-1	—	—	—	-1	—	—	—	-1	—
Federal government	1	6	-13	—	29	-16	—	-13	—	34	16	21
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	3	3	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	3	3
Hospitals	3	3	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	3	3
Rest of the world	254	375	236	-127	2	338	449	37	-143	113	111	7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 95
Financial Flows: Bank Loans
(Financial Accounts, categories 3331 and 2331)
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1-Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Change in liabilities	5,907	4,872	3,033	1,294	542	2,225	7,094	2,585	1,228	555	4,869	4,368
Persons	1,297	955	1,100	325	205	886	2,516	485	363	103	1,630	951
Non-financial private corporations	3,144	2,440	1,113	663	394	800	2,970	1,432	610	462	2,170	2,504
Non-financial government enterprises	-10	394	668	8	394	-175	895	230	114	-88	1,070	256
Federal	-32	224	498	-86	372	-130	654	224	51	-89	784	186
Provincial	-12	165	169	92	21	-46	236	5	61	—	282	66
Municipal	34	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	4	4
Banks and similar lending institutions	-80	2	40	5	-20	-44	-19	35	54	-15	25	74
Other lending institutions	-80	2	40	5	-20	-44	-19	35	54	-15	25	74
Quebec savings banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions and caisses populaires	-12	-8	-3	25	-26	4	—	8	-6	3	-4	5
Trust companies	-3	2	9	4	-9	11	15	-8	22	-17	4	-3
Mortgage loan companies	-65	8	34	-24	15	-59	-34	35	38	-1	25	72
Other private financial institutions	556	161	-456	470	-419	192	-213	-3	210	128	-405	335
Investment dealers	217	162	413	599	-258	353	281	-226	419	19	-72	212
Mutual funds	1	—	2	1	-1	-4	-2	4	-1	-1	2	2
Mortgage investment trust corporations	22	4	3	-6	-6	-16	-25	-1	-1	—	-9	-2
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	142	50	-124	-82	-106	-48	-360	94	-115	104	-312	83
Other, N.E.I.	174	-55	76	-40	-40	-95	-99	118	-83	1	-4	36
Public financial institutions	-55	4	28	32	-46	-27	-13	22	57	-41	14	38
Federal	-51	-9	35	30	-43	-20	2	28	57	-40	22	45
Provincial	-4	13	-7	2	-3	-7	-15	-6	—	-1	-8	-7
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	-71	272	376	-291	-229	315	171	202	-250	-166	-144	-214
Provincial	120	-91	-16	-32	26	-6	-28	26	161	-124	-22	63
Local	323	339	382	-309	-226	282	129	159	-354	-37	-153	-232
Hospitals	28	24	10	50	-29	39	70	17	-57	-5	31	-45
Rest of the world	584	644	164	82	263	278	787	182	70	172	509	424
Change in assets	5,907	4,872	3,033	1,294	542	2,225	7,094	2,585	1,228	555	4,869	4,368
Banks and similar lending institutions	5,907	4,872	3,033	1,294	542	2,225	7,094	2,585	1,228	555	4,869	4,368
Chartered banks	5,907	4,872	3,033	1,294	542	2,225	7,094	2,585	1,228	555	4,869	4,368

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 96
Financial Flows: Currency and Bank Deposits
(Financial Accounts, categories 3311 and 2311)
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1-Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)												
Change in liabilities	11,295	9,245	1,304	3,815	2,314	4,741	12,174	2,087	3,670	2,180	7,433	7,937
The monetary authorities	1,185	1,345	- 726	664	188	985	1,111	- 706	868	6	126	168
Bank of Canada	1,185	1,345	- 726	664	188	985	1,111	- 706	868	6	126	168
Banks and similar lending institutions	10,024	7,833	2,016	3,136	2,144	3,748	11,014	2,780	2,793	2,154	7,266	7,727
Chartered banks	10,024	7,833	2,016	3,136	2,114	3,748	11,014	2,780	2,793	2,154	7,266	7,727
Federal government	86	67	14	15	12	8	49	13	9	20	41	42
Change in assets	11,295	9,245	1,304	3,815	2,314	4,741	12,174	2,087	3,670	2,180	7,433	7,937
Persons	6,470	7,611	1,036	3,964	1,648	2,183	8,831	1,777	4,065	1,339	6,648	7,181
Non-financial private corporations	477	656	108	282	292	179	861	- 368	351	163	682	146
Non-financial government enterprises	259	270	964	77	142	200	1,383	281	- 152	304	1,183	433
Federal	39	157	146	- 15	- 54	- 113	- 36	124	7	30	77	161
Provincial	225	108	817	91	195	311	1,414	156	- 160	273	1,103	269
Municipal	- 5	5	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	3	3
Banks and similar lending institutions	895	512	35	169	34	756	994	- 108	71	281	238	244
Chartered banks	547	530	- 157	59	82	631	615	- 276	85	85	- 16	- 106
Other lending institutions	348	- 18	192	110	- 48	125	379	168	- 14	196	254	350
Quebec savings banks	14	- 8	- 7	28	- 5	27	43	- 8	- 3	24	16	13
Credit unions and caisses populaires	215	- 85	35	92	- 54	67	140	68	78	26	73	172
Trust companies	73	75	131	- 29	8	13	123	133	- 84	94	110	14
Mortgage loan companies	46	—	33	19	3	18	73	- 25	- 5	52	55	22
Insurance companies and pension funds	293	81	- 91	- 50	24	219	102	17	- 4	58	- 117	71
Life insurance companies	3	- 41	- 44	- 3	29	62	44	- 37	- 21	34	- 18	- 24
Fraternal benefit societies	7	- 3	- 1	- 1	- 1	—	- 3	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 3
Pension funds	283	125	- 46	- 46	- 4	157	61	55	18	25	- 96	98
Other private financial institutions	- 58	263	268	120	68	290	210	- 237	144	37	- 80	- 56
Investment dealers	- 108	145	- 125	56	- 18	200	113	- 110	42	85	- 87	17
Mutual funds	- 2	- 2	25	- 13	- 2	- 3	7	43	2	—	10	45
Fire and casualty insurance companies	71	—	- 81	17	79	17	32	- 68	50	51	15	33
Mortgage investment trust corporations	—	- 1	7	- 4	1	- 3	1	2	1	5	4	8
Sales finance and consumer loan companies	- 12	18	- 11	6	- 15	15	- 5	- 29	35	- 14	- 20	- 8
Other, N.E.I.	- 7	23	- 83	58	23	84	62	- 75	14	- 90	- 2	- 151
Public financial institutions ..	96	116	- 81	130	280	- 74	255	126	305	- 126	329	305
Federal	- 24	68	14	- 13	9	- 20	- 10	75	- 17	10	10	68
Provincial	120	48	- 95	143	271	- 54	265	51	322	- 136	319	237
Federal government	2,559	- 752	- 1,616	- 701	- 348	1,835	- 830	- 467	- 1,341	179	- 2,665	- 1,629
Provincial and local governments and hospitals	- 43	42	1,100	- 62	335	- 1,008	365	990	- 122	110	1,373	978
Provincial	- 115	- 76	1,020	- 227	- 185	- 438	170	899	- 610	- 337	608	- 48
Local	64	113	79	164	518	- 571	190	90	487	445	761	1,022
Hospitals	8	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	4	4
Rest of the world	347	446	117	- 114	- 161	161	3	76	353	- 165	- 158	264

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 97
Financial Flows: Chartered Banks
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Gross domestic saving	352	552	156	137	133	137	563	150	131	152	426	433
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	70	80	22	22	22	22	88	28	28	29	66	85
Net domestic saving	282	472	134	115	111	115	475	122	103	123	360	348
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	148	186	49	50	49	50	198	62	63	62	148	187
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	148	186	49	50	49	50	198	62	63	62	148	187
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net lending or borrowing	204	366	107	87	84	87	365	88	68	90	278	246
Net financial investment	90	386	68	54	66	170	358	112	62	102	188	276
Net increase in financial assets	12,278	8,542	4,487	3,995	3,675	3,607	15,764	4,093	3,337	4,199	12,157	11,629
Currency and deposits:	1,399	— 171	1,011	382	1,469	215	3,077	531	— 901	1,132	2,862	762
Currency and bank deposits	547	530	— 157	59	82	631	615	— 276	85	85	— 16	— 106
Foreign currency and deposits	852	— 701	1,168	323	1,387	— 416	2,462	807	— 986	1,047	2,878	868
Receivables: consumer credit	1,939	2,358	449	1,217	772	564	3,002	549	964	547	2,438	2,060
Loans: bank loans	5,907	4,872	3,033	1,294	542	2,225	7,094	2,585	1,228	555	4,869	4,368
Government of Canada treasury bills	269	— 269	113	484	78	32	707	— 130	53	410	675	333
Mortgages	1,459	1,651	177	243	391	535	1,346	410	825	804	811	2,039
Bonds:	525	451	66	— 18	407	133	588	115	181	38	455	334
Government of Canada bonds	550	— 61	83	— 45	108	1	147	138	— 73	— 53	146	12
Provincial government bonds	7	126	— 18	22	— 18	— 10	— 24	3	— 88	— 38	— 14	— 123
Municipal government bonds	— 26	— 2	— 3	— 22	— 4	— 6	— 35	— 10	— 21	4	— 29	— 27
Other Canadian bonds	— 6	388	4	27	321	148	500	— 16	363	125	352	472
Claims on associated enterprises:												
corporate	277	— 159	— 193	— 64	216	— 70	— 111	220	296	58	— 41	574
Foreign investments	12	16	14	— 1	13	— 13	13	7	3	— 2	26	8
Other financial assets	— 114	33	66	— 2	— 182	20	— 98	— 173	218	— 71	— 118	— 26
Net increase in liabilities	12,188	8,156	4,419	3,941	3,609	3,437	15,406	3,981	3,275	4,097	11,969	11,353
Currency and deposits:	11,846	7,771	4,267	3,843	3,435	3,543	15,088	3,138	3,932	11,545	10,883	
Currency and bank deposits	10,024	7,833	2,016	3,136	2,114	3,748	11,014	2,780	2,793	2,154	7,266	7,727
Foreign currency and deposits	1,822	— 62	2,251	707	1,321	— 205	4,074	1,033	345	1,778	4,279	3,156
Loans: other loans	8	— 8	—	—	—	23	23	— 3	38	— 21	—	14
Bonds: other Canadian bonds	124	173	130	14	24	49	217	108	8	50	168	166
Stocks	106	179	29	37	33	18	117	3	3	22	99	28
Other liabilities	104	41	— 7	47	117	— 196	— 39	60	88	114	157	262
Discrepancy	114	— 20	39	33	18	— 83	7	— 24	6	— 12	90	— 30

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 98
Financial Flows: Near Banks
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)												
Gross domestic saving	69	126	30	32	37	43	142	34	39	49	99	122
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	13	13	3	3	3	4	13	3	3	3	9	9
Net domestic saving	56	113	27	29	34	39	129	31	36	46	90	113
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	79	69	40	16	18	38	112	15	28	22	74	65
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	79	73	39	17	18	38	112	15	29	30	74	74
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	—	—4	1	—1	—	—	—	—	—1	—8	—	—9
Net lending or borrowing	—10	57	—10	16	19	5	30	19	11	27	25	57
Net financial investment	—11	59	—11	16	19	12	36	19	11	27	24	57
Net increase in financial assets	4,381	5,879	1,981	2,270	1,443	1,968	7,662	2,444	2,823	2,080	5,694	7,347
Currency and deposits:	363	522	315	260	—219	227	583	297	—100	77	356	274
Currency and bank deposits	348	—18	192	110	—48	125	379	168	—14	196	254	350
Deposits in other insti- tutions	27	331	70	—29	—47	54	48	48	62	—13	—6	97
Foreign currency and deposits	—12	209	53	179	—124	48	156	81	—148	—106	108	—173
Receivables: consumer credit	422	545	102	294	212	129	737	126	251	208	608	585
Loans: other loans	165	198	59	81	82	231	453	—81	69	—8	222	—20
Government of Canada treasury bills	2	17	—9	2	—8	18	3	13	93	—71	—15	35
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	43	69	240	1	—91	39	189	445	102	51	150	598
Mortgages	3,284	3,779	893	1,495	1,405	1,239	5,032	1,144	1,905	1,824	3,793	4,873
Bonds:	—156	450	204	35	—6	24	257	358	—8	83	233	433
Government of Canada bonds	—48	13	38	—11	—4	20	43	67	—1	17	23	83
Provincial government bonds	—51	176	48	84	—2	11	141	144	—10	30	130	164
Municipal government bonds	—14	115	55	—40	—2	—4	9	66	—10	43	13	99
Other Canadian bonds	—43	146	63	2	2	—3	64	81	13	—7	67	87
Claims on associated enterprises:												
corporate	89	162	34	64	12	103	213	119	162	—53	110	228
Stocks	71	83	22	9	24	40	95	35	131	40	55	206
Foreign investments	4	11	1	—	—	—	1	2	—3	—	1	—1
Other financial assets	94	43	120	29	32	—82	99	—14	221	—71	181	136
Net increase in liabilities	4,392	5,820	1,992	2,254	1,424	1,956	7,626	2,425	2,812	2,053	5,670	7,290
Currency and deposits:												
deposits	4,012	5,377	1,696	2,078	1,072	1,736	6,582	2,125	2,463	1,596	4,846	6,184
Loans:	—78	12	55	17	44	—1	115	17	121	12	116	150
Bank loans	—80	2	40	5	—20	—44	—19	35	54	—15	25	74
Other loans	2	10	15	12	64	43	134	—18	67	27	91	76
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	82	—85	—15	—13	58	24	54	20	—17	100	30	103
Bonds:												
other Canadian bonds	139	128	114	97	53	73	337	27	76	34	264	137
Claims on associated enterprises:												
corporate	4	48	18	44	—17	94	139	34	106	—14	45	126
Stocks	75	128	20	41	52	38	151	42	62	30	113	134
Other liabilities	158	212	104	—10	162	—8	248	154	—2	300	256	452
Discrepancy	1	—2	1	—	—	—7	—6	—	—	—	1	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 99
Financial Flows: Trust Companies
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Gross domestic saving	40	72	17	22	25	35	99	20	30	34	64	84
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	—	3
Net domestic saving	36	68	16	21	24	34	95	19	29	33	61	81
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	32	20	23	7	5	36	71	—3	9	6	35	12
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	32	20	23	7	5	26	61	—	9	14	35	23
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—3	—	—8	—	—11
Net lending or borrowing	8	52	—6	15	20	9	38	23	21	28	29	72
Net financial investment	8	52	—6	15	20	9	38	23	21	28	29	72
Net increase in financial assets	1,849	2,099	882	756	460	934	3,032	1,158	941	564	2,098	2,663
Currency and deposits:	65	276	260	73	—145	89	277	247	—242	—32	188	—27
Currency and bank deposits	73	75	131	—29	8	13	123	133	—84	94	110	143
Deposits in other insti- tutions	—7	—3	64	—63	—14	26	13	51	—32	—23	—13	—4
Foreign currency and deposits	—1	204	65	165	—139	50	141	63	—126	—103	91	—166
Receivables: consumer credit	41	26	18	17	19	9	63	28	1	18	54	47
Loans: other loans	68	25	53	—1	40	164	256	—71	—1	—63	92	—135
Government of Canada treasury bills	—	10	—13	4	—4	13	—	4	38	—48	—13	—6
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	25	—37	149	—7	—88	5	59	199	46	31	54	276
Mortgages	1,626	1,678	347	616	577	575	2,115	500	824	688	1,540	2,012
Bonds:	—75	22	19	12	—22	5	14	79	—30	—27	9	22
Government of Canada bonds	—46	—14	17	—14	—	18	21	17	—6	1	3	12
Provincial government bonds	—11	20	3	6	1	9	19	41	—2	—15	10	24
Municipal government bonds	20	2	3	6	7	—1	15	12	—8	5	16	9
Other Canadian bonds	—38	14	—4	14	—30	—21	—41	9	—14	—18	—20	—23
Claims on associated enterprises:												
corporate	5	15	13	26	32	64	135	80	160	—42	71	198
Stocks	56	53	11	9	14	19	53	40	105	29	34	174
Foreign investments	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—2	—	—	—
Other financial assets	37	22	25	7	37	—9	60	50	42	10	69	102
Net increase in liabilities	1,841	2,047	888	741	440	925	2,994	1,135	920	536	2,069	2,591
Currency and deposits:												
deposits	1,705	1,885	794	719	311	801	2,624	1,032	777	440	1,824	2,249
Loans:	15	13	9	12	47	11	79	—6	22	—16	68	—
Bank loans	—3	2	9	4	—9	11	15	—8	22	—17	1823	—3
Other loans	18	11	—	8	56	—	64	2	—	1	64	3
Claims on associated enterprises:												
corporate	—3	—	4	25	—40	89	78	19	113	—35	—11	97
Stocks	51	64	15	25	43	13	96	7	54	17	83	78
Other liabilities	70	82	65	—38	79	11	117	83	—48	137	106	172
Discrepancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 100
Financial Flows: Mortgage Loan Companies
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Gross domestic saving	22	46	11	9	11	4	35	13	8	14	31	35
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	3
Net domestic saving	18	42	10	8	10	3	31	12	7	13	28	32
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	10	3	4	1	2	-2	5	4	-1	5	7	8
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	10	7	4	1	2	—	7	4	—	5	7	9
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	—	-4	—	—	—	-2	-2	—	-1	—	—	-1
Net lending or borrowing	12	43	7	8	9	6	30	9	9	9	24	27
Net financial investment	12	43	7	8	9	6	30	9	9	9	24	27
Net increase in financial assets	944	1,204	358	524	343	336	1,561	289	340	539	1,225	1,168
Currency and deposits:	52	5	20	68	5	9	102	3	-35	51	93	19
Currency and bank deposits	46	—	33	19	3	18	73	-25	-5	52	55	22
Deposits in other insti- tutions	2	-3	-3	37	-9	-12	13	10	-8	2	25	4
Foreign currency and deposits	4	8	-10	12	11	3	16	18	-22	-3	13	-7
Receivables: consumer credit	23	23	10	4	5	7	26	1	—	—	19	1
Loans: other loans	15	56	7	3	24	9	43	14	15	12	34	41
Government of Canada treasury bills	2	-3	—	1	-1	5	5	1	30	-28	—	3
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	11	12	14	30	-23	7	28	-5	-15	20	21	—
Mortgages	807	991	259	378	343	233	1,213	200	327	471	980	998
Bonds:	-43	16	6	3	13	22	44	37	-8	12	22	41
Government of Canada bonds	-23	16	5	4	3	12	24	15	-6	23	12	32
Provincial government bonds	-7	1	1	-1	—	-6	-6	21	-2	-11	—	8
Municipal government bonds	1	5	—	—	—	-1	-1	—	—	1	—	1
Other Canadian bonds	-14	-6	—	—	10	17	27	1	—	-1	10	—
Claims on associated enterprises: corporate	50	72	12	34	-25	37	58	29	—	-16	21	13
Stocks	15	25	8	-6	7	4	13	-5	23	5	9	23
Foreign investments	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	-1	—	1	-1
Other financial assets	9	5	21	9	-5	3	28	14	4	12	25	30
Net increase in liabilities	932	1,161	351	516	334	330	1,531	280	331	530	1,201	1,141
Currency and deposits: deposits	724	938	158	440	132	256	986	99	213	273	730	585
Loans:	-74	16	36	-19	19	-36	—	46	77	19	36	142
Bank loans	-65	8	34	-24	15	-59	-34	35	38	-1	25	72
Other loans	-9	8	2	5	4	23	34	11	39	20	11	70
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	79	-82	-15	-13	58	24	54	20	-17	100	30	103
Bonds: other Canadian bonds	139	128	114	97	53	53	317	27	76	34	264	137
Claims on associated enterprises: corporate	7	48	14	19	23	5	61	15	-7	21	56	29
Stocks	24	64	5	16	9	25	55	35	8	13	30	56
Other liabilities	33	49	39	-24	40	3	58	32	-20	68	55	80
Discrepancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 101
Financial Flows: Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1975	1976
(Millions of dollars)												
Gross domestic saving	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	3
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1		3
Net domestic saving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	35	44	13	8	11	12	44	14	20	11	32	45
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	35	44	12	9	11	10	42	11	20	11	32	42
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	—	—	1	—1	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	3
Net lending or borrowing	—31	—40	—12	—7	—10	—11	—40	—13	—19	—10	—29	—42
Net financial investment	—31	—40	—12	—7	—10	—11	—40	—13	—19	—10	—29	—42
Net increase in financial assets	1,520	2,490	700	936	611	669	2,916	964	1,494	949	2,247	3,407
Currency and deposits:	247	252	44	89	—78	107	162	55	180	34	55	269
Currency and bank deposits	215	—85	35	92	—54	67	140	68	78	26	73	172
Deposits in other insti- tutions	32	337	9	—3	—24	40	22	—13	102	8	—18	97
Foreign currency and deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables: Consumer credit	352	481	71	266	184	113	634	93	244	185	521	522
Loans: other loans	85	113	—4	75	21	57	149	—23	54	47	92	78
Mortgages	789	1,046	259	472	461	408	1,600	418	719	671	1,192	1,808
Bonds:	—44	402	160	35	—2	15	208	230	21	89	193	340
Government of Canada bonds	24	9	16	—1	—11	—10	—6	32	—4	4	4	32
Provincial government bonds	—24	138	28	91	—5	14	128	72	—	37	114	109
Municipal government bonds	—51	105	51	—43	—9	—4	—5	56	—1	40	—1	95
Other Canadian bonds	7	150	65	—12	23	15	91	70	26	8	76	104
Claims on associated enterprises: corporate	34	75	9	4	5	2	20	10	2	5	18	17
Other financial assets	50	12	77	14	—	—77	14	—78	175	—93	91	4
Net increase in liabilities	1,551	2,530	712	943	621	680	2,956	977	1,513	959	2,276	3,449
Currency and deposits: deposits	1,516	2,465	707	868	600	654	2,829	964	1,429	857	2,175	3,250
Loans:	—19	—17	10	24	—22	24	36	—23	22	9	12	8
Bank loans	—12	—8	—3	25	—26	4	—	—8	—6	3	—4	5
Other loans	—7	—9	13	—1	4	20	36	—31	28	6	16	3
Other liabilities	54	82	—5	51	43	—18	71	36	62	93	89	191
Discrepancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 102
Financial Flows: Insurance Companies and Pension Funds
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)												
Gross domestic saving	29	32	8	9	9	9	35	9	9	9	26	27
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	21	23	5	6	6	6	23	6	6	6	17	18
Net domestic saving	8	9	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	3	9	9
Non-financial capital acquisi- tion	121	125	29	40	53	38	160	10	14	39	122	63
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	40	45	16	16	15	15	62	11	11	11	47	33
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	81	80	13	24	38	23	98	-1	3	28	75	30
Net lending or borrowing	-92	-93	-21	-31	-44	-29	-125	-1	-5	-30	-96	-36
Net financial investment	-92	-93	-21	-31	-44	-29	-125	-1	-5	-30	-96	-36
Net increase in financial assets	4,093	5,032	1,170	1,195	1,161	2,449	5,975	1,763	1,491	1,421	3,526	4,675
Currency and deposits:.....	268	-7	-74	-64	18	230	110	32	-6	87	-120	113
Currency and bank deposits	293	81	-91	-50	24	219	102	17	-4	89	-117	102
Deposits in other insti- tutions	-12	-77	17	-14	-6	8	5	13	-5	-2	-3	6
Foreign currency and deposits	-13	-11	—	—	—	3	3	2	3	—	—	5
Receivables:	175	86	-7	23	7	185	208	12	-3	-13	23	-4
Consumer credit	178	95	6	25	20	18	69	21	15	10	51	46
Trade	-3	-9	-13	-2	-13	167	139	-9	-18	-23	-28	-50
Loans:												
other loans	26	-15	21	-4	-11	38	44	-18	—	8	6	-10
Government of Canada treasury bills	3	15	2	-10	1	28	21	40	104	-85	-7	59
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	299	157	183	10	-62	-138	-7	209	-2	212	131	419
Mortgages	1,199	1,308	226	316	433	692	1,667	422	562	472	975	1,456
Bonds:	1,522	2,656	557	564	475	1,095	2,691	882	718	589	1,596	2,189
Government of Canada bonds	8	44	45	118	61	201	425	105	123	188	224	416
Provincial government bonds	557	1,166	289	294	173	486	1,242	582	255	186	756	1,023
Municipal government bonds	32	80	31	6	12	40	89	44	37	37	49	118
Other Canadian bonds	925	1,366	192	146	229	368	935	151	303	178	567	632
Stocks	502	655	207	240	227	294	968	161	49	107	674	317
Foreign investments	-8	150	48	38	55	44	185	11	-5	10	141	16
Other financial assets	107	27	7	82	18	-19	88	12	74	34	107	120
Net increase in liabilities	4,185	5,125	1,191	1,226	1,205	2,478	6,100	1,764	1,496	1,451	3,622	4,711
Life insurance and pen- sions	4,185	5,125	1,191	1,226	1,205	2,478	6,100	1,764	1,496	1,451	3,622	4,711
Discrepancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 103
Financial Flows: Life Insurance Companies
1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)											
Gross domestic saving	29	32	8	9	9	9	35	9	9	9	26	27
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	21	23	5	6	6	6	23	6	6	6	17	18
Net domestic saving	8	9	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	3	9	9
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	116	81	20	33	31	29	113	16	12	15	84	43
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	40	45	16	16	15	15	62	11	11	11	47	33
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	76	36	4	17	16	14	51	5	1	4	37	10
Net lending or borrowing	-87	-49	-12	-24	-22	-20	-78	-7	-3	-6	-58	-16
Net financial investment	-87	-49	-12	-24	-22	-20	-78	-7	-3	-6	-58	-16
Net increase in financial assets	1,941	2,168	552	463	463	657	2,135	734	512	608	1,478	1,854
Currency and deposits:	11	-35	-37	-11	29	62	43	-37	-21	34	-19	-24
Currency and bank deposits	3	-41	-44	-3	29	62	44	-37	-21	34	-18	-24
Deposits in other insti- tutions	8	6	7	-8	—	—	-1	—	—	—	-1	—
Foreign currency and deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables: consumer credit	178	95	6	25	20	18	69	21	15	10	51	46
Loans: other loans	29	-4	16	-13	-2	19	20	-17	-1	7	1	-11
Government of Canada treasury bills	3	14	—	-9	-1	27	17	36	113	-85	-10	64
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	188	79	174	45	-115	-108	-4	269	-203	182	104	248
Mortgages	737	725	85	179	254	236	754	167	374	298	518	839
Bonds:	564	995	249	180	208	341	978	276	222	163	637	661
Government of Canada bonds	-32	77	15	55	15	95	180	46	-4	32	85	74
Provincial government bonds	92	170	83	71	36	87	277	114	66	9	190	189
Municipal government bonds	7	-3	6	1	—	-3	4	6	1	3	7	10
Other Canadian bonds	497	751	145	53	157	162	517	110	159	119	355	388
Stocks	134	290	57	65	68	59	249	17	11	-3	190	25
Net increase in liabilities	2,028	2,217	564	487	485	677	2,213	741	515	614	1,536	1,870
Life insurance and pen- sions	2,028	2,217	564	487	485	677	2,213	741	515	614	1,536	1,870
Discrepancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 104
 Financial Flows: Other Private Financial Institutions
 1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1—Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)												
Gross domestic saving	231	643	93	270	226	68	657	169	342	147	589	658
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	12	13	3	3	3	6	15	3	4	4	9	11
Net domestic saving	219	630	90	267	223	62	642	166	338	143	580	647
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	27	57	9	11	4	7	31	3	15	17	24	35
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	26	48	9	18	12	11	50	4	10	12	39	26
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	1	9	—	—7	—8	—4	—19	—1	5	5	—15	9
Net lending or borrowing	204	586	84	259	222	61	626	166	327	130	565	623
Net financial investment	204	586	84	259	222	61	626	166	327	130	565	623
Net increase in financial assets	3,820	2,670	21	1,809	928	1,656	4,414	494	1,744	670	2,758	2,908
Currency and deposits:	—219	353	—223	149	80	393	399	—213	136	56	6	—21
Currency and bank deposits	—58	263	—268	120	68	290	210	—237	144	37	—80	—56
Deposits in other institu- tions	—40	15	33	13	12	—21	37	—38	18	1	58	—19
Foreign currency and deposits	—121	75	12	16	—	124	152	62	—26	18	28	54
Consumer credit	159	70	—97	35	—5	146	79	—113	—16	4	—67	—125
Loans:												
other loans	1,715	702	381	65	84	110	640	282	543	109	530	934
Government of Canada treasury bills	68	160	—132	174	83	—51	74	103	113	268	125	484
Finance company and other short-term commercial paper	583	266	—409	503	41	201	336	—274	468	—316	135	—122
Mortgages	514	409	95	167	120	141	523	247	136	177	382	560
Bonds:	214	329	39	156	115	428	738	127	168	315	310	610
Government of Canada bonds	—23	—53	10	47	13	289	359	57	112	135	70	304
Provincial government bonds	96	158	—10	46	57	19	112	3	6	55	93	64
Municipal government bonds	41	47	13	—3	7	16	33	31	5	9	17	45
Other Canadian bonds	100	177	26	66	38	104	234	36	45	116	130	197
Claims on associated enter- prises:												
corporate	672	668	105	349	439	234	1,127	245	42	374	893	661
Stocks	—163	—88	30	—46	1	11	—4	20	—20	—3	—15	—3
Foreign investments	—50	—26	—32	—3	—28	25	—38	—66	—17	—4	—63	—87
Other financial assets	257	—308	252	148	38	70	508	78	60	—222	438	—84
Net increase in liabilities	3,616	2,084	—63	1,550	706	1,595	3,788	328	1,417	540	2,193	2,285
Currency and deposits:												
deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payables:												
Loans	778	416	—826	729	—211	412	104	—255	366	197	—308	308
Bank loans	556	161	—456	470	—419	192	—213	—3	210	128	—405	335
Other loans	222	255	—370	259	208	220	317	—252	156	69	97	—27
Finance company and other short-term commercial paper	1,255	202	137	253	—193	415	612	244	411	—192	197	463
Mortgages	21	6	—2	6	—1	—	3	1	—1	—1	3	—1
Bonds:												
other Canadian bonds	381	660	232	365	303	279	1,179	—7	285	223	900	501
Claims on associated enter- prises:												
corporate	550	75	—34	—60	80	272	258	—5	20	97	—14	112
Stocks	18	302	48	—7	163	193	397	141	—30	57	204	168
Other liabilities	580	394	393	240	564	21	1,218	204	351	144	1,197	699
Discrepancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 105

Financial Flows: Sales Finance and Consumer Loan Companies 1974 - 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
(Millions of dollars)												
Gross domestic saving	135	187	37	53	45	26	161	34	36	30	135	100
Capital consumption allow- ances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	8	8	2	2	2	3	9	2	3	3	6	8
Net domestic saving	127	179	35	51	43	23	152	32	33	27	129	92
Non-financial capital acqui- sition	9	9	1	1	–1	4	5	2	4	2	1	8
Gross fixed capital forma- tion	9	9	1	1	—	4	6	2	4	2	2	8
Net purchases of existing and intangible assets	—	—	—	—	–1	—	–1	—	—	—	–1	—
Net lending or borrowing	126	178	36	52	46	22	156	32	32	28	134	92
Net financial investment ..	126	178	36	52	46	22	156	32	32	28	134	92
Net increase in financial assets	1,371	817	285	107	–77	398	713	184	357	–101	315	440
Currency and deposits: ..	18	24	–6	3	–27	115	85	–23	15	–40	–30	–48
Currency and bank deposits	–12	18	–11	6	–15	15	–5	–29	35	–14	–20	–8
Deposits in other insti- tutions	3	–4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency and deposits	27	10	5	–3	–12	100	90	6	–20	–26	–10	–40
Receivables: consumer credit	155	73	–96	35	–3	143	79	–111	–16	7	–64	–120
Loans: other loans	946	575	303	21	–119	176	381	236	303	–157	205	382
Government of Canada treasury bills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	–7	–3	—	1
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	5	2	7	–9	77	–61	14	8	52	40	75	100
Mortgages	159	71	29	39	32	34	134	21	31	8	100	60
Bonds:	2	1	4	–3	2	9	12	7	–19	—	3	–12
Government of Canada bonds	1	1	—	–2	—	–1	–3	1	–1	–1	–2	–1
Provincial government bonds	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	3	3
Municipal government bonds	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Other Canadian bonds ..	–1	—	1	–1	—	10	10	6	–20	—	—	–14
Claims on associated enterprises:												
corporate	63	62	10	33	13	2	58	32	–8	48	56	72
Stocks	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial assets	22	9	34	–12	–52	–20	–50	3	6	–4	–30	5
Net increase in liabilities	1,245	639	249	55	–123	376	557	152	325	–129	181	348
Loans:	247	13	–168	–108	–118	–62	–456	97	–118	93	–394	72
Bank loans	142	50	–124	–82	–106	–48	–360	94	–115	104	–312	83
Other loans	105	–37	–44	–26	–12	–14	–96	3	–3	–11	–82	–11
Finance company and other short-term com- mercial paper	525	–27	195	89	–347	191	128	68	271	–394	–63	–55
Mortgages	—	9	—	—	–1	–1	–2	—	–1	–2	–1	–3
Bonds:	150	448	133	92	280	179	684	–61	162	130	505	231
other Canadian bonds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claims on associated enterprises:												
corporate	159	70	23	–66	19	162	138	–56	–3	–7	–24	–66
Stocks	87	67	—	30	–18	21	33	27	4	–4	12	27
Other liabilities	77	59	66	18	62	–114	32	77	10	55	146	142
Discrepancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 106
 Financial Flows: Non-financial Private Corporations
 1974 – 1977

	1974	1975	1976					1977			Jan. 1–Sept. 30	
			I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III	1976	1977
								</				

⁽¹⁾ Prior to second quarter 1972, included in category 'other Canadian bonds'.

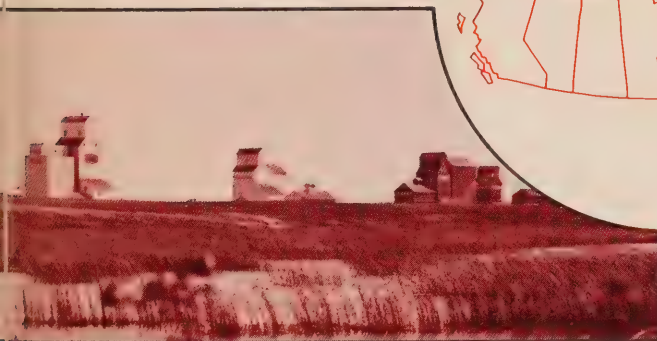
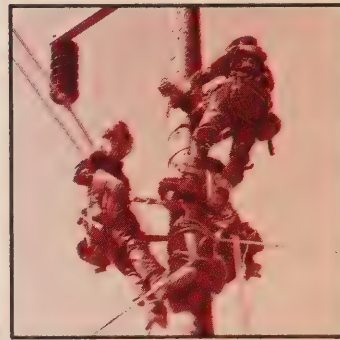
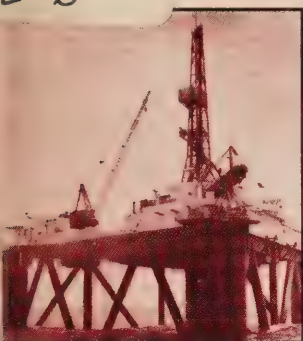
Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.



Economic Review

April 1979

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Ministère des Finances
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Economic Review

April, 1979

A general review of recent economic developments
presented by
The Honourable Jean Chrétien
Minister of Finance

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1 Summary

Economic growth picked up in 1978 in Canada and in most countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), although output growth slowed in the United States, the major market for Canadian exports. In relative terms the growth rates in Japan and the United States were above the average for the OECD while that for Canada was close to the average. For the seven major countries in the OECD private investment and inventory accumulation generally grew more rapidly than in the previous year, while government spending and the foreign balance made smaller contributions. For this group of countries growth was relatively constant over the two halves of the year.

The major international economic developments of 1978 are reviewed in Chapter 2. These developments included surprisingly large gains in employment given the moderate growth in output, some slowing in inflation in the industrial world, a shifting of the current account position of the OECD countries from a deficit in 1977 to a small surplus in 1978 and substantial movements in exchange rates.

In Chapter 3, developments in total demand and output in the Canadian economy are discussed. Constant dollar gross national product (GNP) advanced 3.4 per cent, compared with 2.7 per cent in 1977. Real domestic product (RDP) also rose 3.4 per cent, with a strong advance occurring in the commercial sector, particularly manufacturing. There was no increase in aggregate productivity in 1978.

The impact of changes in demand and output on the labour market is reviewed in Chapter 4. Employment increased 3.4 per cent, a sharp rise from the gain of 1.8 per cent in 1977. Manufacturing employment grew rapidly, especially in the second half of the year. While the average unemployment rate was higher in 1978 at 8.4 per cent, the rate in the last quarter of the year was 8.2 per cent.

A review of some of the reasons for the varied pace of economic activity among the main economic regions of the country is presented in Chapter 5. Real output in 1978 is estimated to have increased most rapidly in British Columbia and the Prairies, particularly in Alberta. Real growth in Ontario and Quebec was at about the national average, whereas the Atlantic region expanded at a slower rate.

Price and cost developments are discussed in Chapter 6. While the depreciation of the Canadian dollar provided a major stimulus to the growth of the private sector in 1978, it also caused some increase in Canadian inflation. In the case of food prices, the effects of depreciation were compounded by sharply increasing international prices of many products due to supply shortages. Food prices rose 15.5 per cent in Canada in 1978, a sharp acceleration

from the increase of 8.4 per cent in 1977. On the other hand, non-food and energy prices rose less rapidly than in 1977. The total consumer price index (CPI) rose 9.0 per cent compared with 8.0 per cent in 1977.

In Chapter 7, profits, investment and financial developments in the business sector are reviewed. Corporate profits rose 16.7 per cent for the year although profits adjusted for inventory revaluation rose less rapidly. The increase in profits pushed their share of net national income above the historical average for the first time since 1975, although the share of profits excluding inventory revaluations remained slightly below average. The volume of business fixed investment — non-residential construction plus machinery and equipment — increased 1.1 per cent following a gain of 1.7 per cent in 1977.

Changes in income, spending and savings in the personal sector are discussed in Chapter 8. Despite the slowing in wage gains in 1978, personal disposable income increased 11.6 per cent, up from 10.3 per cent in 1977. The acceleration was due to the impact of the federal income tax cut early in the year, strong growth of nearly 40 per cent in net farm income and an increase of 16 per cent in investment income. In volume terms, personal expenditure on goods and services grew a moderate 3.1 per cent over the year, showing a little more growth than in 1977. The savings rate also increased during the year to average 10.9 per cent, matching the previous peak in 1975.

A discussion of the Canadian balance of payments is contained in Chapter 9. The current account deficit widened from \$4.2 billion in 1977 to \$5.3 billion in 1978. A gain in the volume of trade in 1978 only partly offset a further loss in the terms of trade. This widening of the current account deficit was in sharp contrast to the contraction in the surplus on capital account to \$2 billion from \$4.1 billion in the previous year. The difference between this inflow and the current account deficit was accounted for by a decline in net official monetary assets of \$3.3 billion.

Developments in the government sector are reviewed in Chapter 10. The growth in expenditures at both the federal and provincial-local-hospital (PLH) levels of government slowed in 1978. The federal deficit rose by roughly \$3.3 billion in 1978 while the PLH deficit declined by around \$350 million. The consolidated government deficit increased by \$2.8 billion to \$8.2 billion or 3.5 per cent of GNP. A general review of the factors behind the increase in deficits over the past four years and comparative international data on government expenditures and deficits are also provided in Chapter 10.

In the final chapter, financial developments are reviewed. The topic of primary interest in the financial sector during 1978 was the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and the efforts of the Bank of Canada to stabilize the exchange rate. Interest rates rose steadily during the year as the Bank Rate was raised a number of times. Borrowing in non-financial sectors increased fairly rapidly despite these interest rate increases.

2 International Economic Developments

OECD Countries

Growth of real output and demand in the industrial world continued at a modest rate in 1978. For the member countries of the OECD, real GNP advanced 3.5 per cent, little changed from 1977, and down considerably from the 5.2 per cent rate of growth achieved in 1976, the only full year of significant recovery following the 1974-1975 recession. For the seven major OECD countries, real GNP advanced 3.8 per cent in 1978, compared to 4.0 per cent in 1977. Of the seven major OECD countries, only Japan grew at a rate significantly above the average OECD growth rate; the North American economies grew at rates near the average, while the European economies grew at rates below the OECD average.

Real GNP growth for the OECD was even throughout the course of 1978, although this obscured a pick-up in domestic demand and a worsening foreign balance in the second half of the year. Domestic demand and output were somewhat depressed in the first half of the year, reflecting the transitory influences of strikes and bad weather in the United States and Germany. Output and demand rebounded in the second half of the year, aided by growth of public expenditures in general, and public demand in Japan and Germany in particular. Domestic demand growth exceeded GNP growth in the second half of 1978. This reflected a negative swing in the foreign sector balance of about one-quarter of a percentage point. The foreign sector's contribution to real growth in the latter half of the year, however, varied considerably among member countries, and seemed to be indicative of a better distribution of current account balances within the OECD. In Japan and Germany, the successive appreciations of the yen and the mark respectively, as well as the pick-up in domestic demand growth, produced a distinct deceleration in export volumes and an acceleration in imports. In the U.S., export growth increased and import growth decreased. This in part reflected the depreciation of the U.S. dollar.

Among the components of domestic demand within OECD countries, real private consumption growth was particularly rapid. With nominal wage and price increases generally slowing, and strong growth in employment, total real income grew significantly. Changes in net taxes were broadly neutral in their effect on real disposable income growth, while changes in savings rates had little impact on real consumption. Public consumption expenditures contributed significantly to real growth, reflecting the expansionary fiscal stances in most major OECD countries and in Japan in particular. Non-residential fixed investment growth was modest, while residential construction remained weak. Inventory changes had little impact on real GNP growth. This reflected a cautious attitude towards inventory accumulation and concurrent declines in inventory-sales ratios.

United States

In the U.S., Canada's largest trading partner, real GNP rose 4 per cent. Real growth was led by increased business fixed investment which grew 7.8 per

Table 2.1
Main Indicators of International Developments, 1973-1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1972 to 1978
Real GNP/GDP	(Percentage change)						
Seven major countries							
Canada	7.5	3.6	1.3	5.5	2.7	3.4	26.3
United States	5.5	-1.4	-1.3	5.7	4.9	4.0	18.4
Japan	9.8	-1.0	2.4	6.0	5.2	5.5	31.0
France	5.4	2.6	-0.1	5.6	3.0	3.0	21.0
Germany	4.9	0.5	-2.6	5.6	2.6	3.4	15.0
Italy	6.9	3.9	-3.5	5.6	1.7	2.0	17.4
United Kingdom	6.6	-0.6	-1.6	2.6	1.6	3.0	11.9
Total	6.2	-0.1	-0.8	5.6	4.0	3.8	20.0
All OECD countries	6.1	0.4	-0.6	5.2	3.7	3.5	19.6
Unemployment rates⁽¹⁾	(Per cent)						(Change)
Seven major countries							
Canada	5.6	5.3	6.9	7.1	8.1	8.4	2.2
United States	4.9	5.6	8.5	7.7	7.0	6.0	0.4
Japan	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.0
France	2.6	2.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.5	2.6
Germany	0.9	1.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.8
Italy	6.5	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.1	0.1
United Kingdom	2.8	2.9	5.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	2.7
Total ⁽²⁾	3.4	3.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	1.4
All OECD countries ⁽³⁾	3.2	3.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	1.6
Consumer price index	(Percentage change)						
Seven major countries							
Canada	7.6	10.8	10.8	7.5	8.0	9.0	67.2
United States	6.2	11.0	9.1	5.8	6.5	7.7	56.1
Japan	11.7	24.5	11.8	9.3	8.1	3.9	90.9
France	7.3	13.7	11.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	78.8
Germany	6.9	7.0	6.0	4.5	3.9	2.6	35.0
Italy	10.8	19.1	17.0	16.8	18.4	12.2	139.6
United Kingdom	9.2	16.0	24.2	16.5	15.9	8.3	130.1
Total	7.7	13.4	11.4	8.3	7.9	7.0	70.1
All OECD countries	8.0	13.6	12.2	9.0	8.4	7.1	74.2

⁽¹⁾ Unemployment rates for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and all OECD countries have been adjusted to international definitions by the OECD.

⁽²⁾ Calculated by the Department of Finance.

⁽³⁾ Representing about 90 per cent of total OECD countries.

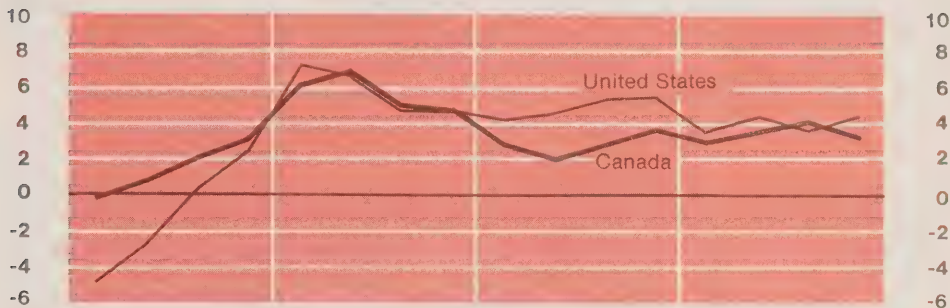
Source: OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December, 1978, updated in some instances with more recent information.

cent. This growth represented another year of cyclical response to improvements in the rate of growth of output, capacity utilization, business profits and cash flow. Real consumption expenditures rose 4 per cent, as increases in real incomes were augmented by increased consumer indebtedness and by periodic reductions in the personal savings rate. Residential construction expenditures rose 3.8 per cent, a rate unexpected after two consecutive years of

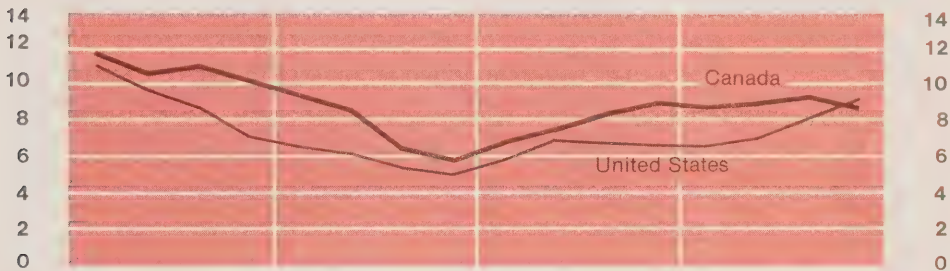
Chart 2.1

Canada-United States Economic Performance, 1975-1978

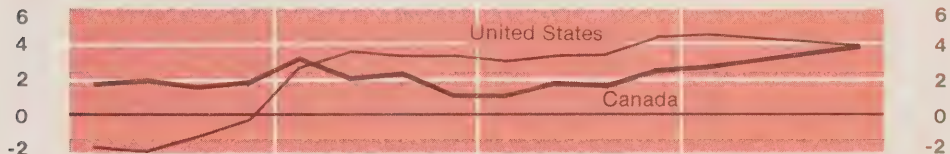
Growth in output (constant dollar GNP)
(Seasonally adjusted, year-over-year per cent change by quarter)



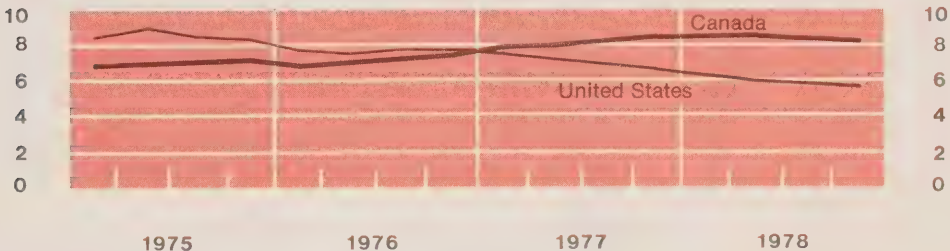
Change in prices (consumer price index)
(Year-over-year per cent change by quarter)



Growth in employment
(Year-over-year per cent change by quarter)



Unemployment rate
(Seasonally adjusted quarterly average)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003; United States Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*.

growth of over 20 per cent. Real government expenditures rose 3.4 per cent: the real value of federal purchases fell 1.3 per cent, largely reflecting expenditure shortfalls, while state and local expenditures rose 4.3 per cent. Real exports of goods and services rose 9.0 per cent, while total imports rose 11.2 per cent. Real output growth in 1978 was accompanied by a small decline in aggregate productivity and an unexpectedly large increase in employment. This increase in employment more than offset another sharp increase in the labour force and as a result the unemployment rate fell a full percentage point to 6.0 per cent.

The U.S. current account deficit widened slightly in 1978. Growth in merchandise import volumes outstripped that of exports as, in general, economic growth in the U.S. exceeded that of its major trading partners. Moreover, the rise in U.S. activity was comparatively more import-intensive. The effect of the differential in growth in domestic activity outweighed the impact of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar on the current account balance. All told, the current account deficit increased \$1.1 billion to \$16.4 billion. The deficit on merchandise trade increased \$2 billion to \$28.5 billion: in particular, the 1977 surplus of \$3.6 billion on trade in manufactured goods turned into a \$5.8 billion deficit in 1978.

The rate of inflation in the U.S. increased in 1978. The CPI rose 7.7 per cent in 1978, compared to 6.5 per cent in 1977. Increased social security taxes and minimum wages at the beginning of the year, an acceleration in food prices during the first half of the year and increases in import prices throughout the year contributed to the pick-up in inflation.

Other OECD Countries

Among Canada's other major trading partners, only in Japan did real output advance at a substantial pace. Led by an increase of over 10 per cent in gross fixed capital formation, Japanese real GNP rose 5.5 per cent. Real consumer and government expenditures rose significantly, reflecting the expansionary stance of fiscal policy. In response to the strength of domestic activity and the appreciation of the yen, import growth increased while export volumes fell; however, as the terms of trade (that is to say, the ratio of the export price level to the import price level) experienced a massive gain of approximately 20 per cent, the current account surplus increased U.S. \$5.7 billion to U.S. \$16.6 billion. In Germany, real gross national expenditure (GNE) grew 3.4 per cent, led by increased gross fixed capital formation. The appreciation of the mark had a significant impact on trade volumes. Aided by a terms of trade gain, however, the current account surplus increased U.S. \$4.6 billion to U.S. \$8.3 billion. In the United Kingdom, real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 3.0 per cent, led by increased consumer expenditures. Investment growth remained relatively strong, reflecting investment in North Sea oil and manufacturing. Stimulated by this strength in domestic demand, imports rose sharply, but the terms of trade improved and the current account surplus fell only marginally.

Employment growth in the entire OECD area was quite strong, and productivity growth surprisingly weak, given the moderate growth in output. The gains in employment were concentrated in the non-manufacturing areas. While employment in manufacturing advanced considerably in both Canada and the U.S., it fell in the remainder of the OECD. Accompanying this employment growth were higher labour force participation rates, particularly among women. Unemployment in the OECD area averaged 15.6 million (5.3 per cent) in 1978, down slightly from 15.9 million (5.4 per cent) in 1977. The U.S. was the only major industrial country to record a significant reduction in unemployment over the year.

Productivity performance in the industrial world was generally weak in 1978. The rate of productivity growth for the year was the lowest since the 1974-1975 recession, which in turn represented the lowest increase for over a decade. While nominal wage increases moderated somewhat in 1978, this weak productivity performance meant that increases in unit labour costs were little changed from 1977. Aided by minor changes in world commodity prices, including that of oil, and significant terms of trade improvements in Japan and Germany brought about by currency appreciations, consumer prices for the seven major OECD countries decelerated to 7 per cent growth in 1978 from 7.9 per cent in 1977. The acceleration in consumer prices in North America reflected the substantial acceleration in food prices.

The current account position of the OECD countries improved from a deficit of \$27.6 billion in 1977 to a surplus of \$1.8 billion in 1978. The improvement was accounted for by improved transactions on the merchandise trade account as the deficit on services was basically unchanged. While export volume growth exceeded import growth by about a full percentage point, much of the improvement in the current account balance was due to a terms of trade gain against the rest of the world. The combined current account surplus of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fell \$21.5 billion to \$11 billion, while the deficit of non-oil developing countries widened \$10 billion to \$34 billion. Within the OECD, the surpluses of Japan, Germany and the other European countries increased, while the deficit of the U.S. widened marginally. There was some evidence in the latter half of 1978 that adjustments were taking place to produce a more balanced distribution of current account surpluses and deficits within the OECD. The change in the current account positions of the larger OECD countries can partly be characterized as the initial stage of the adjustment process to exchange rate changes. Countries that

Table 2.2
Current Account Balances

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(U.S. \$ billions)					
Seven major countries						
Canada	0.1	-1.5	-4.7	-3.9	-3.9	-4.6
United States	6.9	4.5	18.4	4.3	-15.3	-16.4
Japan	-0.1	-4.7	-0.7	3.7	10.9	16.6
France	-0.7	-6.0	-0.1	-6.1	-3.3	3.1
Germany	4.3	9.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	8.3
Italy	-2.7	-8.0	-0.8	-2.8	2.3	6.3
United Kingdom	-2.6	-8.6	-4.1	-2.0	0.5	0.2
Total	5.2	-14.5	12.0	-3.0	-5.1	13.5
Other OECD countries ⁽¹⁾	4.3	-13.5	-11.8	-16.0	-22.5	-11.7
All OECD	9.5	-28.0	0.2	-19.0	-27.6	1.8
Oil-exporting countries ⁽²⁾	8.0	59.3	27.3	37.0	31.5	11.0
Non-oil developing countries	-7.0	-24.5	-38.5	-26.0	-24.0	-34.0

⁽¹⁾ Other OECD countries comprise Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

⁽²⁾ Oil-exporting countries comprise Algeria, Bahrain, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Source: OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December, 1978, updated in some instances with more recent information.

have had surpluses in recent years experienced currency appreciations while countries that have had deficits experienced currency depreciations. So far, the terms of trade effects have generally outweighed the effects on trade volumes, and surpluses and deficits have widened rather than narrowed.

There were substantial exchange rate movements in 1978. As in 1977, they apparently reflected responses to current account positions rather than differential monetary conditions. The Japanese yen and major European currencies all appreciated against the U.S. dollar, while the Canadian dollar depreciated. Specifically, the U.S. dollar depreciated by 23 per cent against the Japanese yen, 26 per cent against the Swiss franc, 14 per cent against the Deutsche-mark, 9 per cent against the French franc and by 9 per cent against sterling. Conversely, the U.S. dollar appreciated 7 per cent against the Canadian dollar. On balance, the trade-weighted rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar fell in 1978.

3 Aggregate Demand and Output in Canada

In Canada GNE grew 10.3 per cent in 1978 (see Table 3.1). This increase was composed of a 3.4 per cent rise in the volume of spending and a 6.7 per cent increase in prices. Final domestic demand grew 10.2 per cent, but 7.9 per cent of this increase represented inflation and only 2.1 per cent represented a volume advance. The higher growth in GNE reflected a pick-up in real inventory

Table 3.1
Gross National Expenditure
(Percentage change unless otherwise specified)

	Value		Volume		Price	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Consumer expenditure	10.5	11.1	2.8	3.1	7.5	7.8
Durables	7.9	9.6	3.0	4.1	4.8	5.3
Semi-durables	7.4	10.0	0.8	5.2	6.5	4.6
Non-durables	10.0	12.5	0.9	0.8	9.0	11.7
Services	12.8	11.1	4.8	3.7	7.6	7.1
Government expenditure	11.5	9.8	2.1	1.5	9.3	8.1
Current goods and services	11.7	9.9	2.0	1.5	9.5	8.3
Capital formation	10.8	9.0	2.6	1.5	8.0	7.4
Business capital formation	7.4	7.8	-0.1	-0.5	7.5	8.4
Residential construction	2.9	4.2	-4.6	-4.8	7.9	9.5
Non-residential construction	11.8	7.3	3.4	2.1	8.1	5.1
Machinery and equipment	7.6	11.3	0.3	0.2	7.3	11.1
Final domestic demand	10.1	10.2	2.1	2.1	7.8	7.9
Inventory change ⁽¹⁾	111	1,179	-23	599	—	—
Total domestic demand	9.3	10.7	1.3	2.6	7.9	7.9
Exports	15.4	17.4	7.4	8.5	7.4	8.3
Goods	17.0	17.4	9.6	8.3	6.8	8.4
Services	7.1	17.7	-2.6	9.7	9.9	7.4
Imports	14.5	17.4	2.5	4.1	11.7	12.7
Goods	13.4	17.3	1.6	4.1	11.6	12.7
Services	17.5	17.6	4.8	4.1	12.1	12.9
Current account balance ⁽¹⁾	-4,516	-5,261	-4,661	-3,622	—	—
GNE excluding residual error	9.4	10.6	2.4	3.6	6.9	6.7
Residual error ⁽¹⁾	394	-58	249	-11	—	—
GNE	9.7	10.3	2.7	3.4	6.9	6.7

⁽¹⁾ Millions of dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditures Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

accumulation and a significant improvement in the real current account balance.

Consumer spending grew 11.1 per cent during the year, with all major categories of goods and services showing significant current dollar increases. After allowance for price increases averaging 7.8 per cent, however, real expenditures grew only 3.1 per cent, little changed from the 2.8 per cent advance in 1977 (see Chapter 8). Government expenditures grew 9.8 per cent, somewhat less than the overall increase in GNE (see Chapter 10). Investment rose 7.8 per cent in current dollar terms but fell 0.5 per cent after removal of the effects of inflation. Small real gains in plant and equipment outlays were offset by a decline in real spending on residential construction.

Inventory accumulation picked up somewhat during the year to a current dollar value of physical change of \$1,179 million, compared with the \$111 million accumulation in 1977 (see Chapter 7). Measured in current dollars, the deficit on goods and services grew from \$4,516 million in 1977 to \$5,261 million in 1978. This widening in the deficit reflected a decline in the terms of trade; when measured in volume terms the deficit narrowed significantly, from \$4,661 million in 1977 to \$3,622 million in 1978 (see Chapter 9).

Output

Both RDP and real GNP showed growth of 3.4 per cent in 1978. The quarterly growth profile differed substantially between the two measures, however, as a result of changing patterns in investment income flows to and from non-residents throughout the year (see Table 3.2). In the fourth quarter in particular, the termination of the Anti-Inflation Board (AIB) controls on dividend payments and the December 31 expiry of certain deferred tax advantages associated with the tax changes of 1972 caused especially large dividend outflows. The quarterly pattern of output growth was also significantly affected by strikes and abnormal weather.

The goods and services sub-sectors registered roughly equal increases in production in 1978. Viewed from a different perspective, however, output in commercial industries expanded 3.8 per cent while output in the non-commercial industries grew only 1.2 per cent.

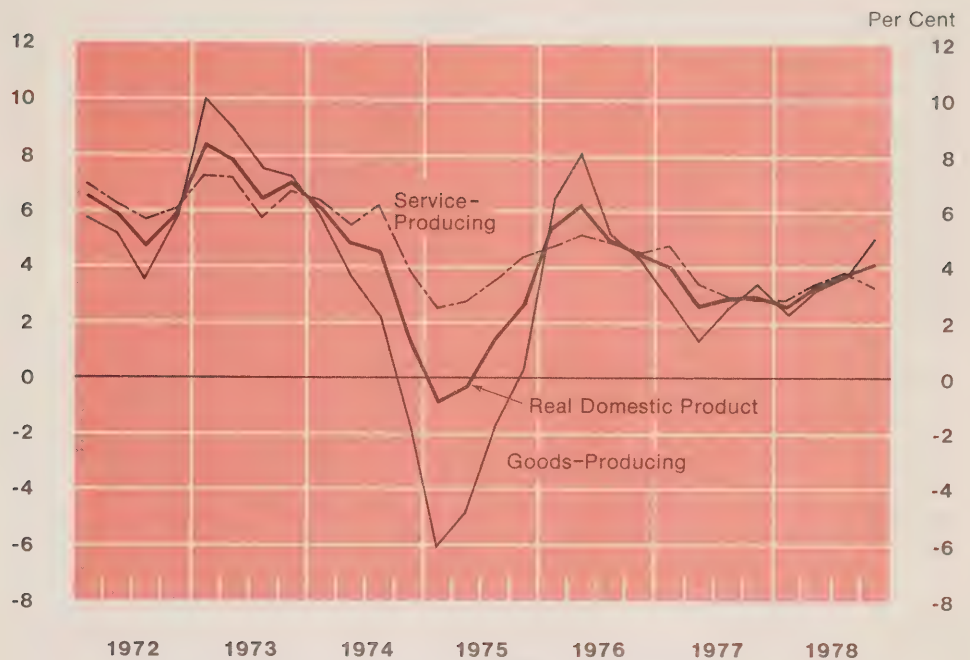
Table 3.2
Recent Performance of Real Output, 1976-1978
(Based on seasonally adjusted data)

	Year to year			Quarter to quarter			
	1976	1977	1978	1978:1	1978:2	1978:3	1978:4
	(Percentage change)						
GNP (constant dollars).....	5.5	2.7	3.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5
Final domestic demand	4.7	2.1	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	-0.2
Merchandise exports	11.5	9.6	8.3	0.2	4.1	-0.7	6.6
Real domestic product.....	5.2	3.0	3.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Goods-producing industries.....	5.9	2.5	3.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	2.0
Industrial production	5.0	4.1	5.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.7
Service-producing industries	4.8	3.4	3.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

Chart 3.1

Output, 1972 - 1978 (Year-over-year per cent change)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, Monthly*, Cat. 61-005; and reference table 25.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing output surged 7.4 per cent in 1978. The strengthening was shared by both durable and non-durable goods industries, although it was more pronounced in the second. Led by clothing-related industries, production of non-durables jumped 8.8 per cent. This sector benefitted from the impact of federal and provincial budget measures on consumer expenditure as well as the continued decline in import penetration which accompanied the imposition of import quotas in late 1976 and the continued depreciation of the Canadian dollar. The strong export-led growth in the pulp and paper industry also contributed significantly to growth in non-durables. The only weak industries in this group were the producers of food and beverages and petro-chemicals. In the former, growth was restrained by significant labour disputes in meat packing during the summer months. There was an average growth of 6.2 per cent in the durables group, with wood, furniture, primary metals and machinery posting the strongest increases. Contributing factors included strong wood and steel exports and the strengthening in domestic consumer durables expenditure and business equipment investment. In the middle part of the year the provincial sales tax cuts were an important force encouraging consumer spending on, and therefore production of, durable goods.

Table 3.3
Annual Changes in Output by Industry, 1973-1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)					
Agriculture	1.5	-8.4	11.8	13.6	-2.8	7.8
Other primary industries	13.4	-2.0	-9.9	3.3	4.3	-5.8
Manufacturing	9.0	3.3	-5.5	5.3	3.8	7.4
Construction	5.0	4.5	3.6	5.2	-2.0	-6.3
Utilities	8.2	7.7	0.2	8.1	5.9	5.7
Total goods-producing sector	8.3	2.5	-3.2	5.9	2.5	3.5
Transportation, storage and communication	8.1	6.8	2.0	4.2	4.0	3.7
Trade (retail and wholesale)	8.3	6.5	0.5	5.5	1.3	3.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	7.9	4.5	5.9	6.0	6.4	4.3
Community, business, personal services	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.5	3.2	3.0
Public administration ⁽¹⁾	5.4	3.9	3.9	3.4	1.5	0.9
Total service-producing sector	6.7	5.4	3.4	4.8	3.4	3.3
Total, all industries	7.4	4.1	0.8	5.2	3.0	3.4
Commercial	8.2	4.4	0.3	5.9	3.4	3.8
Non-commercial	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2

⁽¹⁾ Includes defense.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

The weakness of investment and ensuing modest capacity expansion, combined with strong output growth, resulted in a sharp rise in capacity utilization within manufacturing. In real terms, capital formation in manufacturing during the year was down almost 10 per cent from 1977, and 16 per cent from its 1974 peak, while productive capacity rose a modest 2.9 per cent. Thus, with a 7.4 per cent increase in output, capacity utilization rose 3.6 percentage points, from 83.1 per cent to 86.7 per cent. It was the first time since 1974 that utilization surpassed its 1961-1977 average of 85.3 per cent. Reflecting the quarterly pattern of output growth, most of the improvement in utilization occurred in the last three quarters of the year. In the fourth quarter, utilization reached 89.2 per cent. This is a hopeful sign for future capital outlays as strong investment upswings have historically coincided with periods where utilization rates were in the 88 to 90 per cent range.

Table 3.4 presents the value data for manufacturers' shipments, inventories and orders. The value of shipments rose 18.8 per cent in 1978, the third consecutive year of acceleration. Shipments of machinery and equipment, other intermediate goods and export based products each rose 20 per cent or more. Even construction material shipments, the slowest growing component, grew 13.8 per cent, partly because of rising wood prices.

Inventory-shipments ratios fell significantly as a result of strong growth in shipments, and the unfilled orders backlog grew by 32.3 per cent. By year-end several component industries within manufacturing were experiencing tight capacity constraints, lean inventory situations and full order books.

Other Industries

In the goods sector only primary industries and construction showed declines in output; the latter industry was affected by weak building demand and by strikes. The decline in mining activity was pervasive. Contributing factors included weak international demand for many base metals and stepped-up efforts to conserve non-renewable fossil fuels. The output of mineral fuels

Index of Capacity Utilization in the Manufacturing Sector (Quarterly)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Quarterly*, Cat. 31-003.

declined 0.4 per cent and output of metallic ores, which dropped 20.4 per cent, was affected throughout the year by industrial disputes, first in the iron ore segment where over half a million man-days were lost, and then in nickel production where another million man-days were lost.

Growth in the service sector at 3.3 per cent was virtually unchanged from 1977. With the exception of the acceleration in wholesale and retail trade, most industries showed slower output growth in 1978. The weakest increase was recorded in public administration and defense where, in response to policies of restraint, growth remained on a downward trend.

Productivity

Aggregate output per person employed, or labour productivity, grew at a sustained rate in Canada over much of the post-war period. These steady productivity increases were the main source of the rapid increase in per capita income which occurred over these years.

Between the 1956 and 1966 peak years of economic activity, real GNE per employed person rose at an average annual rate of 2.1 per cent. From 1966 to the 1973 cyclical peak, average productivity accelerated to 2.5 per cent per

Table 3.4
Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Unfilled Orders

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)					
Shipments						
Total	18.7	23.5	7.3	10.9	11.9	18.8
Durables	18.7	18.9	6.7	11.5	12.2	20.0
Non-durables	18.7	27.7	7.8	10.4	11.6	17.7
Consumer non-durable	18.0	24.8	13.3	10.0	11.9	17.9
Consumer durable	15.8	20.4	1.1	5.0	4.1	16.4
Machinery and equipment	12.5	26.8	15.0	2.8	5.0	20.0
Construction materials	17.0	24.7	11.7	7.9	8.4	13.8
Other intermediate goods	19.9	24.3	3.5	11.7	11.5	20.2
Export based	21.8	20.1	0.5	18.0	18.8	20.3
Inventories Owned						
Total	20.9	36.5	5.8	7.5	8.6	11.4
Durable	23.3	33.9	4.8	6.7	8.1	15.9
Non-durable	18.5	39.2	6.9	8.3	9.2	7.1
Unfilled Orders						
Total	51.2	36.1	-6.8	-10.4	9.6	32.3
Durable	27.8	4.1	-11.6	10.0	6.3	32.4
Non-durable	56.5	42.0	-6.2	-13.0	10.2	32.3
	(Ratios to shipments)					
Total Inventories	1.79	2.11	2.03	2.00	1.94	1.69
Raw materials	0.77	0.97	0.92	0.87	0.83	0.72
Finished products	0.59	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.57
Unfilled Orders	1.34	1.57	1.33	1.09	1.07	1.10

Source: Statistics Canada, *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, monthly, Cat. 31-001.

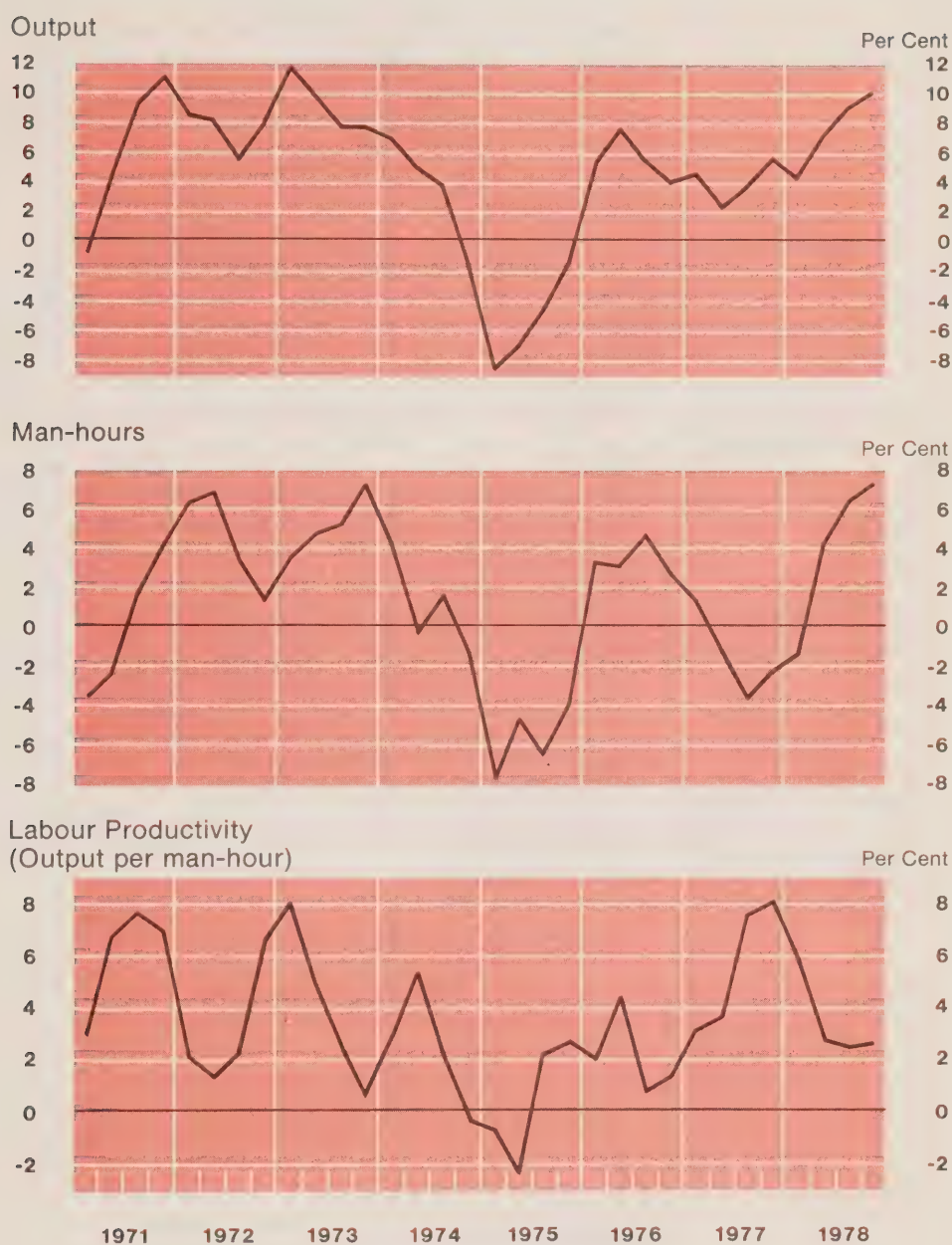
year. Over the entire period 1956 to 1973, productivity growth exceeded 2.2 per cent per year.

The analysis of productivity growth since 1973 has been hampered to some extent by uncertainties relating to the underlying data. Several major revisions to the GNE estimates have been made in recent years and further revisions will no doubt be made in the future. In addition, the main employment series used in calculating aggregate productivity has also been revised. The overall effect of such revisions can be large; to take one example, the initial estimate of aggregate productivity growth for 1976 of 2.2 per cent has now been increased to 3.4 per cent. Even taking into account the uncertainties relating to the data, however, it is clear that since 1973 productivity in Canada has grown at rates well below the long-term average growth rates of the previous two decades. Recorded productivity levels declined in 1974 and 1975; after rebounding by 3.4 per cent in 1976, productivity growth was a smaller 0.9 per cent in 1977. In 1978, the preliminary estimate of aggregate productivity growth was zero, as gains occurred in manufacturing and there were losses elsewhere.

The relatively poor productivity growth recorded in Canada over the past five years has led to some speculation that there has been a fundamental shift during the mid-1970s in the possibilities for productivity growth available to Canada. This is an issue on which there remains substantial disagreement among analysts. Both the precise nature of the productivity slowdown which has occurred and the magnitude of productivity growth which will materialize in

Chart 3.3

Quarterly Evolution of Productivity in the Manufacturing Sector (Year-over-year percentage change)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, Monthly, Cat. 61-005, *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001; *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Monthly, Cat. 72-002.

the future are involved. Despite the uncertainty which exists, it does seem clear that a substantial part of the weak productivity performance since 1973 is related to the weak growth performance of the economy since 1973 rather than to long-term factors. For a number of reasons, productivity growth suffers during a period of economic downturn or slow growth and surges during periods of rapid growth. In the four years since 1973 in which productivity growth has been weak or negative (1974, 1975, 1977 and 1978), real GNE growth has averaged 2.7 per cent per year, a low rate of growth by historical standards. In 1976, on the other hand, real GNE grew by 5.5 per cent and productivity showed commensurate strength, increasing by 3.4 per cent. It is also worth noting that productivity performance since 1973 has been similar in many ways to that recorded in the slow-growth years 1957-1961.

The slowdown in productivity growth in the mid-1970s has been a common feature of all the OECD countries. In some, such as the United States, the beginning of the slowdown was earlier and some analysts have attributed the trend to long-term factors. In Canada, however, the deceleration in productivity is a relatively recent phenomenon and it is not yet possible to draw strong conclusions as to whether it is caused mainly by short- or long-term influences.

Against this background it is difficult to know how to interpret the fact that there was no productivity growth in 1978. The composition of employment and output growth, by industry and age-sex category, is a partial answer, however, and it is also possible that some labour-capital and labour-energy substitution influenced the aggregates in a way which made labour productivity performance weak.

The sharply rising costs of energy since 1974, higher prices for imported machinery and equipment due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and generally lower rates of increase in wage rates have altered the price relationship between labour and capital and energy inputs of production. Producers attempting to minimize costs for any given level of production were thereby encouraged to use more labour relative to capital in the production process, and to a limited extent this may help account for the unchanged labour productivity level in 1978.

It is also notable that the strongest employment growth occurred in those occupations with historically lower measured productivity levels. The age-sex category of the new employee is also important. Lower productivity would be expected for young people, because of their inexperience. Women have tended towards taking jobs in the service sector which includes most of the occupations where productivity is particularly difficult to measure, and where there is a greater proportion of part-time work. Adult women accounted for over one-half the growth in total employment in 1978, for the fourth consecutive year. The service-producing sector accounted for about 75 per cent of the increase in female employment during the year. Within the service sector, the largest share of the net increase in female employment occurred in the community, business and personal services industry group. In contrast to 1977, a greater share of the increase in female employment was full-time rather than part-time work. While most of the increase in female employment has taken place in the more clerical or service-oriented types of jobs, 44 per cent of the net increase in new jobs classified as managerial were filled by women. In the manufacturing sector, where productivity advance can be more easily measured, employment growth in recent years has consistently lagged behind output growth.

4 The Labour Market

By the end of 1978, a downward trend had been established in the unemployment rate. High rates early in the year, however, meant that on average in 1978 the rate rose 0.3 percentage points, to 8.4 per cent. Employment growth of 3.4 per cent, which was particularly strong when viewed in the light of the 3.4 per cent increase in aggregate output, was more than offset by a 3.7 per cent rise in the size of the labour force. On the employment side, the commercial services and manufacturing industries generally showed the strongest gains while on the labour supply side the main contributor to growth was the increased participation rate of adult women and young people. As the controls program was phased out during the year, industrial unrest increased, and the number of man-days lost due to strikes was substantially greater than in 1977.

Employment

The year 1978 was characterized by strong employment growth, particularly among adult women, accompanied by below average increases in real output. Industrial disputes were more frequent and prolonged during the year, following a year-long respite in 1977.

Employment growth in 1978 was 324,000 or 3.4 per cent, compared with 169,000 or 1.8 per cent in 1977. During the first half of the year, employment growth was steady at 1.0 per cent per quarter. There was a slight acceleration in the third quarter to a 1.1 per cent increase before a slowing in the final quarter of the year to 0.7 per cent. For the first time since 1974, employment growth exceeded the growth of the working-age population, leading to an increase in the employment-population ratio to 57.4 per cent from 56.6 per cent in 1977.

The growth in adult female employment greatly exceeded the group's population growth in 1978, leading to a significant rise in the employment-population ratio to 40.6 per cent from 39.0 per cent in 1977. The adult male group's share of new jobs dropped to 25.3 per cent from 28.6 per cent last year while the youth share advanced to 23.5 per cent from 14.3 per cent in 1977. The employment ratio for young people increased 0.9 of a percentage point to 55.0 per cent in 1978 as their employment grew faster than their total population. The employment ratio for adult men declined 0.1 per cent as their population growth exceeded their employment growth.

The service-producing sector led total employment growth in 1978 with a net increase of 229,000 jobs. The community, business and personal services group generated the largest share of the net increase in service sector employment despite a slowing in the growth rate from 1977. The highest percentage increase in employment was in the transportation, communications and other utilities group, but its contribution to overall new job creation was not large because of its smaller absolute size. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate decelerated sharply in 1978, while public administration employment advanced only marginally.

Chart 4.1

Employment

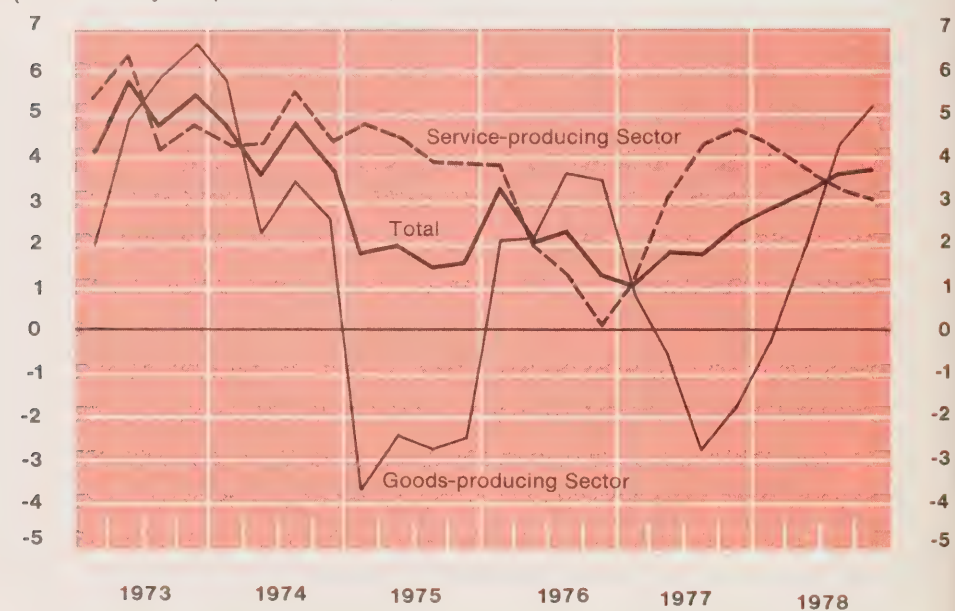
Employment Ratios

Per Cent



Employment by Sector
(Year-over-year per cent changes)

Per Cent



Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

The substantial improvement in manufacturing employment was largely responsible for the turnaround in employment growth in the goods-producing sector in 1978. Of 91,000 new jobs created in the goods-producing sector during the year, 67,000 were created in the manufacturing sector. (In 1977, employment in the goods-producing sector declined by 37,000.) Employment in primary industries excluding agriculture showed the largest relative gain in 1978 although it contributed fewer jobs to the net increase than did the manufacturing sector. The continued sluggishness in both residential and non-residential construction led to a further decline in construction employment. Man-days worked in construction declined slightly more than the 0.3 per cent fall in employment, as there were extensive strikes in the industry that are not reflected in the Labour Force Survey employment data.

Table 4.1
Annual Changes in Employment by Industry, 1973-1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Per cent)					
Agriculture	-2.9	1.1	1.9	-2.3	-1.7	1.9
Other primary industries	4.7	2.2	-3.9	6.8	2.6	7.1
Manufacturing	5.7	2.6	-5.4	2.7	-1.7	3.5
Construction	9.1	8.7	2.9	5.3	-0.3	-0.3
Total goods-producing sector	4.8	3.4	-2.8	2.7	-1.1	2.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	5.6	2.1	2.7	1.5	-0.6	4.6
Trade (retail and wholesale)	6.1	5.0	3.7	0.4	2.1	3.5
Finance, insurance, real estate	6.5	8.5	3.0	4.6	7.1	2.6
Community business, personal services	4.0	4.3	5.5	2.1	4.7	4.2
Public administration	5.4	4.9	3.9	2.0	3.1	0.7
Total service-producing sector	5.1	4.6	4.3	1.8	3.3	3.6
Total, all industries	5.0	4.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, monthly, Cat. 71-001.

Labour Force

The labour force increased by 384,000 or 3.7 per cent in 1978 compared with an increase of 292,000 or 2.9 per cent in 1977. About half of the increase in the labour force was due to the increase in the working-age population, and the remainder to a 1.1 percentage point rise in the participation rate. Adult women continued to account for a large share of the increase in the labour force in 1978, contributing 191,000 or 49.7 per cent of the total increase, a substantial gain from their 42.5 per cent share in 1977. In contrast to the increases for adult women, the shares of adult males and young people in overall labour force growth declined in 1978, the youth labour force share to 24.0 per cent from 28.1 per cent and the adult male share to 26.6 per cent from 29.5 per cent.

The participation rate rose steadily during the first three quarters of 1978 before levelling off in the fourth quarter at 62.9 per cent; for the year as a whole the average participation rate advanced 1.1 percentage points to 62.6 per cent. The participation rate for adult men remained fairly constant in 1978, while the rates for adult females and youths both rose steadily throughout the year. The participation rate for adult women rose 1.9 percentage points in 1978 to 44.0 per cent while the rate for youths increased 1.2 percentage points to 64.4 per cent.

Chart 4.2

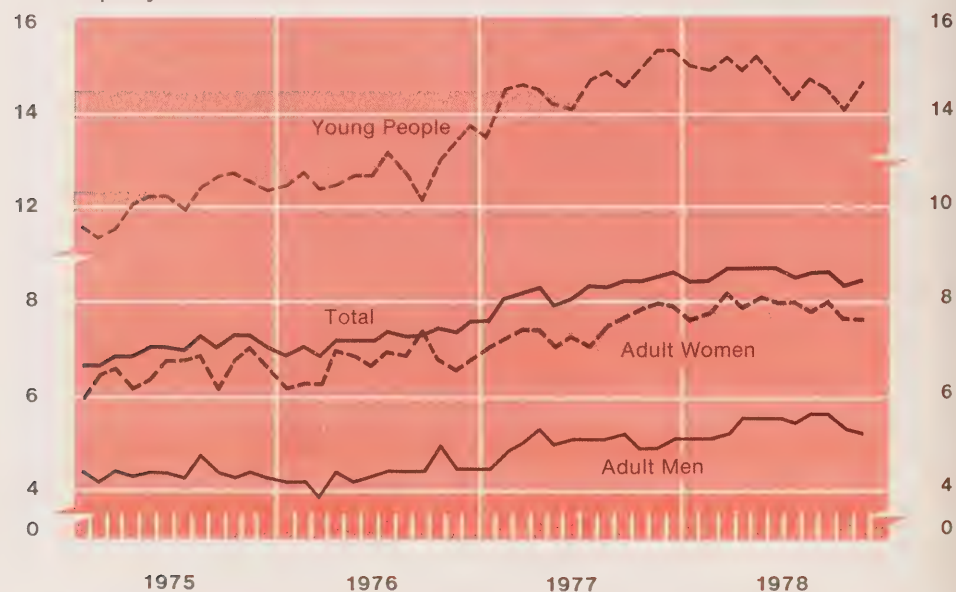
Labour Market Indicators (Seasonally adjusted)

Participation rates

Per Cent



Unemployment rates



Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

Table 4.2
Labour Force Movements, 1977-1978⁽¹⁾

	1977	1978	Change	Percentage change	Fourth quarter 1977 to fourth quarter 1978 percentage change
Total					
Labour force	10,498	10,882	384	3.7	3.5
Employment	9,648	9,972	324	3.4	3.8
Unemployment	850	911	61	7.2	0.4
Participation rate	61.5	62.6	1.1	—	—
Employment rate	56.6	57.4	0.8	—	—
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.4	0.3	—	—
Adult men					
Labour force	4,957	5,059	102	2.1	1.7
Employment	4,714	4,796	82	1.7	1.7
Unemployment	243	263	20	8.2	1.9
Participation rate	80.9	81.0	0.1	—	—
Employment rate	76.9	76.8	-0.1	—	—
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.2	0.3	—	—
Adult women					
Labour force	2,717	2,908	191	7.0	5.9
Employment	2,517	2,683	166	6.6	6.4
Unemployment	200	225	25	12.5	0.5
Participation rate	42.1	44.0	1.9	—	—
Employment rate	39.0	40.6	1.6	—	—
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.7	0.3	—	—
Young people					
Labour force	2,824	2,916	92	3.3	4.3
Employment	2,417	2,493	76	3.1	5.1
Unemployment	407	423	16	3.9	-0.6
Participation rate	63.2	64.4	1.2	—	—
Employment rate	54.1	55.0	0.9	—	—
Unemployment rate	14.4	14.5	0.1	—	—

⁽¹⁾Labour force, employment and unemployment in thousands; all rates in percentages.
Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, monthly, Cat. 71-001.

Unemployment

Despite strong employment growth in 1978, even stronger labour force growth pushed up the average unemployment rate to 8.4 per cent from 8.1 per cent in 1977. The unemployment rate had climbed continuously throughout 1977 to peak at 8.4 per cent in the final quarter of the year. It remained at that level during the first quarter of 1978, then advanced to 8.5 per cent in the second quarter before declining steadily to average 8.2 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The actual number of unemployed persons rose 61,000 to 911,000. Of this increase, 27,000 were unemployed through job loss or were laid off during the year, 14,000 voluntarily left their jobs and the remainder were new entrants to the labour force. The average duration of unemployment increased to 15.5 weeks from its 1977 level of 14.5 weeks as the number of individuals unemployed 14 weeks or longer rose by 41,000.

All of the three major age-sex groups showed increased unemployment. The unemployment rates for adult men and adult women each rose 0.3 percentage points to 5.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively, while the youth unemployment rate rose 0.1 of a percentage point to 14.5 per cent.

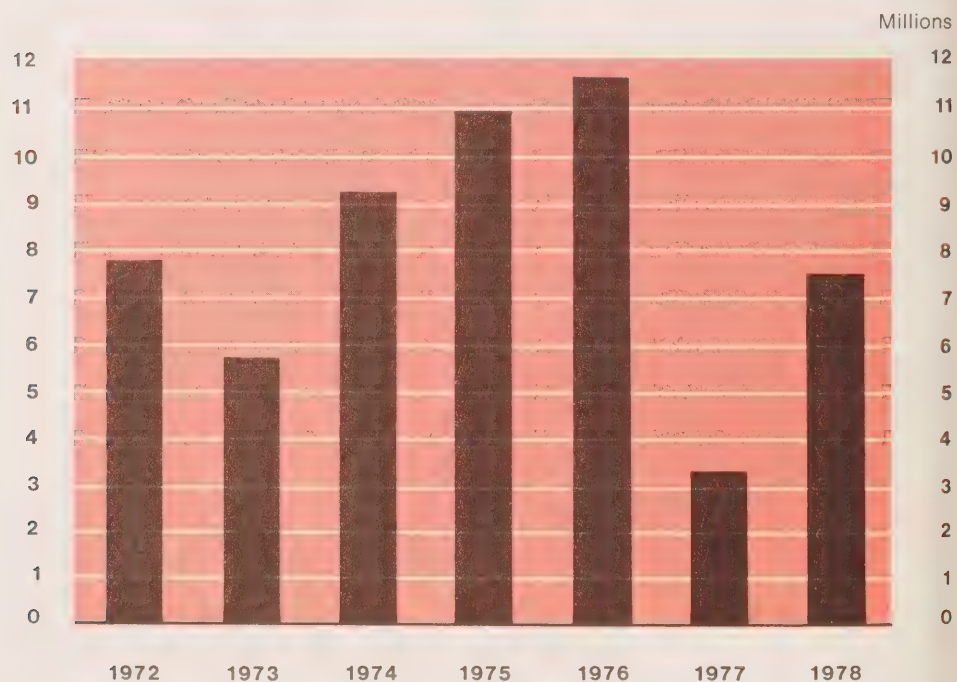
The number of families affected by unemployment increased by 42,000 to 711,000 in 1978. Heads of family units accounted for over half of the increase, compared with about one-third in 1977. The remainder of the increase in families with at least one unemployed person included families with unemployed female spouses and/or other family members. Female spouses accounted for slightly more than one-quarter of the increase in total unemployment in 1978.

Industrial Disputes

Following a respite in 1977, labour disputes became more prominent in 1978. Nevertheless, they involved far fewer man-days lost than in the strike-plagued years from 1974 to 1976. In 1978, 7,392,820 man-days were lost through industrial disputes, more than double the loss of 3,307,880 man-days during 1977. These disputes do not show up as reduced employment in the Labour

Chart 4.3

Man-Days Lost from Industrial Disputes



Source: Labour Canada, *Work Stoppages*, 1978.

Force Survey estimates, and this helps account, to a very limited extent, for the weakness in output growth relative to employment growth. There were several strikes during the year which contributed more than 100,000 man-days lost. The most prominent ones involved B.C. Telephone, the International Nickel Company of Canada, the construction industry, Iron Ore of Canada, Quebec-Cartier Mining, De Havilland Aircraft, Westinghouse Canada and the Post Office. With the wind-down of controls on incomes in 1978, some increase in strike activity was not unexpected.

5 The Regional Economies

The pace of economic activity in 1978, as in previous years, varied among the main economic regions of Canada. Real output in 1978 is estimated to have increased most rapidly again in British Columbia and the Prairies, particularly in Alberta; real growth in Ontario and Quebec was at about the national rate, whereas the Atlantic region expanded more modestly. Employment accelerated in all regions, and exceeded 3.5 per cent growth except in Quebec; nevertheless, the average rate of unemployment in 1978 edged up further in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies as a result of even stronger growth of the labour force. Compared with 1977, labour income increased more slowly in all regions except Quebec, whereas farm cash receipts increased strongly, particularly in the Prairie region and Ontario. Retail sales grew more rapidly in all regions in 1978, whereas new capital expenditures in current dollars accelerated in the Atlantic and Prairie regions and British Columbia.

The various forces affecting the national economy, as discussed in the other chapters, together with the structural characteristics of each region, the regional composition of demand, and the responses to policies related to different sectors and regions, combined to cause different rates of growth of economic activity in the regions and provinces.

The depreciation of the Canadian dollar stimulated exports as well as the substitution of domestic for foreign-made goods. Tax cuts further stimulated consumer demand, particularly for durable goods. Import quotas imposed late in 1976 and in 1977, on clothing and footwear respectively, encouraged domestic production. Manufacturing output in 1978 therefore increased strongly, particularly in Quebec, as did the output of forestry products, especially in British Columbia, Quebec and the Atlantic region. Capacity utilization rates consequently increased, and at year-end were at relatively high levels in the newsprint, transportation equipment, machinery, textiles, knitting and clothing industries. Utilities output grew strongly throughout most of the country. In response to the new 200-mile limit, fish catches again rose sharply in the Atlantic region. The continuation of the energy-related expansion in Alberta — together with a near record grain harvest, higher grain and food prices and considerably larger farm cash receipts in the agricultural sector — contributed to the strong growth of the Prairies. Except in Alberta and Prince Edward Island, construction activity declined. The sharpest declines, however, were in mining where output fell in response to weak international demand for base metals and to labour disputes in a number of provinces. Mining output rose only in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, as demand remained strong for coal, gypsum, lead, silver, uranium and potash. The service sector generally responded to the pace of activity in the goods-producing sector, so that growth in services was strongest in Alberta and British Columbia. Employment growth in public administration was generally modest as governments continued to restrain the growth of the public sector.

Chart 5.1

Regional Unemployment Rates (Seasonally adjusted, quarterly)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

Table 5.1
Main Economic Indicators by Region

Labour market

	Employment		Labour force		Unemployment rate	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)				(Per cent)	
Atlantic region	1.0	4.3	2.9	4.2	12.6	12.5
Quebec	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	10.3	10.9
Ontario	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.8	7.0	7.2
Prairie region	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.2
British Columbia	2.7	4.4	2.5	4.2	8.5	8.3
Canada	1.8	3.4	2.9	3.7	8.1	8.4

Current dollar new capital expenditures

	Total			Residential			Other		
	1970-77 ⁽¹⁾	1977	1978	1970-77 ⁽¹⁾	1977	1978	1970-77 ⁽¹⁾	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)								
Atlantic region	9.3	-3.8	12.6	15.9	-19.3	8.8	7.9	1.4	13.6
Quebec	17.7	9.1	2.7	20.6	4.1	-12.8	16.9	10.7	7.5
Ontario	11.4	5.6	4.4	16.5	3.7	-1.8	10.0	6.3	6.5
Prairie region	19.6	9.1	14.8	27.9	8.3	23.6	17.9	9.3	12.3
British Columbia ⁽²⁾	14.4	7.2	9.0	18.2	-4.4	1.3	13.4	11.7	11.6
Canada	14.7	6.8	7.8	19.7	2.0	2.8	13.5	8.4	9.4

Other indicators

	Labour income		Retail sales	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)			
Atlantic region	9.1	8.8	6.4	14.1
Quebec	9.6	9.7	7.7	10.7
Ontario	11.4	8.9	7.9	10.8
Prairie region	12.9	9.2	7.7	12.7
British Columbia	12.2	8.6	9.2	13.5
Canada	10.9	9.1	7.8	11.7

⁽¹⁾ Average annual compound increase.

⁽²⁾ Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001; *Estimates of Labour Income*, Monthly, Cat. 72-005; *Retail Trade*, Monthly, Cat. 63-005; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-206.

The Atlantic Provinces

The pace of economic activity in the Atlantic region remained modest in 1978, but there was considerable variation among the provinces. Real output is estimated to have grown at less than the national rate, although relatively stronger growth occurred in fisheries and manufacturing. In Newfoundland, the economy was weakened by the sharp drop in mineral production that resulted from the lengthy labour dispute in the iron mines. Real growth in Prince Edward Island was one of the strongest among all provinces. This partly reflected a high level of construction activity in housing and various building projects. Employment growth in the region in 1978 was considerably above the national rate, but the labour force also increased strongly, so that the rate of unemployment was virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Within the primary sector, the volume of fish landings increased substantially above the 1977 level. Prices also increased markedly and the value of fish products was therefore up strongly. Agricultural output is estimated to have increased only modestly; farm cash receipts rose less rapidly than in the rest of the country as higher cash receipts for livestock were partly offset by a decline in cash receipts for potatoes, the result of a sharp drop in price. In forestry, logging activity increased in 1978 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, despite the budworm problem, but pulpwood output was down in Newfoundland where the Labrador Linerboard mill had closed in the previous year. Coal and gypsum production in Nova Scotia increased in 1978, whereas zinc and copper production in New Brunswick declined because of weak international demand. In Newfoundland, iron mines resumed normal production in August after a labour dispute lasting more than four months. Mining output in the Atlantic region was thus down more sharply than in the country as a whole.

Within the secondary sector, manufacturing and utilities output increased, while construction activity declined. Both the value of manufacturing shipments and employment in manufacturing increased more rapidly in the Atlantic region than in the rest of the country in 1978; shipments rose strongly in the food and beverages and the wood industries. The rate of decline in construction activity was less than in the rest of the country, partly because of a number of public building projects being undertaken in Prince Edward Island. Current dollar new capital expenditures, which declined in the preceding year, rose faster than at the national level in 1978. Housing starts in the region declined, in spite of the increases in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

The service sector in the Atlantic region continued to grow faster than the goods-producing sector in 1978, but at a rate below the national average. Tourist activity increased, aided in part by provincial promotions and reduced domestic air fares, as well as by the cheaper Canadian dollar for visitors from outside Canada. The trade sector benefitted from the acceleration in retail sales which increased more strongly in the region than in the whole country. Retail sales in real terms probably also increased more rapidly in the region, since consumer prices rose less rapidly in the major cities of the Atlantic provinces than in the country as a whole.

Labour income in the region in 1978 rose at a rate close to the national average. Employment grew faster than in all other regions except British Columbia; this strong employment growth, together with the modest growth in real output, implies a relatively strong decline in labour productivity in the region. The manufacturing sector accounted for about one half the net increase in employment in the Atlantic region, and the service sector accounted for almost all the remainder. The labour force, however, grew almost as strongly as employment, and thus the unemployment rate for the

year averaged 12.5 per cent. Newfoundland continued to have the highest unemployment rate in the country, rising 0.8 of a percentage point to 16.4 per cent. The rate remained unchanged at 10.6 per cent in Nova Scotia and 9.9 per cent in Prince Edward Island, but declined from 13.2 to 12.6 per cent in New Brunswick.

Quebec

Real economic activity in Quebec is estimated to have accelerated in 1978 to a growth rate close to that for the nation. Growth was led by the manufacturing and forestry sectors, which benefitted from the depreciation of the Canadian dollar; manufacturing was also helped by the retail sales tax cuts and specific import quotas. However, output declined in mining and construction. Despite the relatively good output performance, employment growth was below the Canadian average for the fifth consecutive year. Labour force growth, which was also below the national average, was stronger than employment growth, and thus the average unemployment rate rose further.

The value of manufacturing shipments in 1978 rose more quickly in Quebec than in the country as a whole. Most industries contributed to this strong growth, including the province's traditional industries. In spite of this comparatively strong growth, employment in manufacturing rose only 1.6 per cent in Quebec, compared with 3.5 per cent in the whole country. Utilities output rose further. Construction activity declined considerably as the marginal increase in current dollar new capital expenditures was the lowest in the country. The James Bay hydro project continued, and there were some gains in investment in manufacturing — notably in the chemical, paper and metal fabricating industries — but new capital expenditures in mining declined and housing starts dropped by almost a quarter.

Within the primary sector, farm cash receipts rose at close to the national rate; the increased receipts came from hog, beef and dairy production. Forestry output was up sharply in response to the increased volume of pulp and paper exports. Mining output declined quite sharply; this was largely because of the prolonged labour dispute in the iron mines in Sept-Îles and curtailed copper production, although the market for asbestos was also weak.

The output of the service sector accelerated slightly in 1978, and its growth rate was about equal to that of the goods-producing sector. Over four-fifths of the net creation of jobs were in the service sector. Increases occurred in the transportation, communication and the other utilities and in the community, business and personal service sectors. There was no change in employment in the finance, insurance and real estate sector; both trade and public administration showed declines.

The level of retail sales accelerated in 1978, but it grew slightly below the rate in the country as a whole. The CPI in both Montreal and Quebec City also rose less rapidly than in the country as a whole, so that the growth in the volume of retail sales in Quebec was probably not much different from the national level.

Employment in Quebec in both the goods- and services-producing sectors continued to grow at a pace below that in the rest of the country; indeed, Quebec was the only region in 1978 in which employment growth was slower than output growth. The labour force also increased at the slowest pace among all regions. This situation was the result of both the slowest growth in the population of working age, because of emigration from the province, and the smallest increase in the aggregate participation rate. Nevertheless, the labour

force increased more rapidly than employment, and the average rate of unemployment in Quebec rose more strongly than in any other province except Newfoundland and Manitoba. Labour income in Quebec, increasing at about the same rate as in 1977, recorded the strongest growth among all the regions in 1978. This, however, included a 16.2 per cent increase in wages and salaries in public administration — compared with 9.5 per cent in the rest of the country — which resulted in part from retroactive payments at the provincial and local levels as well as the movement of federal public servants from Ottawa to Hull.

Ontario

The economy of Ontario is estimated to have grown at about the national rate again in 1978. The volume of output expanded in all sectors except agriculture, mining and construction. Retail sales and labour income in Ontario grew slightly more slowly than in the country as a whole, whereas the growth of employment and the labour force was slightly above the national pace. The average rate of unemployment increased slightly in 1978.

The value of manufacturing shipments in Ontario increased strongly in 1978, but at a rate slower than the national average. The increases were unevenly distributed. The transportation equipment and the paper and allied products industries increased at a slow pace after having had very strong growth in 1977. In contrast, growth was particularly impressive in the primary metals industries, and rates of capacity utilization in the steel plants increased to very high levels. Very strong growth also occurred in the leather, knitting, clothing and wood industries which, however, are not as relatively important in Ontario as in Quebec. Employment in manufacturing rose 4 per cent, and accounted for more than a quarter of the net jobs created in 1978 in the province. Within the remainder of the secondary sector, utilities output again rose strongly, whereas construction activity continued to decline further. Housing starts in Ontario declined by about 10 per cent. Total current dollar new capital expenditures rose weakly, at a rate considerably below the national average, as investment in manufacturing and mining declined.

In the primary sector, the volume of output in Ontario declined in 1978. Mineral production was down sharply. Weak international markets for base metals and high inventories led to production cutbacks and layoffs early in the year. Production was then further affected in the last quarter by the Inco labour dispute. In agriculture, some crop yields were reduced by unusually dry weather in August; however, as food prices increased sharply, total farm cash receipts rose at about the national rate, primarily as a result of higher receipts for cattle, hogs, tobacco and soybeans.

The service sector in Ontario is estimated to have increased at about the national rate. Employment increased by 4 per cent, as new jobs in services accounted for almost three-quarters of the net jobs created in the province; all the service sectors except public administration experienced strong growth. Retail sales in Ontario grew more slowly than at the national level; similarly, the CPI in Toronto increased slightly less than at the national level.

The rates of growth of employment and the labour force in Ontario were strong and similar to the national rates in 1978. As in the country as a whole, the unemployment rate edged up. Labour income in Ontario rose more moderately than in the preceding year, and at a rate slightly below the national average.

The Prairies

The rate of real economic growth in the Prairie region in 1978 is estimated to have changed very little from the preceding year, and continued to be one of the strongest in the country. Although the energy-related expansion in Alberta

may have decelerated slightly, crop production throughout the region increased to near record levels, farm cash receipts rose and as a result the growth rates of real output increased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Output expanded fairly strongly in all sectors except mining and construction; retail sales and labour income rose sharply. The very strong growth in employment in the region was surpassed by the rate of growth of the labour force — partly as a result of immigration to Alberta — and consequently the average rate of unemployment in the region increased in 1978.

Within the primary sector, above average grain crops were harvested throughout the Prairies and, together with increased grain and food prices, brought about sharp increases in farm cash receipts. Mining output was constrained, however, by the drop in nickel production in Manitoba and continuing energy conservation measures that affected oil and natural gas production, particularly in Alberta. In Saskatchewan, in contrast, potash production remained high and the pace of uranium development accelerated.

The value of manufacturing shipments in 1978 continued to grow strongly in Alberta, increased at a considerably faster rate in Manitoba where production in the preceding year was relatively weak, and also rose more quickly in Saskatchewan where retail sales advanced particularly strongly. The increases in manufacturing shipments occurred in all industries. Employment in manufacturing in 1978 rose sharply in Manitoba and slightly in Saskatchewan, but declined marginally in Alberta. Construction activity varied considerably among the Prairie provinces. Current dollar new capital expenditures, which increased most rapidly in 1978 in the Prairie region, rose most markedly in Alberta where investment increased in all major sectors except utilities. In Manitoba, capital expenditures rose at a pace above the national rate despite a decline in investment in utilities. In Saskatchewan, investment was up strongly in the primary sector as energy resource exploration and development was undertaken. New capital expenditures declined in all other major sectors except institutions and governments. Housing starts were up strongly in both Manitoba and Alberta.

The regional output of the service sector in 1978 continued to increase at a rate above the national average, but this was due to the strong growth in Alberta. Employment increased in the service sector at about the same rate as in the whole country, but new jobs in services accounted for a smaller proportion of the net jobs created in the Prairie region. Retail sales continued to grow strongly in Alberta, and increased at a faster rate in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan where the increased farm cash receipts had a proportionately greater impact and provincial sales tax cuts were made. The CPI in Regina and Edmonton recorded the most rapid increases among the major cities of the country.

The average rate of unemployment in 1978 rose in each of the Prairie provinces as the labour force increased more rapidly than employment. Alberta's population increased particularly rapidly as net immigration to the province again occurred in 1978. Consequently, in spite of having the strongest rate of growth in employment in Canada, Alberta experienced an increase in the rate of unemployment of 0.2 of a percentage point to 4.7 per cent in 1978, which remained the lowest in the country. The rate of unemployment increased more in the other two provinces, from 4.5 to 4.9 per cent in Saskatchewan and from 5.9 to 6.5 per cent in Manitoba. Labour income rose further in 1978 in the region; the rates of increase slowed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where they were below the national rate.

The growth of economic activity in British Columbia in 1978 is estimated to have moderated slightly from the previous year's rate but continued to be one of the strongest in Canada. This growth was largely brought about by the increased output in manufacturing and the service sector; forestry and utilities output remained at high levels, whereas mining production and construction activity declined. Retail sales increased in British Columbia at a faster pace in 1978 than in the country as a whole, while labour income increased less strongly. The unemployment rate declined slightly as strong growth of the labour force was exceeded by even stronger growth in employment.

The primary sector, which was a source of strength in 1977, was weak in 1978. Although lumber, newsprint and pulp exports remained strong, logging activity was curtailed in mid-summer by dry weather and the consequent fire hazard. Mining production declined as the world demand for copper remained weak; metallurgical coal production was reduced in response to the weakness in the Japanese steel industry, but this was partly offset by increased deliveries of thermal coal to Ontario Hydro. Fish catches, which on the Pacific coast are predominantly inshore, changed only slightly, as the salmon enhancement program is still underway and the 200-mile limit has had much less impact on the industry than in the Atlantic provinces. Agricultural output remained substantially unchanged, but higher prices resulted in increased farm cash receipts which, however, increased somewhat slower than in the rest of the country.

The value of manufacturing shipments rose strongly in British Columbia in 1978, reflecting both increased output and higher prices, particularly for exports. Growth was widespread among the various industries. In the important wood and paper and allied products industries, exports to the United States continued to be strong; the fastest growth rates were in the transportation equipment and machinery industries. Utilities output remained strong. Construction activity declined slightly, even though current dollar new capital expenditures in British Columbia rose more rapidly than in the country as a whole, since investment expenditures increased substantially in the utilities, primary and construction and wood products sectors. Housing starts in 1978 declined by over 10 per cent.

The service sector output increased at a rate considerably above the national average, and over four-fifths of the net new jobs created in 1978 were in this sector. Tourism reached a record level, reflecting the impact of provincial promotions, reduced domestic air fares and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Retail trade also rose substantially, partly in response to the permanent reduction in the provincial sales tax, while the CPI for Vancouver rose less rapidly than it did nationally.

Both employment and the labour force in British Columbia grew at a rate in 1978 considerably above the national average. The rate of unemployment varied over the year, but the average rate for 1978 declined 0.2 of a percentage point from the preceding year. Labour income rose at a rate slightly below that of the country as a whole.

6 Prices and Costs

Domestic inflationary pressures in Canada continued to moderate in 1978 and this was reflected in the slowdown to 6.7 per cent growth in the GNE implicit price index (GNE-IPI). A number of government policy initiatives contributed to this moderating trend, foremost among which were the reductions in sales tax rates in 1978 and the wind-down of cost pressures under the restraints of the Anti-Inflation Program. Despite this slowing of domestic inflationary pressures, however, the CPI advanced 9.0 per cent in 1978, up from 8.0 per cent in 1977. The acceleration in consumer prices reflected a 15.5 per cent increase in food prices, as the CPI excluding food grew only 6.4 per cent, down from 7.9 per cent in 1977. The deceleration in non-food prices was particularly striking in that it was concurrent with a strong surge in import price inflation caused by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Table 6.1
Alternative Aggregate Price Indexes

	Current-weighted implicit price index		Fixed-weighted implicit price index		
	Total GNE	Personal expenditure	Total GNE	Personal expenditure	Consumer price index
(Year-over-year percentage change)					
1971	3.1	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	2.9
1972	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.8
1973	9.1	7.3	9.2	7.7	7.5
1974	15.3	11.3	16.2	12.0	10.9
1975	10.7	10.5	11.7	11.0	10.8
1976	9.7	7.2	9.8	7.6	7.5
1977	6.9	7.5	7.2	8.0	8.0
1978	6.7	7.8	7.7	8.8	9.0
(Quarter-over-quarter percentage changes)					
1978 I	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8
II	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.4
III	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5
IV	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6

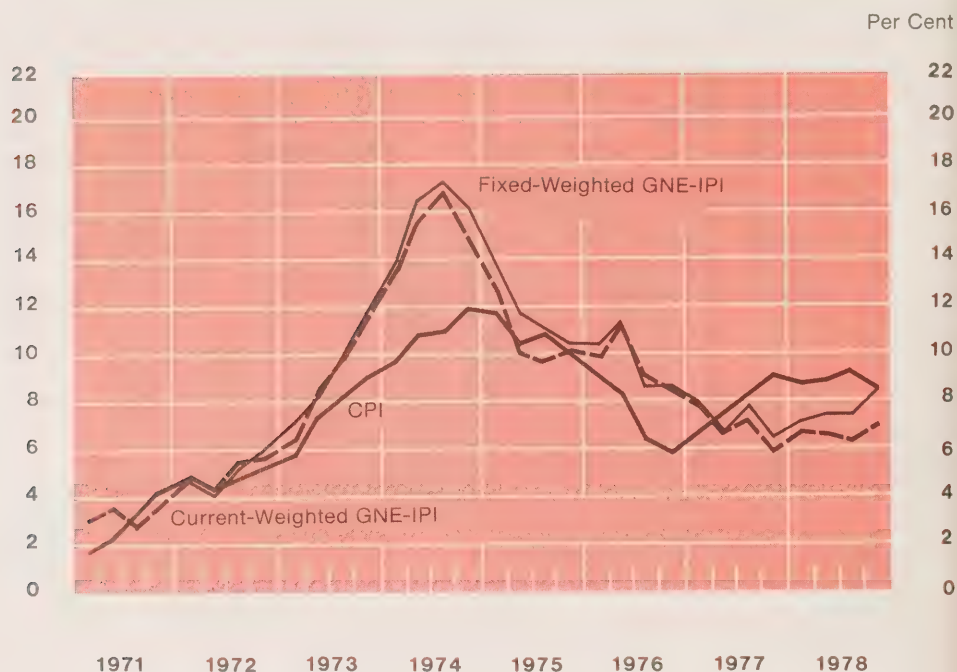
Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes*, Quarterly, Cat. 62-010; *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

The interpretation of inflation developments in 1978 can vary considerably, depending on which aggregate indicator is used. One widely used measure, the GNE implicit price index, showed a slowing of inflation to 6.7 per cent in 1978 from 6.9 per cent in 1977 and 9.7 per cent in 1976. This index is one of the

most comprehensive available, and measures the price levels affecting consumers, governments, businesses and foreigners who purchase Canadian goods and services. It is also notable as a measure of internal inflation, since the effects of changing import prices are netted out from the index.

Chart 6.1

Alternative Measures of Inflation (Year-over-year per cent change)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes*, Quarterly, Cat. 62-010; *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

The personal expenditure implicit price index (PE-IPI) has not shown the deceleration evident in the GNE-IPI. It increased 7.2 per cent in 1976, 7.5 per cent in 1977 and 7.8 per cent in 1978. The main reasons for this difference are that the PE-IPI is relatively more heavily influenced by food prices, which accelerated in 1977 and 1978, and that the impact of import prices, which also accelerated because of the depreciation, remains in this index.

Both the GNE-IPI and the PE-IPI are current-weighted, which means that the "basket" of goods and services whose price the index measures can change each period to reflect altered purchasing patterns. The implicit price indexes are also available on a fixed-weighted basis, however. These constant "basket" measures show more rapid increases because they do not reflect the benefits which purchasers gain by substituting goods and services whose relative prices have fallen for goods and services whose relative prices have risen. The fixed-weighted personal expenditure implicit price index accelerated from 7.6 per cent growth in 1976 to 8.0 per cent growth in 1977 and to 8.8 per

cent growth in 1978. These movements are very close to the increases recorded in the CPI.

The individual components of the GNE-IPI grew at varying rates in 1978, with relatively small increases being indicated for the prices associated with all consumer expenditure categories except non-durables, and business non-residential construction expenditures, and relatively large increases occurring for non-durable consumer goods, goods and services purchased by governments, residential construction, machinery and equipment and exports. The implicit price index for imported goods and services advanced more than 12 per cent (see Table 6.2).

Table 6.2
Current-Weighted Implicit Price Indexes for Gross National Expenditure

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Percentage changes)			
Personal expenditure	10.5	7.2	7.5	7.8
Durables	8.9	5.1	4.8	5.3
Semi-durables	6.1	5.7	6.5	4.6
Non-durables	12.2	5.4	9.0	11.7
Services	11.5	9.9	7.6	7.1
Government				
Current expenditure	15.3	14.3	9.5	8.3
Fixed capital formation	11.0	6.9	8.0	7.4
Business fixed capital formation				
Residential construction	13.4	13.6	7.9	9.5
Non-residential construction	12.3	9.2	8.1	5.1
Machinery and equipment	14.0	7.0	7.3	11.1
Final domestic demand	11.9	9.0	7.8	7.9
Exports of goods and services	10.8	3.3	7.4	8.3
Imports of goods and services	14.3	1.5	11.7	12.7
Gross national expenditure	10.7	9.7	6.9	6.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

The Consumer Price Index

The acceleration in the CPI to 9.0 per cent in 1978 occurred as many of the same factors underlying the 8.0 per cent increase in 1977 continued to affect prices. Food prices moved up by 15.5 per cent during 1978 as the costs of beef, fruit and vegetables rose sharply owing to supply shortages and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. In contrast, the rate of growth in non-food prices fell for the third consecutive year, averaging 6.4 per cent in 1978. Moreover, the CPI excluding both food and energy components decelerated to 6.1 per cent. Although the continued decrease in labour cost pressures played an important role in the moderation of non-food price increases during 1978, the reduction in indirect tax rates was another important cost factor. In particular, the federal government acted to reduce prices directly by initiating and financing the larger part of a temporary cut in sales taxes in eight provinces, and reducing its excise tax on gasoline.

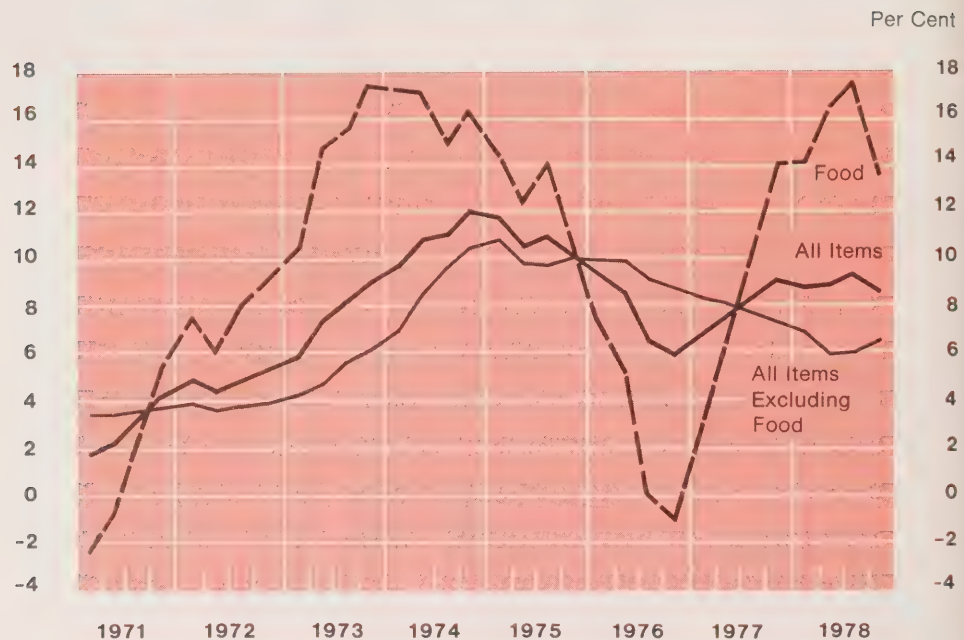
Food Prices in the CPI

Retail food prices led the rise in the overall CPI during 1978 as the cost of food consumed at home grew by 17.4 per cent, more than in any other year since the series began in 1961. The strong rise in food prices during 1978 occurred

Chart 6.2

Consumer Price Index

(Year-over-year percentage change by quarters)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Price Index, Monthly*, Cat. 62-001.

primarily in the second and third quarters of the year, when sharp increases were recorded in the costs of meat, fruit and vegetables. The food price index fell slightly in the last quarter of 1978, however, as growth in meat prices moderated while fresh fruit and vegetable prices declined. Nevertheless, for 1978 as a whole, the cost of meat was up 32.9 per cent while fruit and vegetable prices were 23.2 per cent above those of a year earlier.

The strong increase in the cost of meat during the middle of the year was primarily due to beef prices, which rose sharply in April, May and June. Both domestic and external supply factors combined with continued strong demand to drive up the cost of beef during this period. One of the main supply factors was the decline in Canadian beef production owing to the downturn in the beef-cow inventory cycle after 1976. As a result, the price of domestic beef was pushed up. This situation was not alleviated by less expensive imported beef for two reasons. First, the quantities of beef shipped to Canada from the United States, Australia and New Zealand (which are restricted by quotas) were light in the first half of the year. Second, the price of beef in world markets was up substantially during 1978 (for example, the price of choice steers at Omaha rose 39.5 per cent in Canadian dollars) as the production decreases experienced in Canada also occurred in the U.S. and, to some extent, Australia. Coupled with this, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar served to raise the price of beef brought into Canada from these other countries. The modera-

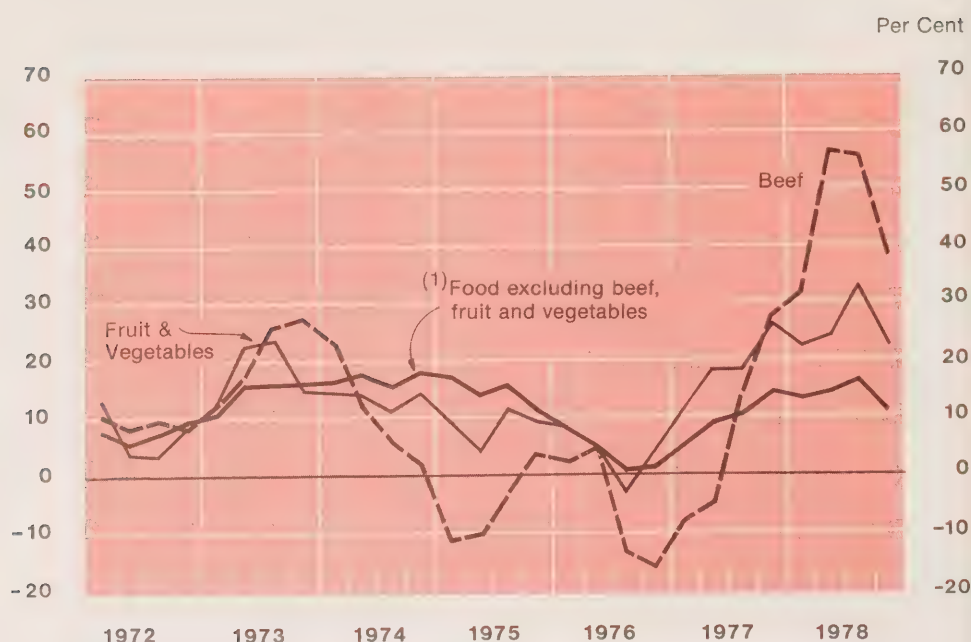
Table 6.3
Movements in the Main Components of the Consumer Price Index

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978:1	1978:2	1978:3	1978:4
	(Period-to-period percentage change)							
All items	10.8	7.5	8.0	9.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.6
Food	12.9	2.7	8.3	15.5	3.1	5.9	4.7	-0.5
All items excluding food	10.1	9.4	7.9	6.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.4
Housing	10.0	11.1	9.4	7.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.4
Clothing	6.0	5.6	6.8	3.9	0.3	-1.2	1.2	3.8
Transportation	11.8	10.8	7.0	5.8	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.6
Health and personal care	11.4	8.5	7.4	7.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.3	6.0	4.7	3.9	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.9
Tobacco and alcohol	12.1	7.1	7.1	8.1	1.4	4.6	1.0	0.7
All items excluding energy	10.6	6.9	7.6	8.9	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.5
Energy	13.5	15.4	12.2	9.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.5
All items excluding food and energy	9.6	8.8	7.4	6.1	1.3	0.9	1.5	2.4
Goods	10.9	4.9	7.4	10.2	2.1	3.1	3.0	1.5
Goods excluding food	9.4	6.6	6.7	6.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	3.1
Durables	7.7	5.4	5.1	5.8	2.3	-0.4	1.5	3.8
Semi-durables	5.8	4.8	6.4	3.9	0.2	-1.0	1.4	3.6
Non-durables excluding food	12.9	8.6	7.7	7.2	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.1
Services	10.7	12.2	9.0	6.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8
Food components:								
Food for home consumption	12.6	1.5	8.9	17.4	3.4	6.8	5.0	-1.0
Meat, poultry and fish	4.9	-0.2	2.8	29.0	3.7	11.8	8.2	2.0
Beef	-5.2	-6.5	6.5	46.0	3.8	21.8	11.1	-0.3
Pork	28.1	4.2	-2.1	15.4	3.3	2.4	4.8	4.1
Poultry	8.6	3.1	0.4	14.9	0.4	6.9	6.7	4.4
Fish	3.4	10.1	10.4	14.0	5.1	2.4	1.3	1.7
Dairy products including butter	26.4	5.2	7.5	7.3	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.7
Eggs	-0.7	9.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.5	3.0	0.4
Cereal and bakery products	18.0	1.9	6.4	8.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8
Fruit and vegetables	8.6	3.4	18.8	23.2	7.5	11.6	7.4	-12.4
Fresh fruit	4.2	1.0	27.4	32.5	6.6	15.7	16.1	-15.8
Fresh vegetables	4.4	6.3	22.4	26.8	12.6	16.8	3.9	-21.3
Fats and oils	19.4	-9.7	6.8	12.7	1.2	1.4	5.6	0.9
Prepared and partially prepared	11.3	5.3	8.2	9.2	1.2	1.7	3.6	2.5
Sugar and sugar preparations	8.4	-18.9	13.4	7.2	5.4	1.7	-0.7	5.2
Coffee and tea	13.7	28.0	74.8	10.9	-1.3	-0.6	-1.6	-3.3
Other foods	25.4	-0.5	6.1	10.9	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.0
Food away from home	14.3	8.5	6.1	6.5	1.4	1.2	3.8	2.5
Non-food components:								
Shelter	8.4	11.4	9.3	7.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.2
Owned accommodation	10.2	13.8	10.9	8.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.7
Property taxes	13.2	12.9	10.4	5.6	—	—	—	—
Household operation	13.1	12.9	11.6	9.5	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.3
Fuel and utilities	13.1	18.1	15.1	12.3	3.9	3.2	1.2	2.7
Automobile purchases	6.5	5.7	6.7	8.9	4.0	0.2	1.6	5.2
Tobacco products	11.8	8.5	8.0	9.8	2.4	4.7	1.0	0.2
Alcoholic beverages	12.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	0.5	4.3	0.9	0.9

Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes*, Quarterly, Cat. 62-010.

Chart 6.3

Consumer Price Index — Food Components (Year-over-year per cent change by quarter)



(1) Derived residually by the Department of Finance.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Consumer Price Index, Monthly*, Cat. 62-001.

tion in beef prices during the second half of the year occurred as more Canadian beef went for slaughter and the quantity of imported beef rose sharply.

Although the production of both hogs and chickens was up in 1978, the price of pork rose by 15.4 per cent while the price of chicken grew by 16.1 per cent. In part, these increases occurred as consumers substituted less expensive pork and chicken for more expensive beef. Turkey prices advanced 11.1 per cent in 1978, with most of the increase occurring in the fourth quarter when stocks reached near record low levels due to the combined effects of greater consumption and quota restrictions on production. The price of fish accelerated as well in 1978, with strong price increases in the first quarter resulting in a 14.0 per cent rise for the year as a whole.

The increase of 23.2 per cent in fruit and vegetable prices during 1978 occurred as the fresh fruit price index rose by 32.5 per cent, while the fresh vegetable index moved up by 26.8 per cent; in contrast, processed fruit and vegetable prices were up by 16.2 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively. In the case of both fresh fruits and vegetables, the rate of price increase peaked in July, then moderated for the rest of the year; indeed, both fresh fruit and

vegetable prices fell during the final quarter of 1978. Particularly poor crops in both Canada and the U.S. resulting from drought and early frosts during 1977 led to low supplies in the 1977-1978 marketing year. Added to this, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar served to push up the prices of all imported fruit and vegetables. The combined effect of these two factors was reflected in price increases exceeding 30 per cent for apples, grapefruit, oranges, cabbage, celery and lettuce. Nevertheless, the 1978 production of both fresh fruits and fresh vegetables was much improved from 1977 (the world-wide vegetable crop was at near record levels in 1978), and prices began to fall in the second half of the year as the domestic output became available.

While retail prices for eggs, fats and oils, prepared and partially prepared foods and cereal and bakery products accelerated somewhat in 1978, the costs of the remaining major food components rose more slowly than a year earlier. The sharpest deceleration occurred in coffee and tea prices, which led the rise in food costs during 1977 with an annual average increase of 74.8 per cent. They advanced by 10.9 per cent during 1978 as a whole.

Non-Food Prices in the CPI

The CPI for non-food items rose by 6.4 per cent in 1978, continuing the slowing trend that began in 1976 as the influence of the Anti-Inflation Program took effect. The reduction in the non-food inflation rate would have been considerably greater, had it not been for the impact of the 9.5 per cent decline in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar relative to the currencies of Canada's major trading partners. The deceleration recorded in 1978 occurred as the rate of increase in non-food prices continued to fall during the first and second quarters, then turned up in the final two quarters of the year. The increase was strongest in the fourth quarter, as the end of the sales tax cuts in six provinces, the rise in new car prices and the continued depreciation in the Canadian dollar combined to drive up total non-food prices. For the year as a whole, housing, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol led the non-food price rise during 1978.

The rate of growth in housing costs continued to fall in 1978, reaching 7.5 per cent after peaking at 11.1 per cent in 1976. The main components leading this deceleration were shelter, particularly rented accommodation, and household furniture and equipment. The cost of owned accommodation rose by 8.2 per cent after posting increases of over 10 per cent from 1975 to 1977; in part, this lower rate of inflation was due to property tax increases, which fell steadily from 13.2 per cent in 1976 to 5.6 per cent in 1978. The costs of water, fuel and electricity continued to lead the rise in housing costs, with increases in the charges for fuel oil and natural gas remaining at double-digit levels.

As a whole, energy prices moderated further in 1978, when an increase of 9.3 per cent was recorded; this followed four consecutive years during which energy costs rose by more than 12 per cent. This slowing occurred as the price of crude oil in Canada was raised by one dollar per barrel in both January and July. Although these increases were passed along to the consumer in the form of higher fuel oil and natural gas charges (which rose by 14.0 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively in 1978), significant increases in the cost of gasoline only occurred after the crude oil price increase in January. The impact on the price of gasoline of the second increase in the price of crude oil was offset by a 3 cent reduction in the federal excise tax on gasoline. As a result, the cost of gasoline rose by just 5.6 per cent during 1978. Although higher charges were effected in some provinces early in the year, electricity price hikes moderated substantially in 1978, when the rate of increase fell to 8.1 per cent from 17.0 per cent in 1977.

The deceleration in non-food prices was pervasive across goods and services. While the rate of increase in the cost of goods excluding food fell slightly to 6.0 per cent, the rise in service charges declined to 6.8 per cent from 9.0 per cent in 1977. The price indexes for both semi-durables and non-durables excluding food rose more slowly during 1978 (in part due to the provincial sales tax cuts). The rate of price inflation for durable goods, however, edged up to 5.8 per cent as the cost of automobiles continued to show strong increases.

Industry Selling Price Index

Another view of prices is given by the industry selling price index (ISPI), a base-weighted index that shows movements in both the costs of products sold (f.o.b. plant) by one manufacturer to another and the prices paid by distributors (including exporters) for finished manufactured commodities. Although this results in a certain amount of double-counting, since one product may change hands several times, the ISPI provides a useful leading indicator of underlying pressures that may ultimately be reflected in movements in the CPI.

The total ISPI shows that manufacturers' prices rose by 9.1 per cent in 1978, up from the increases recorded in the previous two years. Export prices play a major role in the ISPI, and the impact of the depreciation upon them was a large factor in this acceleration. Charges for the output of the food and beverage, transportation equipment, wood, leather and primary metals industries all recorded strong advances. A 19.4 per cent rise in wood prices led the acceleration in the total ISPI during 1978. This substantial increase, which was largely due to the high demand for wood in the U.S. and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, occurred as prices for veneers and plywood, hardwood flooring and the lumber produced by sawmills and planing mills all moved up by over 20 per cent. The index for food and beverages grew by 10.6 per cent during 1978 as higher steer, chicken and turkey costs resulted in sharp increases in the prices charged by slaughterhouses, meat processors and poultry processors. In the primary metals industry, the 9 per cent advance in the selling price index was led by increases of around 10 per cent in the prices set by steel pipe manufacturers, smelters and refiners and producers of rolled, cast and extruded metals.

Cost Developments

Cost developments may be viewed in terms of the increases in various income components, plus import costs, per unit of final sales. The latter may be measured by real GNE plus imports.

After rising by 16.3 per cent in 1975, the rate of growth in unit labour costs fell steadily to 5.4 per cent in 1978. Labour's contribution to the rise in the implicit price index for final sales (FS-IPI) dropped from around 60 per cent in 1975 to about 30 per cent in 1978. In contrast, unit profits (defined net of the inventory valuation adjustment) accelerated sharply in 1978 following two consecutive years of low growth. The recent advances in unit profits are reflected in increases in their contribution to the rise in the FS-IPI to almost 10 per cent in 1978. With the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and the acceleration of prices by Canada's major trading partners, import prices were the largest single factor in the rise in the FS-IPI during 1978, contributing over 35 per cent to the total increase. The contribution of accrued net farm income rose to almost 6 per cent in 1978 following two consecutive years of declines, as rising food prices resulted in stronger growth in farm incomes. The widespread lowering of provincial sales taxes during part of the year and the reduction of the federal excise tax on gasoline were reflected in a significant decline in the contribution of net indirect taxes to the advance in the FS-IPI during 1978.

Table 6.4
Costs Per Unit of Output⁽¹⁾

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)					
Labour income	6.6	14.4	16.3	9.1	8.1	5.4
Profits and IVA ⁽²⁾	22.9	15.6	5.6	2.6	1.7	11.0
Corporation CCA ⁽³⁾	7.6	15.3	12.7	6.9	8.3	4.8
Other investment income ⁽⁴⁾	11.9	53.1	9.8	32.8	15.5	13.9
Accrued net farm income	66.5	22.3	3.0	-15.4	-16.6	40.1
Unincorporated income and CCA	-12.2	-21.2	-11.4	3.0	-9.8	5.3
Net indirect taxes	3.4	11.6	-4.1	14.1	8.5	3.8
Imports	12.7	26.4	10.7	3.4	11.6	13.4

(1) Final sales: GNE plus imports.

(2) IVA: Inventory Valuation Adjustment.

(3) CCA: Capital Consumption Allowances.

(4) Includes interest, profits (net losses) of government business enterprises, including CCA and miscellaneous valuation adjustment (MVA) and other government investment income, including CCA and MVA.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; and Department of Finance.

Table 6.5
Contribution of Input Costs to the Year-over-Year Average
Change in the Implicit Price Index for Final Sales⁽¹⁾

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Per cent)					
Labour income	32.9	38.0	60.6	51.0	46.1	30.2
Profits and IVA ⁽²⁾	19.3	8.0	4.1	2.6	1.7	9.7
Corporation CCA ⁽³⁾	-3.8	-4.1	-4.8	-3.9	-4.6	-2.6
Other investment income ⁽⁴⁾	2.4	5.9	2.1	9.8	5.7	5.4
Accrued net farm income	9.5	2.7	0.5	-3.7	-3.1	5.7
Unincorporated income and CCA	-2.9	-2.2	-1.2	0.4	-1.1	0.5
Net indirect taxes	4.0	7.2	-3.5	14.8	9.5	4.2
Imports	27.7	32.2	20.3	9.3	30.3	35.7
Residual ⁽⁵⁾	10.9	12.3	21.9	19.7	15.6	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Final sales: GNE plus imports.

(2) IVA: Inventory Valuation Adjustment.

(3) CCA: Capital Consumption Allowances.

(4) Includes interest, profits (net losses) of government business enterprises including CCA and miscellaneous valuation adjustment (MVA) and other government investment income, including CCA and MVA.

(5) Includes residual error of estimate, military pay and allowances and dividends paid to non-residents.

Note: Totals may not add to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; and Department of Finance.

Labour Costs

As in the measurement of price changes, there are various indicators of the movements in labour costs, each of which provides a slightly different view of wage developments.

Labour Canada collects information on negotiated wage settlements and calculates a weighted average of the base rate increases provided by them. These data are most useful as a leading indicator of labour costs because they

Chart 6.4

Unit Labour Costs (Year-over-year per cent change)

Labour Income and Productivity



Unit Labour Costs



Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly*, Cat. 72-005; *The Labour Force, Monthly*, Cat. 71-001; *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, Monthly*, Cat. 61-005.

reflect contracts that will control upcoming wage payments to the unionized part of the labour force. Nevertheless, their coverage is limited, in that only collective agreements involving firms with 500 or more employees outside of the construction industry are included in the tabulations. As a result, the base rate data only represent a small portion of the employed labour force (in 1978, about 1.4 million workers negotiated new collective agreements while total employment was about 10.0 million).

Another indicator of labour costs is the average weekly earnings data obtained from the payroll survey carried out by Statistics Canada. These data provide information on wages currently being paid. Their coverage is also somewhat limited in that the survey is only directed at employers of 20 or more workers, and excludes employee earnings in agriculture, fishing and trapping, education, health and welfare services, religious organizations, public administration and defence.

A broader view of current labour costs is given by the total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income data which encompass more industries than the average weekly earnings data. Nevertheless, the preliminary labour income

Chart 6.5

Annual Average Percentage Increases in Base Rates⁽¹⁾ for Non-COLA Agreements (Quarterly, 1971 - 1978)



⁽¹⁾ New settlements (excluding construction) involving 500 or more employees.

Source: Labour Canada, *Wage Developments Resulting from Major Collective Bargaining Settlements, Quarterly and Annually*.

estimates are also derived largely from the payroll survey of firms with 20 or more employees. Moreover, the labour income series are not directly comparable in coverage with any of the available employment series. As a result, the calculation of average compensation using the Labour Force Survey estimates of employees is a rough indicator at best.

Wage Settlements

The annual average life-of-contract increase provided by agreements without any cost-of-living allowance (COLA) clause fell steadily from the peak of 18.3 per cent in 1975 to 7.2 per cent in 1978. While the moderation in negotiated wage settlements during 1976 and 1977 was steady in each successive quarter, the slower average increase recorded in 1978 occurred as negotiated settlements rose in the last two quarters of the year. To some extent, these increases in the second half of 1978 resulted from the phasing out of the AIB that began on April 14, 1978.

The turnaround mid-way through 1978 was led by base rate increases negotiated in the commercial sector. This was particularly the case during the fourth quarter, when life-of-contract increases provided by non-COLA settlements in the commercial sector averaged 9.2 per cent. In comparison, negotiated settlements in the non-commercial sector remained 7.1 per cent in the third

Table 6.6
Negotiated Wage Settlements,⁽¹⁾
Average Annual Life-of-Contract Increases in Base Rates

	Agreements without COLA			All agreements	
	Commer- cial	Non- commercial	Total	Manufacturing	Total
(Percentage)					
1971	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6
1972	9.6	7.6	8.6	9.0	6.8
1973	11.5	9.4	10.4	9.4	10.0
1974	15.2	12.5	13.3	13.3	14.1
1975	17.1	19.0	18.3	14.4	17.0
1976	10.4	10.5	10.5	8.8	9.9
1977	7.8	7.9	7.8	6.9	7.7
1978	7.5	6.8	7.2	6.5	6.9
1976 I	13.2	14.6	13.9	11.7	13.6
II	11.1	10.4	10.6	9.8	10.4
III	8.6	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.3
IV	9.2	8.3	8.6	6.0	7.8
1977 I	8.3	8.6	8.5	7.1	8.4
II	8.3	8.4	8.4	6.3	8.0
III	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4
IV	7.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	6.7
1978 I	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.8
II	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4
III	8.1	7.1	7.5	6.2	7.0
IV	9.2	7.1	8.0	7.6	7.7

⁽¹⁾ Canadian data are derived from almost all collective agreements, except those in the construction industry, which cover 500 or more employees. Percentage increases refer to base wage rates, that is the lowest paid classification used for qualified workers in the bargaining unit. As only the base rate in a contract is used, the resulting data on percentage change do not necessarily reflect the average wage change for all workers in the bargaining unit.

Source: Labour Canada, Collective Bargaining Division, *Wage Developments Resulting from Major Collective Bargaining Settlements*, Annual and Quarterly.

and fourth quarters after falling to 6.2 per cent in the second quarter; somewhat higher increases provided by non-commercial services and public administration were responsible for this increase. Average base rate increases associated with non-COLA settlements reached by the federal government (including its agencies and corporations) were roughly in line with the average of all non-COLA agreements negotiated during the first three quarters of 1978. The contracts negotiated by the federal government in the fourth quarter provided a lower average increase (of 6.4 per cent) than the other commercial or non-commercial industries.

The Department of Labour data do not include the effect of cost-of-living increases until after the COLA adjustment has actually been paid and recorded. As a result, the increase shown by the base rates of all agreements (that is, non-COLA plus those with some COLA) understates the actual advance in wages to the extent that inflation triggers the COLA provisions. The Centre for the Study of Inflation and Productivity attempted to overcome this problem by estimating the full COLA effect on agreements outside of controls given hypothetical price increases of 6 and 8 per cent. Using the lower inflation rate, the effective wage rate increases rose steadily from 7.6 per cent in the second quarter to 8.6 per cent in the fourth. A similar pattern emerged using the 8 per cent inflation rate, with average increases advancing from 8.1 per cent in the second quarter to 8.9 per cent in the final quarter of 1978.

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

The rate of growth in average weekly wages and salaries slowed as well in 1978, falling to 6.2 per cent from 9.6 per cent a year earlier. While negotiated wage settlements, a leading indicator of labour costs, began rising after the second quarter as controls were lifted, the deceleration in average weekly earnings was steady during the last half of the year as the AIB controls continued to affect wages paid out during most of 1978. In real terms, average weekly earnings fell by 1.5 per cent during 1978 as the rise in the PE-IPI exceeded the growth in average earnings. The only previous decline in real average weekly incomes since 1961 occurred in 1974, when a decrease of 0.3 per cent was recorded.

The moderation in average weekly wages and salaries was most evident in construction, retail trade and community, business and personal services, all of which showed declines in real earnings of more than 2 per cent during 1978. This followed three years of strong gains in the construction industry, but was the second consecutive year in which real earnings fell in retail trade and community, business and personal services. Average weekly wages and salaries earned in manufacturing declined by 0.4 per cent in real terms during 1978, with the largest decrease occurring in non-durables. The food and beverage industry led the downturn, paying real earnings that were 0.9 per cent lower than in 1977.

Shares of Net National Income

In general, the shares of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income and corporate profits in net national income (NNI) move in opposite directions over the business cycle. While the share of profits usually rises during an expansion and falls during a slowdown, the labour income share typically increases during a slowdown and declines during an expansion.

In 1978, the share of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in NNI showed the first decline since 1974, falling to 72.3 per cent from 73.4 per cent in 1977, as both negotiated wage settlements and the growth in average earnings moderated. Both the private and the public sector wage bills grew more slowly than NNI. The corporate profits share rose for the first time in five years, moving up to 14.4 per cent from 13.6 per cent in 1977, and was thus

near its 1961-1978 average. Excluding the inventory valuation adjustment, the corporate profits share rose from 11.6 per cent to 12.1 per cent in 1978, one percentage point below the average. The farm income share advanced to 2.5 per cent while the share of investment income moved up slightly to 8.2 per cent.

Table 6.7
Average Weekly Earnings

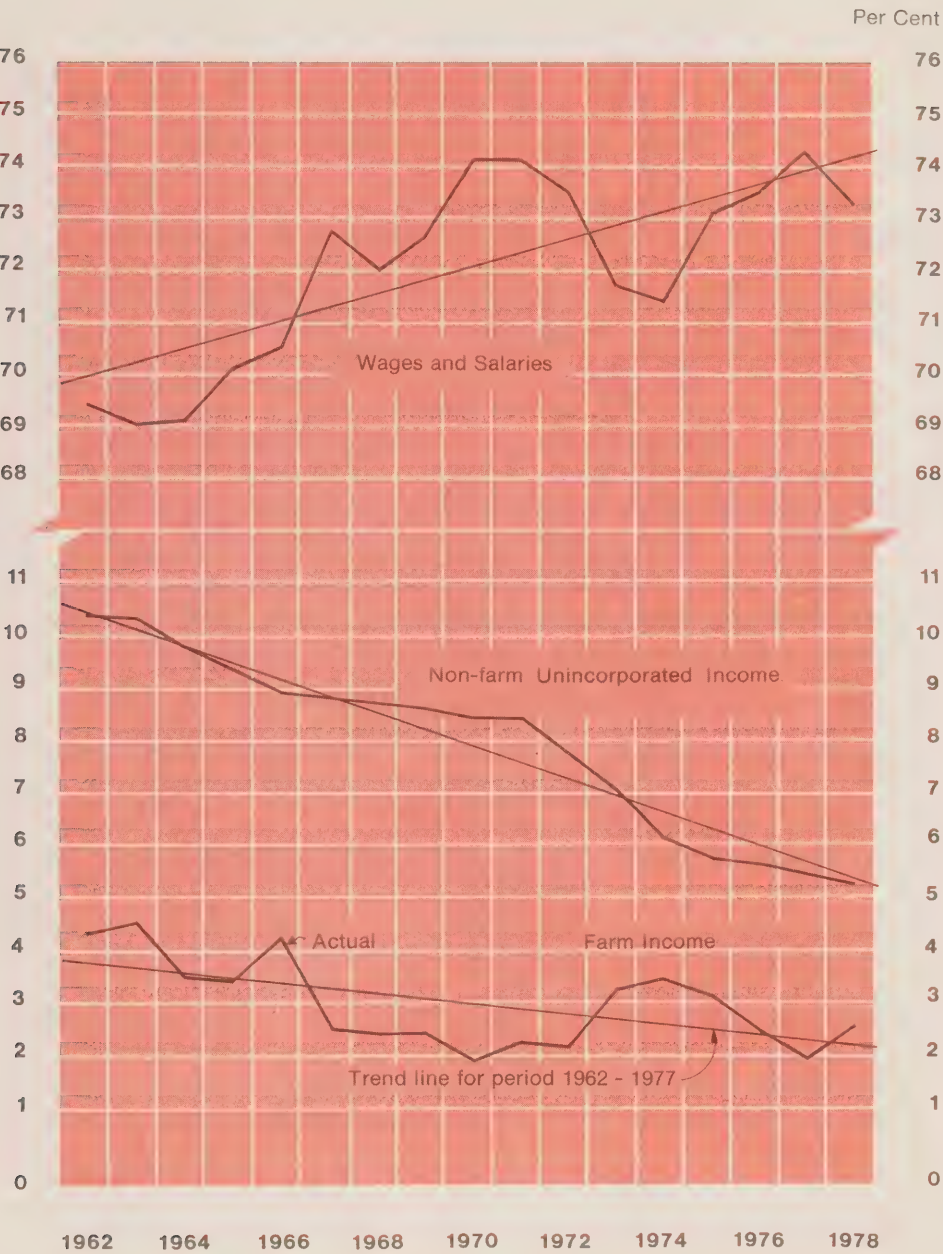
	Manufacturing		Industrial composite	
	Nominal	Real ⁽¹⁾	Nominal	Real ⁽¹⁾
(Percentage change)				
Compound annual average:				
1961-1966	4.2	2.3	4.2	2.3
1966-1971	7.5	3.9	7.5	3.9
1971-1976	10.9	2.6	10.9	2.6
1973-1978	11.3	2.2	10.6	1.6
1961-1978	7.7	2.7	7.5	2.5
1971	8.4	5.9	8.6	6.0
1972	8.4	4.3	8.4	4.3
1973	7.3	0.0	7.5	0.2
1974	10.8	-0.4	11.0	-0.3
1975	15.0	4.1	14.2	3.4
1976	13.0	5.4	12.2	4.6
1977	10.3	2.6	9.6	1.9
1978	7.3	-0.4	6.2	-1.5
1976 I	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.1
II	3.1	1.4	3.1	1.4
III	1.2	-0.3	2.0	0.4
IV	3.2	1.9	1.9	0.6
1977 I	3.5	1.4	3.0	0.9
II	2.0	-0.4	2.7	0.3
III	1.3	-0.5	1.8	0.0
IV	2.5	0.6	0.9	-0.9
1978 I	1.5	-0.3	1.0	-0.8
II	1.9	0.1	2.2	0.5
III	1.2	-0.8	1.6	-0.4
IV	2.5	0.3	1.2	-1.0

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted using the national accounts implicit price index for consumer expenditure.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Monthly, Cat. 72-002; *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Chart 6.6A

Shares of Net National Income at Factor Cost



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Chart 6.6B

Shares of Net National Income at Factor Cost



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Appendix

Canada's International Competitive Position

Canada's international competitive position is of key importance to such issues as growth performance, inflation, the exchange rate and the balance of payments. This Appendix addresses the measurement of Canada's competitive position in some detail. The data presented obviously have much in common with the data on cost developments just presented, and are of immediate relevance to international trade developments, discussed in Chapter 9.

The meaning of the term "international competitive position" is far from unambiguous. In the broadest sense, competitiveness refers to the price and non-price elements of Canadian goods that enable these products to compete with foreign production, whether in domestic or foreign markets. While price is undoubtedly the most important element of a good's competitiveness, the non-price characteristics associated with a good, such as the marketing, distribution and service of the product, are important features as well. Unfortunately, little information is available on the non-price features of internationally traded goods. Thus, for comparisons of international competitiveness, one must compare international prices or costs. The specific choice of international prices or costs, however, is hardly unequivocal. Indeed, for a country such as Canada, where many import and export prices are predetermined in international markets, a comparison of traded goods prices is inappropriate. A change in the relative price of Canadian goods could simply result from a change in world demand and supply for particular products, quite independent of Canada's ability to compete at these world prices.

Therefore, when representing Canada's competitiveness, it is essential to compare domestic costs with those of its competitors on world markets. Ideally, this comparison of costs should encompass a comparison of all costs of production — whether labour, capital, materials, or distribution and marketing costs. Lack of data availability restricts international comparisons. Only labour costs are available on a comparable basis. These labour costs are best expressed in terms of trend unit labour costs; that is, labour costs are adjusted for long-run, or trend rates of increase in productivity.

But even after deciding to measure international competitiveness by a comparison of unit labour costs, it is necessary to limit the comparison to a subset of internationally comparable goods. Because countries' industrial structures and trade differ significantly, in part because of differences in physical resource endowments, it is important to distinguish between why countries trade — comparative advantage — and the ability of countries to trade — international competitiveness. An area in which unit labour costs can be fairly readily compared, and in which they are directly relevant to trade, is the manufacturing sector. In other sectors, differences in resource endowments may swamp the impact of differences in labour costs. Accordingly, the measurement of Canada's international competitive position will be limited to a comparison of unit labour costs in manufacturing.

Table 6.8 compares wage increases, trend productivity and unit labour cost increases in manufacturing in Canada and its four major trading partners. Productivity growth has been adjusted to its trend rate of growth to avoid comparing productivity changes across countries in different cyclical phases of recovery or contraction. Since the early 1960s, Canada's trend productivity has grown more rapidly than that of the United States, but more rapidly rising wages more than offset this differential productivity growth. In terms of U.S. dollars, that is, adjusted for exchange rate changes, the excess of Canadian over U.S. labour costs is somewhat less, as the Canadian dollar is now lower in relation to the U.S. dollar. In U.S. dollar terms, Canadian unit labour costs, since the early 1960s, have risen less rapidly than those of Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany.

In the second panel of Table 6.8, it is apparent that the deterioration in domestic unit labour costs vis-à-vis those of the U.S. took place in all four countries from 1970 to 1976. Indeed, from 1970 to 1976, Canadian unit labour costs rose 27 per cent more rapidly than those in the U.S. In 1977, domestic unit labour costs continued to deteriorate against those of the U.S., but in 1978, for the first time in the 1970s, Canadian unit labour costs rose less rapidly than those in the U.S. In both 1977 and 1978, however, Canadian unit labour costs, in U.S. dollar terms, fell absolutely because of the substantial depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

While the top two panels of Table 6.8 contain a helpful comparison of international unit labour costs, it is more useful to compare domestic unit labour costs with an appropriately weighted average of Canada's competitors' unit labour costs. A weighting scheme should, in the most general sense, represent the sources of a country's trade. A common procedure is to use bilateral trade weights. Bilateral trade weights are proportional to each partner's share of a country's total trade. Bilateral trade weights, however, ignore the fact that, for example, when Canada exports goods to Germany these products compete with German import competing production as well as exports by other countries to German markets. On the other hand, multilateral trade weights are proportional to a partner's share in total world trade, or at least trade among industrial countries. While the distinction between bilateral and multilateral weights is an important one theoretically, it is less important practically for the case of Canada since most of the competition facing this country's manufacturers originates in the U.S. Estimates of bilateral and multilateral weights for Canada are reported in Table 6.9.

The bottom panel of Table 6.8 compares Canadian unit labour costs with those of its ten major trading partners on a multilateral trade-weighted basis. The U.S. is the preponderant competitor in Canada's trade in manufactured goods, and accounts for about 80 per cent of the multilateral weights used in this calculation. Since domestic unit labour costs are expressed relative to those of Canada's competitors, a positive change is indicative of a loss in competitiveness, and vice versa. Not surprisingly, a distinct loss in competitiveness up to 1976 is shown. From 1969 to 1976, it is estimated that Canada's competitiveness worsened 14 per cent in domestic currency terms, and 23 per cent in U.S. dollar terms, the difference representing the total trade-weighted, or effective appreciation of the Canadian dollar. This loss in competitiveness was particularly acute in the 1974 to 1976 period. Subsequently, there is a very sharp improvement in U.S. dollar competitiveness in both 1977 and 1978. Finally, the improvement in competitiveness in domestic currency terms in 1978 reflects the deceleration in domestic wage costs relative to those of our major trading partners.

Table 6.8
International Comparison of Unit Labour Costs in Manufacturing
1964-1978 averages

	Canada	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany
	(Percentage change)				
Productivity	3.6	3.0	7.8	3.6	4.6
Wages	10.6	7.5	15.2	15.1	9.0
Unit labour costs, domestic currency	6.5	4.4	6.9	11.1	4.2
Exchange rate	-0.6	—	6.5	-2.3	7.9
Unit labour costs, U.S. dollars	5.9	4.4	13.7	8.5	12.4

Unit labour costs

	Canada		United States	Japan		United Kingdom		Germany	
	Domestic currency	U.S. \$ terms	U.S. \$ terms	Domestic currency	U.S. \$ terms	Domestic currency	U.S. \$ terms	Domestic currency	U.S. \$ terms
	(Percentage change)								
1970	3.5	7.7	2.2	9.6	9.6	6.3	6.5	8.6	16.8
1971	5.1	7.6	3.1	6.0	10.1	8.5	11.0	6.4	11.9
1972	4.4	6.5	3.6	7.3	22.0	9.8	11.5	3.8	12.8
1973	5.0	4.0	4.5	13.7	27.2	8.8	7.4	5.8	28.0
1974	9.5	12.0	5.1	16.4	8.1	13.3	8.6	5.9	8.7
1975	11.6	7.3	5.8	4.8	3.0	25.3	17.6	3.3	7.6
1976	10.0	13.5	4.9	4.4	4.8	15.7	-5.9	1.8	0.3
1969-1976	60.3	75.2	33.1	80.7	118.7	126.4	70.2	41.4	121.4
1977	7.0	-1.1	5.3	1.8	13.1	1.1	-1.1	2.6	11.5
1978	3.1	-3.7	5.3	-0.9	28.0	13.1	24.0	0.3	16.4

Canada's competitiveness in manufactured goods (Canadian unit labour costs relative to those of its competitors)

	Domestic currency	U.S. dollar terms
	(Percentage change)	
1970	0.4	4.0
1971	1.2	3.3
1972	0.3	1.1
1973	-0.3	-3.0
1974	2.9	5.9
1975	4.5	0.3
1976	4.2	9.4
1969-1976	13.9	22.6
1977	1.7	-6.7
1978	-2.1	-11.2

Source: Department of Finance.

Table 6.9Sources of Competition in Canada's Manufacturing Trade⁽¹⁾

	Multilateral trade weights	Bilateral trade weights
	(Per cent)	
United States	79.78	83.16
Japan	5.41	3.96
United Kingdom	5.05	5.79
Germany	4.02	2.54
France	1.69	1.26
Italy	1.21	0.90
Sweden	0.80	0.69
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.80	0.60
Netherlands	0.63	0.62
Switzerland	0.61	0.48
	100.00	100.00

⁽¹⁾ Constructed from 1973 trade weights, shares of domestic absorption imported, and shares of domestic production exported.
Source: Department of Finance.

7 The Business Sector

The business sector witnessed an improvement in its general situation in 1978 despite relatively weak domestic demand growth. A large share of increased sales stemmed from improved exports and some domestic import replacement. The depreciation contributed greatly to the profitability of export business, both through its effect on Canada's international competitive position and the consequent impact on sales volume, and through its impact on the Canadian dollar price received for goods sold in international markets which have prices set in U.S. dollar terms.

The ensuing upswing in profit margins combined with a restrained pace of new capital formation strengthened balance sheets generally. Liquidity was enhanced through greater investment in liquid assets and slower growth in debt requirements. Moreover, as part of the slower growth in debt, there was increased reliance on equity financing which further restored corporate leverage and enhanced liquidity.

Profitability

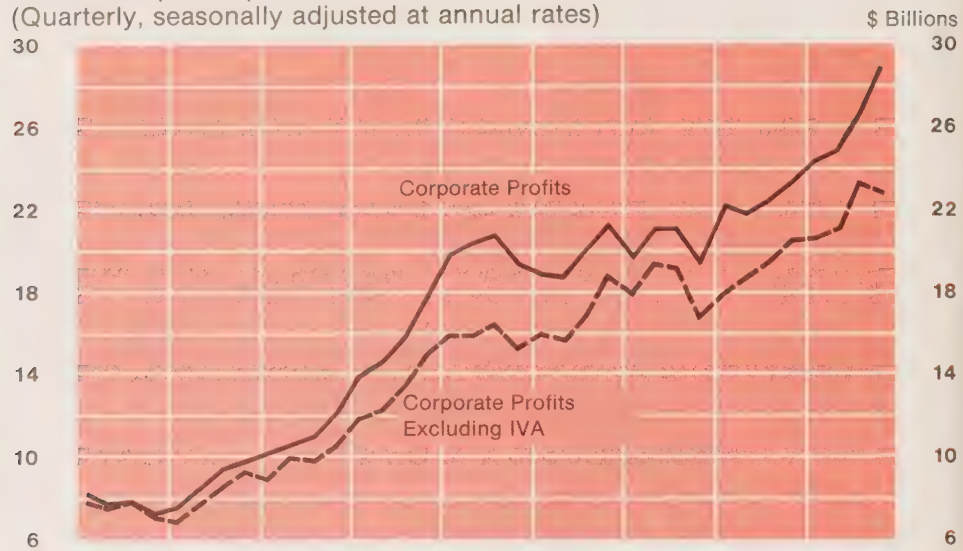
Corporate profits before taxes rose 16.7 per cent on a national accounts basis in 1978. This was the largest increase in four years, although the pick-up in demand, output and, until 1978, profitability since the slowdown in 1974-1975 has been somewhat hesitant. The profit share of net national income adjusted for inventory revaluations (IVA) — a gauge of operating profit margins — fell from 13.9 per cent in 1974 to 11.6 per cent in 1977, a six-year low. In 1978, profits excluding IVA rose a strong 14.9 per cent, but the profit share edged up only 0.4 of a percentage point from its 1977 trough and remained a full point below the 1961-1977 average.

The growth of profits in 1978 was evident in every quarter, although the first and fourth quarter increases were in large measure inflation-induced inventory profits. After increasing to 12.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1977, the share of profits (excluding IVA) in net national income edged down to 11.6 per cent in the first two quarters of 1978. It was up to 12.2 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The improvement in profitability was evident in the financial statements of industrial corporations. After declines in 1975 and 1976 and an only partly offsetting increase in 1977, profits before taxes of industrial corporations jumped 23 per cent in 1978. Thus the profit margin, which declined fairly steadily between mid-1974 and late 1976 and had hovered around 5.8 per cent during 1977, recorded a 0.6 percentage point upswing to an average of 6.4 per cent in 1978. Factors contributing to the improvement included the effect on unit costs of the upswing in capacity utilization which accompanied the continued strengthening in output and slow capacity expansion, as well as the further deceleration in wage rates. The improvement in profitability spread to virtually all sectors, although the most buoyant increases were recorded in export-oriented industries, notably producers of forestry products, and iron and steel products. The further substantial depreciation of the Canadian dollar

Corporate Profits, National Accounts Basis

Level of corporate profits
(Quarterly, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Corporate profits as a share of net national income at factor cost
(Seasonally adjusted)



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001 and reference table 8.

and the ensuing boost to Canadian export prices and profit margins were major factors in this development. Financial institutions witnessed profit growth averaging about 17 per cent, and the chartered banks in particular saw strong profit increases.

Business Fixed Investment

The below average increase in domestic demand in 1978 was an important factor in the weak investment performance. Some industries did show significant strains on productive capacity in 1978, but these were generally in the export-oriented sector where the risks of more moderate demand in the near-term future are significant. The widely anticipated slowdown in the U.S. economy and uncertainty about the future course of the exchange rate have led to considerable caution in entering into investment commitments.

Table 7.1

Corporate Profits

(1) Dividends paid out divided by corporate profits after taxes.

(2) Corporate taxes divided by corporate profits before taxes.

Table 7.2
Business Savings and Investment

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Billions of dollars)						
Business savings							
Undistributed corporate profits ⁽¹⁾	4.4	6.9	8.9	7.7	9.0	11.2	13.6
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1.0	-2.4	-4.2	-2.9	-2.0	-3.3	-4.2
Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	6.6	7.6	9.2	10.3	11.7	13.0	14.0
Capital assistance	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	10.1	12.5	14.1	15.4	19.0	21.3	23.8
Business investment							
Plant and equipment	13.3	16.2	20.0	24.5	26.3	28.8	31.5
Inventories	0.8	1.5	3.7	-0.5	1.0	0.1	0.8
Total	14.1	17.6	23.7	24.0	27.3	28.9	32.3
	(Per cent)						
Business savings as a share of GNP	9.6	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.9	10.2	10.3
Business investment as share of GNP	13.4	14.3	16.1	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.9
Business savings as a share of business investment	71.9	70.8	59.2	64.1	69.5	73.8	73.8

⁽¹⁾ Includes retained earnings of government enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Annual, Cat. 13-201.

In some industries, investment goods prices have risen at above average rates in recent years while the price of labour, a partial substitute for capital facilities, has been decelerating. The depreciation of the dollar has had a large impact on machinery and equipment prices, for which the national accounts implicit index rose 11.1 per cent in 1978. Thus, some firms have faced an inducement to increase production through new hiring rather than new capital purchases.

In the early part of 1978, the business sector was still in the process of recovery from three successive years of low profit levels, and this too played a role in curtailing investment plans. As the year progressed, however, profitability improved considerably and as this occurred there was also a pick-up in the rate of investment. Thus, while the annual real investment total for 1978 was only 1.1 per cent higher than the total for 1977, the fourth quarter 1978 level was 5.7 per cent greater than the level that existed in the final quarter of 1977.

Government policies provided some stimulus to new investment spending in 1978. The general policy of restrained expenditure growth for the public sector has left room for private investment outlays. In addition, a number of investment tax credits intended to promote regional development and research spending were implemented in recent federal budgets.

The 1.1 per cent expansion in real business investment spending in 1978 was composed of a 2.1 per cent advance in non-residential construction outlays and a 0.2 per cent increase in machinery and equipment purchases. From the fourth quarter of 1977 to the fourth quarter of 1978, however, non-residential construction expenditure declined 1.6 per cent while machinery and equipment spending rose 12.1 per cent. The weakness in expenditure on new plant in the latter half of 1978 reflected, in part, extensive strike activity in the construction industry.

Chart 7.2

Investment by Sector as a Percentage of Total Business Excluding Residential Investment



Source: Statistics Canada, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-205 and reference table 16.

As in 1976 and 1977, the performance of business investment would have been less impressive had it not been for energy-related expenditure. The latter, which is normally about 30 per cent of the total, accounted for 45 per cent of the nominal increase in 1976, almost 75 per cent in 1977 and over 50 per cent in 1978. Meanwhile, the value of non-energy investment rose only 6.6 per cent in 1978 and declined significantly in constant dollar terms. Agriculture, air and rail transportation services, finance and commercial services recorded fairly impressive investment turnarounds. Manufacturing outlays remained weak in 1978, however, posting a nominal increase of only 2.4 per cent after growth of only 8.9 per cent in 1977. Despite a 12.0 per cent increase in petroleum and gas exploration and development, total mining outlays were cut back 1.9 per cent in 1978.

Inventories

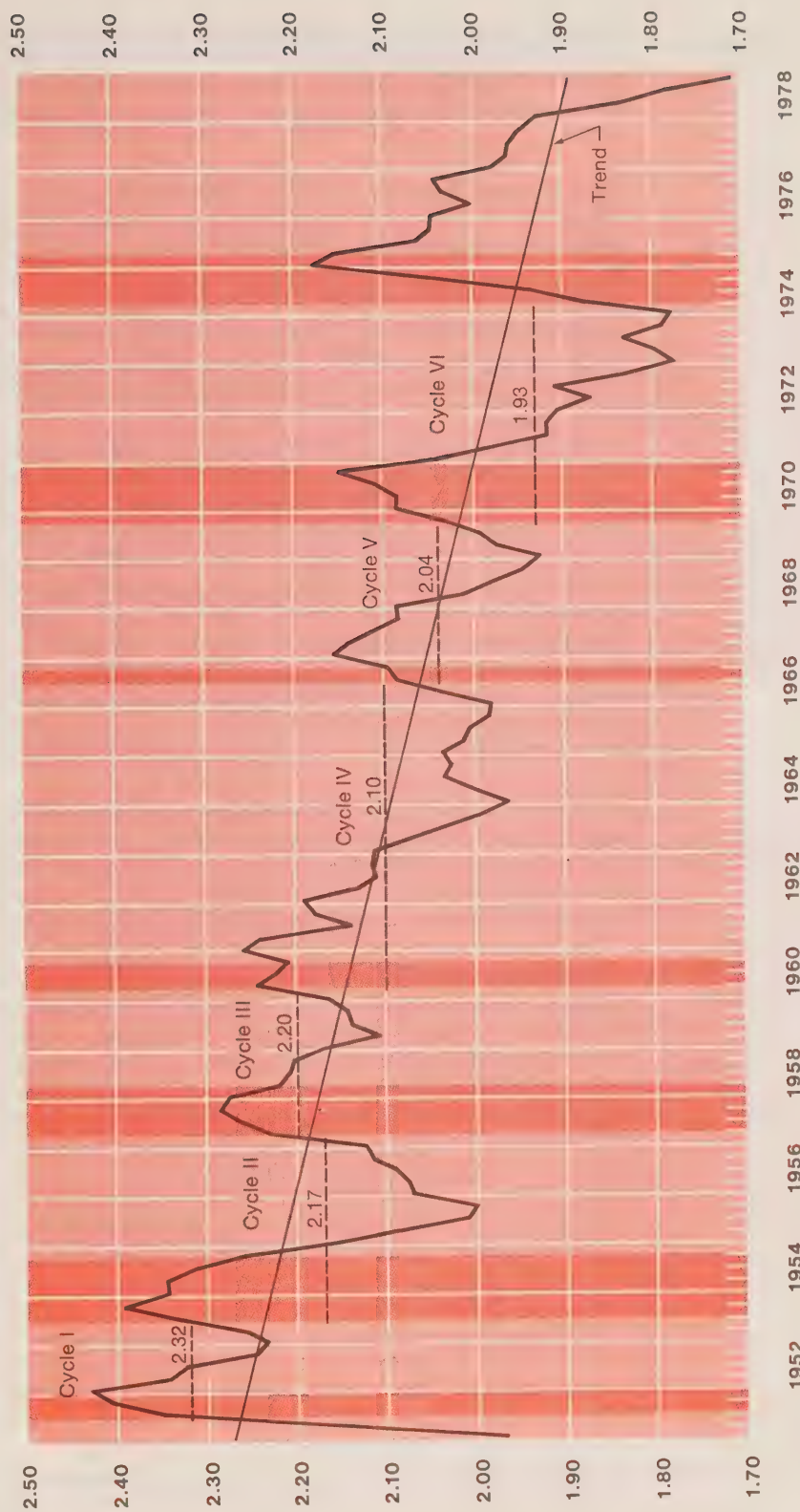
Over the long term, firms formulate their desired holdings of inventories on the basis of sales. In the short term, however, inventories are allowed to move up and down as a buffer against fluctuations in sales.

Chart 7.3 shows the quarterly evolution of the aggregate inventories owned-shipments ratio for the manufacturing sector over the period from 1951 to 1978, as well as a trend line. This line, which can be said to correspond roughly to the preferred level of inventories, suggests that this desired level relative to sales has been declining. There are many reasons for the downward trend in inventory-sales ratios. The increasing size and complexity of business enterprises have been accompanied by a growing need for highly trained personnel and computerization. In turn this has led to increasingly sophisticated methods of cost control. Thus the availability of more detailed and timely information has permitted the financial implications of inventory holdings to be more accurately quantified and has facilitated the process of inventory control itself. It may be also that the trend towards lower inventories (which implies more rapid turnover of stock) has been compounded by more rapid changes in consumer tastes and fashions and by rapid technological progress.

Firms hold inventories to serve as a buffer against expected and unexpected variations in sales. In Chart 7.3 the period 1951-1978 is broken into six complete cycles and the average value of the inventory-shipments ratio is plotted for each; shaded-in areas correspond to periods of output weakness. The chart shows that as the cyclical peak in demand is reached, inventories are usually below their desired level and firms take advantage of any pause in demand growth to replenish stock. As inventories are back to their desired level and the weakness of demand persists, output is gradually cut back. It does not adjust fully to demand, however, since firms may prefer to accumulate stock rather than lay off trained personnel and cut production. As demand recovers, output growth trails behind to permit stock to be reduced to the desired level. In most cycles, however, inventories fall below the desired level, perhaps because demand pressures are deemed to be temporary at first. As inventories fall below their desired level, the risk of bottlenecks, shortages and allocations of supplies increases — a situation firms wish to avoid. Thus while they seek to replenish stock, demand growth makes this difficult. When demand pressures subside, firms rebuild inventories rapidly, in part unintentionally and in part to ensure that future surges in demand can be met, and a new cycle begins.

In 1978, the volume of total business inventories rose \$605 million, up moderately from the accumulation of \$119 million in 1977. However, 72.4 per cent of this accumulation occurred in the fourth quarter. For the rest of the year, inventory investment was modest, reflecting economic conditions similar in many respects to those of 1977, with sluggish domestic demand and below

Quarterly Evolution of the Inventory—Shipments Ratio in the Manufacturing Sector ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Shaded-in areas correspond to periods of output decline. The definition and timing of cycles can be based on many criteria. Because there are no conventions, the six full cycles identified in this chart are arbitrary.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, Monthly, Cat. 31-001.

potential output growth. There were some sectors, however, where the slow growth of inventories was unintended, and reflected the increasing buoyancy of demand. This appears to have been the case for the manufacturing sector where the inventory-shipments ratio declined well below its trend value in 1978.

Inventory accumulation was most rapid in the fourth quarter, and this undoubtedly reflected stock rebuilding, both intended and unintended, when consumer demand fell after the reimposition of sales taxes in six provinces in October. The high degree of accumulation in the fourth quarter also appears to have been partly related to the 3 per cent inventory tax deduction introduced in the federal budget of March 31, 1977. In order to maximize their allowable deduction for 1978 and 1979, firms would have been motivated to shift the timing of inventory buildups to the last quarters of 1977 and 1978 respectively.

Liquidity and Financial Strength

Increased profitability in 1978 meant an increase in the ability to finance investment, but the growth of capital formation remained below trend, as firms sought to improve capacity utilization rates. Moreover, with no urgent need for capacity expansion, firms were able to concentrate on the further consolidation of their balance sheets, in order to be prepared for the next round of strong output growth and buoyant investment. The strategy that was adopted was reflected in improvements in key financial ratios of large industrial corporations; the latter are presented in Chart 7.4. It should be noted that there is a break in the series and data for 1977 and 1978 are not directly comparable to those of the previous four years. While the change in sampling procedures has resulted in a shift in the level of certain ratios, the available evidence suggests that the quarterly profile has not been significantly altered.

The moderate growth of investment was accompanied by an increasing reliance on equity financing, although much of it took the form of term preferred shares. The result was a slower increase in liabilities, which in turn was reflected in a moderation in the growth of interest payments. This contributed to profitability while resulting in an improvement in liquidity and leverage.

The weakness of investment had a multiple impact on the financial statements of large Canadian corporations. The modest growth of fixed investment meant a continued moderation in the growth of long-term debt, while the weak inventory growth had a mitigating effect on the growth of current liabilities. These developments affected profitability by alleviating the growth of debt servicing expenses. Higher interest rates also induced firms to reduce their indebtedness. To counter this, even within current liabilities, firms tried to avoid borrowing and resorted to an increase in accounts payable, which are often exempt from interest. This was also reflected in increased receivables since firms were extending credit to each other. Liquidity was also enhanced by the dampened growth of capital formation, which permitted a greater share of internally generated funds to be channelled into very liquid assets. Excluding inventories, current assets rose 14.2 per cent in 1978, up from 12.7 per cent in 1977. Meanwhile the growth of current liabilities moderated from 10.0 to 9.4 per cent. Thus the quick ratio (current assets excluding inventories divided by current liabilities), which had recovered from 0.87 to 0.91 per cent in the last three quarters of 1977, was up to 0.94 per cent in the third quarter of 1978.

The slow growth in debt, particularly in long-term forms, also followed from the continued shift in financing patterns. Between early 1974 and early 1977 there was a significant deterioration of corporate leverage. This had followed from a number of factors, including continued strength of capital formation even when

Ratios of Profitability and Financial Condition of Large Canadian Industrial Corporations⁽¹⁾ (Seasonally adjusted data)



(1) Ratios from 1973-1976 are based on aggregated financial statement data of all industrial corporations whose total assets exceeded \$5 million. For 1977-1978 they cover corporations having total assets of over \$10 million. This accounts for the break in the series. In recent years, large corporations have been accounting for approximately seventy per cent of total industrial assets and profits.

Source: Statistics Canada, seasonal adjustment made by the Department of Finance.

profitability and cash flow had been eroded; an increased ease of borrowing abroad — where interest rates were markedly lower — after the federal government removed the non-resident withholding tax; and poor equity markets in Canada during this period of depressed profitability. Signs of improving profitability as well as fiscal concessions to stockholders in 1977, however, prompted the sustained buoyancy of stock markets and a favourable climate to float new equity issues. This also coincided with the arrival of new types of instruments, particularly the “floating rate retractable, redeemable preferred share” which resembled a debt instrument in most respects but was classified as equity because the return could legally be called a dividend. Most of these issues were purchased by banks, which were motivated to acquire these instruments because dividends received were not taxable while the shares themselves involved little of the risk normally associated with equity investments. By shifting the composition of portfolios towards this kind of instrument the banks were able to increase after-tax profits without having much impact on before-tax profits, the latter being the object of controls. The tax-exempt feature of the dividend was removed in the November 1978 budget, however, and much of their *raison d'être* no longer exists. Nevertheless, the result was that share issues, which had risen at annual rates of between 4 and 8 per cent in the 1974 to 1976 period, increased 14.3 and 12.2 per cent respectively in 1977 and 1978. The debt-equity ratio, which peaked at 1.23 in early 1977, was down to 1.18 at the close of 1977 and hovered around that mark in 1978. Because the large majority of the share issues consisted of this new type of instrument, the apparent improvement in leverage is overstated.

8 Personal Sector and Housing

The volume of consumer purchases grew only 3.1 per cent in 1978, which was well below the average increase of 5.3 per cent in the 1961-1977 period.

A major factor accounting for this weak growth was the moderate increase of 3.6 per cent in real disposable income. Real income per person employed grew only slightly, as the result of the negative influence from the decline in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar and high rates of food price increase. Employment growth accounted for most of the total income expansion. High interest rates and significant employment and inflation uncertainty contributed to the high propensity to save, as consumers continued to show considerable caution and restraint in 1978.

The year 1978 was generally one in which the personal sector continued to consolidate its financial position. The savings rate was a high 10.9 per cent, and consumers showed a preference for expanded financial investment through a marginal increase in financial assets and a marginal decrease in indebtedness, both expressed as a proportion of disposable income.

Sources of Income

Personal income grew 10.7 per cent and personal disposable income advanced 11.6 per cent in 1978. These increases reflected especially large rises in farm income and investment income, and more moderate growth in labour income and the other main income components. The tax cuts implemented in late 1977, together with the effects of indexing on the tax structure, reduced the effective average tax rate to 18.4 per cent from 19.1 per cent in 1977, and thereby contributed further to the growth of disposable income.

Labour income, which encompasses wages, salaries, supplementary income and military pay, and is the largest component of personal income, decelerated for the fourth straight year. This slowing took place as the moderation in compensation per employee more than offset strong employment gains. Average compensation per employee grew only 5.6 per cent, after a gain of 9.0 per cent in 1977, as the controls program and generally slack labour market conditions continued to exercise a moderating influence. There was somewhat more labour income lost as a result of industrial disputes in 1978 as compared with 1977, although time lost was still well below the high levels reached in the period from 1974 to 1976. After adjustment for the effects of strikes and retroactive payments, labour income grew 8.9 per cent compared with a rise of 10.3 per cent in 1977. Employment growth of 3.4 per cent, up from 1.9 per cent in 1977, contributed further to the labour income increase.

Farm income grew by almost 40 per cent in 1978, regaining the level lost through declines in 1976 and 1977. Rising farm gate prices were the major cause of the higher incomes. Non-farm unincorporated business income rose 7.5 per cent after a smaller increase of 5.9 per cent in 1977, and investment income grew 16.0 per cent. The latter strong increase reflected higher interest rates, which contained a substantial inflation premium element. Disposable

(after-tax) income grew by 11.6 per cent, considerably more than personal income, as tax payments, broadly defined, grew only 6.7 per cent.

Using the consumer expenditure implicit price index for deflation, real personal disposable income grew 3.6 per cent in 1978, up from 2.6 per cent in 1977. By way of comparison, real disposable income in the United States grew 4.3 per cent (see Table 8.2). On a per employee basis, real disposable income grew a slight 0.2 per cent in Canada and remained unchanged in the U.S. in 1978.

Table 8.1

Sources and Disposition of Personal Income

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Level in 1978
	(Percentage change)					(\$ billions)
Sources of income						
Labour income ⁽¹⁾	19.8	16.7	15.6	10.9	9.1	132.7
Net farm income	12.1	22.3	-13.5	-14.5	39.8	4.2
Net non-farm unincorporated business income	3.7	7.9	11.6	5.9	7.5	9.4
Interest, dividends and other investment income	25.9	10.7	19.7	8.4	16.0	18.2
Transfer income	23.5	23.6	13.8	14.7	12.7	26.2
Personal income	19.5	16.7	14.6	10.3	10.7	190.7
Personal disposable income	18.6	17.5	13.8	10.3	11.6	155.7
Disposition of personal income						
Consumer expenditure	17.0	16.5	14.0	10.5	11.1	136.0
Personal income tax ⁽²⁾	23.2	12.9	18.4	10.2	6.7	35.1
Transfer payments ⁽³⁾	44.6	6.3	11.2	7.9	24.4	2.8
Saving	30.1	29.2	11.9	9.6	19.4	16.9
	(Per cent)					
Effective average tax rate	19.1	18.5	19.1	19.1	18.4	
Savings rate	9.9	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.9	

⁽¹⁾ Includes military pay and allowances.

⁽²⁾ Includes all current transfers to government.

⁽³⁾ Includes interest on consumer debt and transfers to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Table 8.2

Real Personal Disposable Income per Employee in Canada and the United States

	Canada				United States			
	1971	1976	1977	1978	1971	1976	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)							
Personal disposable income	11.0	13.8	10.3	11.6	8.3	9.0	10.0	11.4
Consumer expenditure implicit price index ..	2.4	7.2	7.5	7.8	4.4	5.3	5.7	6.8
Real personal disposable income	8.4	6.1	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.3
Employment	2.3	2.1	1.8	3.4	0.6	3.2	3.5	4.2
Real personal disposable income per employee	5.9	3.9	0.8	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, Monthly.

Personal Expenditure

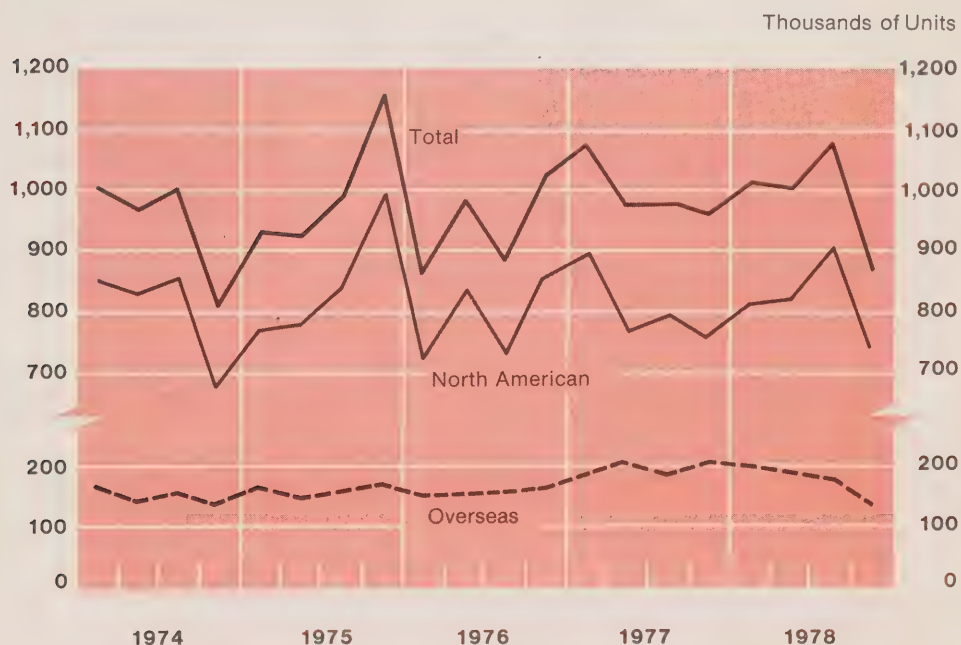
Personal expenditure on goods and services grew 3.1 per cent in volume terms during 1978, comparable to the growth of 2.8 per cent in 1977. The durable and semi-durable goods categories recorded the stronger gains, expenditure on services grew moderately and there was very little growth in spending on non-durable items.

A major influence on consumer spending growth during 1978 was the below average gain of 3.6 per cent in real disposable income. This growth was mostly a result of the rise of 3.4 per cent in employment, as real disposable income per person employed grew by less than 1 per cent for the second consecutive year. The income components showing the strongest growth in 1978, farm income and investment income, are those in which the short-term propensity to spend is probably smallest; this contributed further to the weak consumer demand growth. Also influencing the propensity to spend in 1978 were the steadily rising interest rates. These increased the return to saving and made credit-financed purchases more expensive. Short-term rates rose fairly continually throughout the year, while longer-term rates remained steady in the first half of the year and rose significantly in the second half. A further influence on consumer behaviour during the year was the heightened degree of economic uncertainty, which has been reflected in the average unemployment rate of 8.4 per cent, the increased variability in the inflation rate and the fluctuations of the exchange rate.

Chart 8.1

New Passenger Car Sales, 1974 - 1978

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

Total real consumer spending on goods rose 2.8 per cent in 1978. Real outlays for durable goods increased 4.1 per cent. Furniture and floor coverings purchases and auto parts and repairs spending grew strongly, household appliance and recreational equipment expenditures grew at average rates and real purchases of new automobiles remained virtually unchanged from the 1977 level. Among the semi-durable goods categories, the volume of spending for books and stationery, women's clothing, jewellery and footwear exhibited the largest increases. Smaller but still significant spending growth took place in purchases of men's clothing and household goods. Total real spending on semi-durable goods advanced 5.2 per cent in 1978. Non-durable goods expenditure grew a small 0.8 per cent in 1978 as strong increases in spending on drugs and sundry goods, electrical power, alcoholic beverages, household goods and gasoline and oil were offset by declines in the volume of spending on food, tobacco and fuels other than electricity and gasoline.

Real expenditure on services grew 3.7 per cent in 1978. Large increases were recorded in spending on communications, automobile-related services and financial, legal and related services. A large decline in real net expenditure abroad and smaller decreases in outlays on laundry services and private hospital care partially offset these advances, as did the below average increases in spending on medical and personal care and educational and cultural services.

The composition of aggregate consumer expenditure was heavily influenced by relative price changes in 1978. The April federal budget included a measure which provided for federal funds to help finance a temporary across-the-board reduction in provincial sales tax rates. These tax cuts, in effect, made taxable goods temporarily less expensive, and encouraged some advancing of purchases. The volume of expenditure on durable and semi-durable goods was elevated in the second and third quarters of the year, since the items in these categories are those which are most subject to retail sales taxes. Spending on durable goods, particularly new automobiles, was reduced in the fourth quarter, as purchases which would otherwise have occurred in this period were advanced to September to avoid the higher tax rates. The sales tax cuts lowered the price level temporarily and therefore boosted real income, and on this count they gave a net stimulus to consumer spending. The other major effect of the cuts was to reallocate total spending during the year, both between taxable and non-taxable goods and over the different months of the year.

There were two other major influences on the relative prices of goods and services within 1978 — the large increase in food prices and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. The big food price increases had many causes — including poor crops in the U.S., the stage of the beef cycle and the depreciation of the dollar — and they were part of the cause of the weak expansion of 0.8 per cent in real non-durables expenditure. The currency depreciation provided some offset to the beneficial effects of the sales tax cuts for those goods where the import share is relatively high. The net effects of these and other influences on consumer prices were that the national accounts implicit price indexes rose 5.3 per cent for durables, 4.6 per cent for semi-durables, 11.7 per cent for non-durables and 7.1 per cent for services (see Chapter 6).

Savings and Financial Position

The personal savings rate has remained at a much higher level in the 1970s than was the case in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1978, the savings rate rose to 10.9 per cent from 10.6 per cent in 1977. It reached 11.6 per cent in the first two quarters of the year, dropped to 9.9 per cent in the third and rose to 10.4 per cent in the fourth quarter.

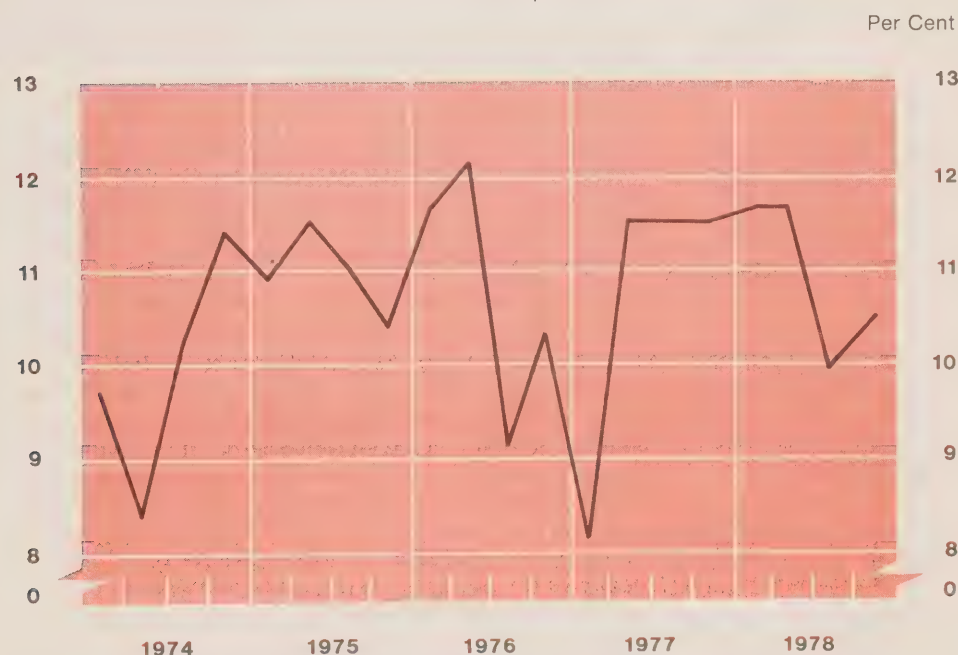
Since savings and consumer expenditure are but two ways of looking at the same subject, the same basic factors influence both. Thus, the effects of economic uncertainty, high and rising interest rates and moderate real income growth all had an impact on savings.

The unexpectedly high inflation rates of the last two years have exercised a downward influence on the real value of personal wealth holdings. To the extent that this is the case, continued high savings rates occur as consumers try to rebuild real wealth. Higher interest rates reinforce this effect, as the greater return on savings provides an incentive to the accumulation of wealth.

The influence of these general factors affecting income and consumer expenditure is reflected in the financial position of the personal sector (see Table 8.3), although precise parallels cannot be drawn due to the differences in the measurement of the data on a national accounts versus a financial flows basis.

Chart 8.2

Personal Savings Rate⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Personal savings as a percentage of personal disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Table 8.3
Financial Position of the Personal Sector⁽¹⁾

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	4Q 1976 to 3Q 1977	4Q 1977 to 3Q 1978
(Per cent)							
Flows as percentage of disposable income							
Net financial investment	6.0	7.6	7.0	5.1	5.2	3.6	5.9
Acquisition of financial assets	22.9	21.7	19.5	20.8	22.1	21.4	21.8
of which: Liquid assets	16.2	16.5	14.0	13.3	14.2	14.2	12.8
Indebtedness	16.9	14.1	12.5	15.7	16.9	17.8	15.9
of which: Liquid liabilities	7.4	5.9	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.9	5.9
Consumer debt	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.9
Mortgages	9.5	8.2	7.5	9.1	11.0	10.9	10.0
(Billions of dollars)							
Net increase in financial assets							
Currency and deposits	12.1	10.9	12.5	16.3	17.7	17.7	17.0
Bonds	0.3	3.7	3.2	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.1
Stocks	-0.9	-1.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	0.3
Life insurance and pensions	3.7	4.2	5.1	6.2	7.1	7.3	7.9
Other financial assets	3.0	3.0	1.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	7.8
Net increase in financial liabilities							
Consumer debt	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.4
Mortgages	7.6	7.7	8.3	11.5	15.3	14.8	15.3
Other financial liabilities	3.1	2.7	2.4	4.4	5.0	6.0	4.5

⁽¹⁾ Includes unincorporated business.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Higher interest rates and the relative shift in consumer spending towards durable and semi-durable goods, which tend to be financed via consumer credit, led to an increased flow in consumer debt relative to disposable income. The weaker demand for new housing led to a reduction in mortgage indebtedness which was sufficiently strong to cause a marginal decline in overall personal indebtedness relative to disposable income. The rate of acquisition of financial assets was maintained at the 1977 level, primarily because of the attractiveness of higher interest rates from the point of view of savings. There was a further diversification by households of their financial portfolios towards non-liquid assets.

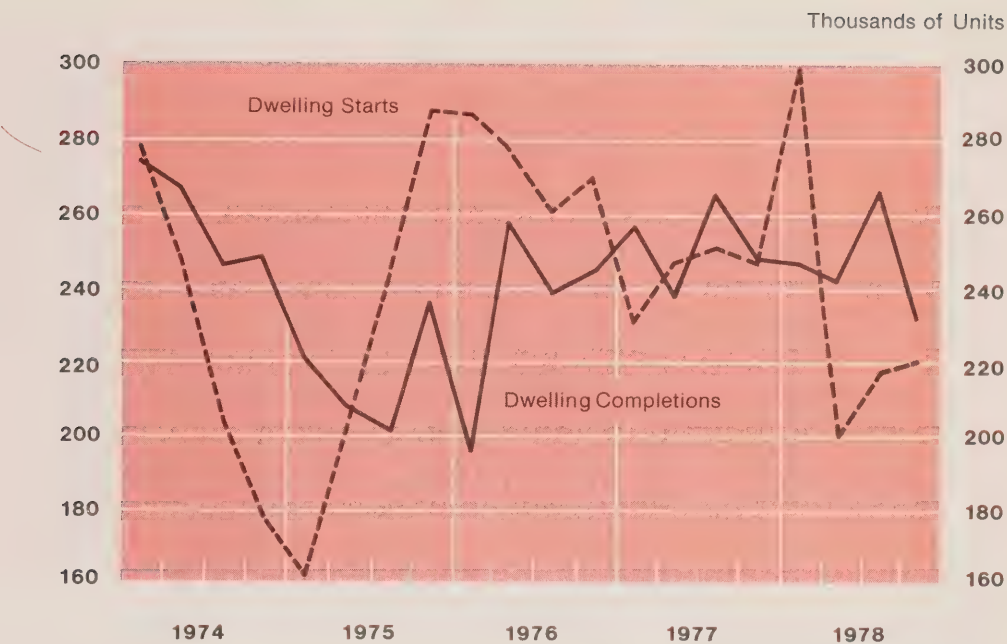
The difference between the savings rate as defined in the national accounts, and net financial investment as a share of disposable income based on financial flows data, reflects net non-financial capital acquisition, measurement errors and conceptual differences. Assuming that the relative impact of the latter two factors has not changed over the past several years, it can be concluded that the strong pace of net non-financial capital acquisition by the personal sector in 1976 and 1977 continued throughout 1978. These gains reflect mainly the net investment in housing by the personal sector.

Housing

There were 227,667 new housing starts in 1978 and the volume of spending declined 4.8 per cent. These developments in the market for new housing in 1978 reflected both restrained demand and variations in supply. Potential new home buyers were somewhat cautious, as high mortgage rates, moderate income growth and most of the other effects already discussed in relation to consumer spending held back demand. On the supply side, a number of factors caused wide fluctuations from quarter to quarter in the number of new housing starts.

Chart 8.3

Housing Starts and Completions (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*.

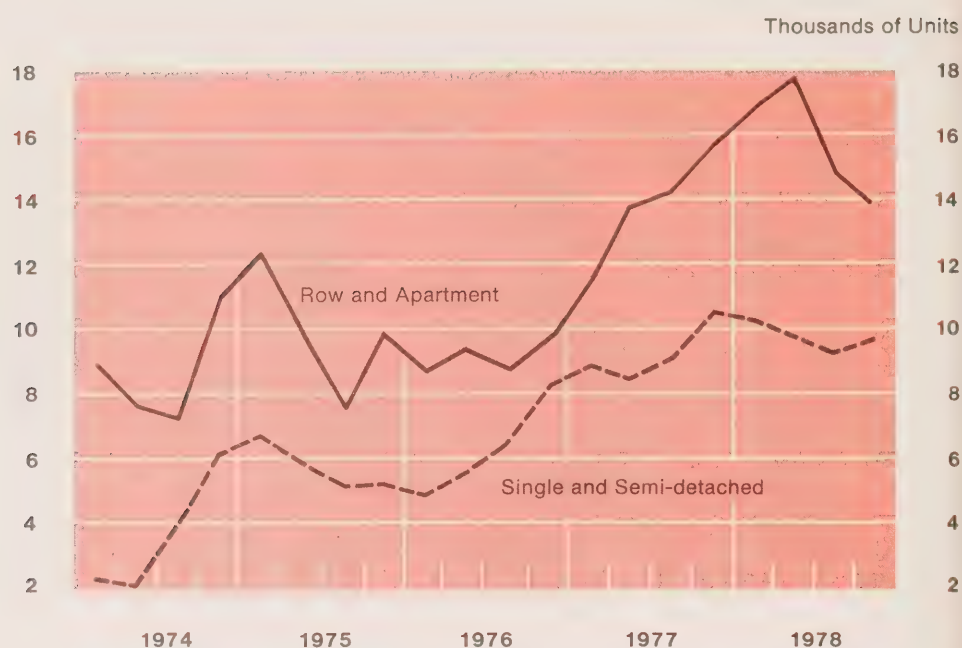
Total expenditure on residential construction and related activities declined in 1974 and 1975 and then rose by a strong 17.5 per cent in 1976. The last two years have shown declines of 4.6 per cent and 4.8 per cent, but the level of construction activity is still above the cyclical trough reached in 1975. The decline in 1978 reflected decreases in real outlays on new housing of 5.7 per cent and decreases in other expenditures of 2.8 per cent.

Housing starts reached a very high peak of 299,000, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, in the first quarter of 1978. This was mostly accounted for by a strong rise in multiple dwelling starts, which in turn was related to the anticipated end to the favourable capital cost allowance treatment accorded to multiple urban residential buildings (MURBs). Multiple starts were much lower through the remainder of the year. Single starts, by contrast, maintained a fairly steady level throughout the year. The total number of housing starts in 1978, 227,667, was down somewhat from the 245,724 registered in 1977.

The inventory of newly completed but unoccupied dwellings remained relatively high in 1978, causing builders to be more cautious in initiating new starts. Aside from the positive effect of the MURB program in the first quarter of the year, most other influences on new apartment supply were negative. The continued existence of rent controls and the rising apartment vacancy rate were among the more important factors restraining new supply.

Chart 8.4

Newly Completed and Unoccupied Dwellings



Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*.

Table 8.4
New Housing Indicators

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Millions of 1971 dollars)					
Real residential construction expenditure	5,966	5,935	5,504	6,466	6,166	5,869
	(Thousands)					
Housing starts	268.5	222.1	231.5	273.2	245.7	227.7
Urban — Singles	85.1	78.2	83.8	85.3	74.6	72.9
Multiples	126.5	91.3	98.0	124.5	125.6	105.7
Total	211.5	169.4	181.8	209.8	200.2	178.7
Residential building permits	271.2	198.9	239.7	262.4	253.6	218.0
	(Per cent)					
Conventional mortgage rate	9.6	11.2	11.4	11.8	10.4	10.6
Apartment vacancy rate	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.3	3.8

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003; *Bank of Canada Review*, monthly.

9 Canada's Balance of Payments

Canada's current account deficit widened to \$5.3 billion in 1978, compared to \$4.2 billion in 1977, as an increase in the merchandise trade surplus was more than offset by a widening in the deficit on net services and transfers. The merchandise trade surplus rose from \$2.9 billion to a record \$3.5 billion while the deficit on net services and transfers rose from \$7.1 billion to \$8.8 billion in 1978. Net capital inflows were \$2 billion, while net official monetary assets, including a decline in official reserves and an increase in monetary liabilities, fell \$3.3 billion. During 1978 the Canadian dollar depreciated 6.7 per cent in United States dollar terms, 19.0 per cent against a trade-weighted average of Group of Ten currencies excluding the U.S. dollar, and 9.4 per cent against a trade-weighted average of all the Group of Ten currencies.

Current Account

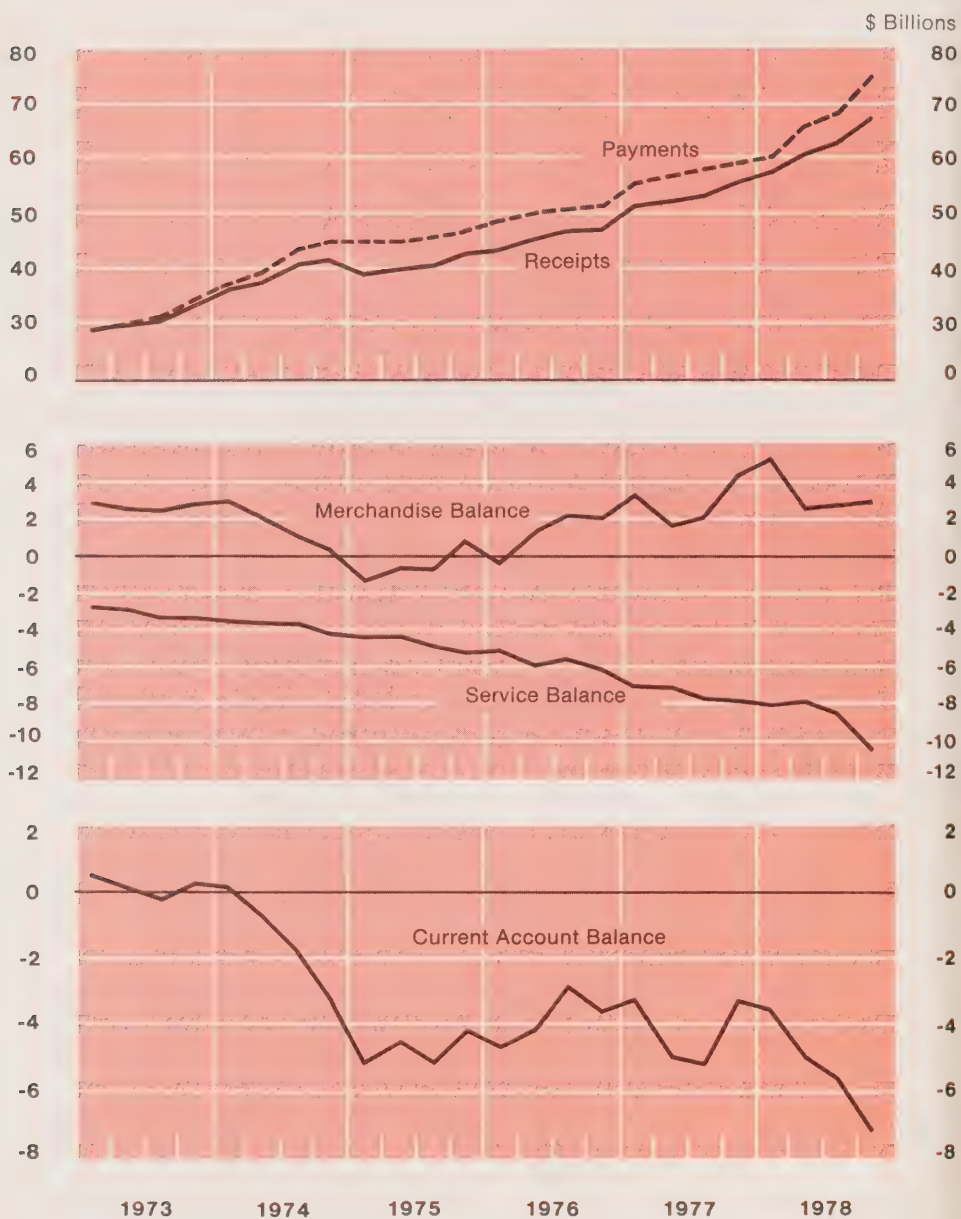
The merchandise trade surplus rose from \$2.9 billion in 1977 to \$3.5 billion in 1978, exceeding the previous record surplus of \$3.1 billion attained in 1970. The increase in the merchandise trade surplus can be attributed to somewhat faster growth in demand among Canada's major trading partners than domestically, as well as to the continuing effects of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Weighted by Canadian exports, real GNP of Canada's major trading partners rose 4.0 per cent in 1978, compared with 3.4 domestically. Total domestic demand, which excludes the effects of growth of import and export volumes on real GNP, advanced 4.2 per cent in Canada's major trading partners, compared with 2.6 per cent domestically. While the Canadian dollar depreciated substantially in 1978, the dollar has depreciated almost continuously from the end of 1976. Indeed, since 1976, the dollar has depreciated 13.5 per cent against the U.S. dollar, and 16.5 per cent against a trade-weighted average of Group of Ten currencies.

The volume of merchandise exports advanced a substantial 8.3 per cent, led by an increase in exports of non-auto manufactured goods in excess of 20 per cent, reflecting Canada's improved international competitive position. Exports of non-wheat food products, pulp and paper, and lumber grew 7 to 9 per cent in volume terms as a result of world demand and improved price and cost competitiveness. Exports of automotive products rose 9 per cent, reflecting the increased domestic share of North American production of vehicles and parts. Exports of wheat fell 9 per cent, reflecting improved crops in the major importing countries as well as increased competition from other exporters. Exports of crude petroleum fell almost 20 per cent largely because of the national policy of conserving domestic oil for future domestic use.

Merchandise import volumes advanced 4.1 per cent in 1978. Of the seven major categories of imports, only industrial material and machinery and equipment import volumes showed strength. Imports of industrial materials rose 10 per cent reflecting the strength of domestic industrial production and some inventory accumulation, while imports of machinery and equipment rose 11 per

Chart 9.1

Canada's Balance of Payments Current Account (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Quarterly, Cat. 67-001.

cent reflecting some strength in domestic expenditures as well as substantial imports of specialized categories of machinery and equipment of which there is little domestic production, such as computers and aircraft and parts. Imports of food fell in volume terms, reflecting substantial increases in import prices and some movement from imports to domestic production. Imports of construction materials fell in response to the weakness of domestic construction activity. Import volumes of automotive products were little changed and automotive imports from the U.S. fell. Crude petroleum imports fell for the fifth successive year.

Table 9.1
Canadian Balance of Payments

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Millions of dollars)					
Merchandise trade						
Exports	25,461	32,591	33,511	38,132	44,628	52,390
Imports	22,726	30,902	33,962	36,793	41,712	48,922
Trade balance	2,735	1,689	-451	1,339	2,916	3,468
Services balance	-2,971	-3,706	-4,686	-5,651	-7,432	-8,729
Net transfers	344	557	380	511	366	-24
Current account balance	108	-1,460	-4,757	-3,801	-4,150	-5,285
Long-term capital flows						
Net direct investment	60	35	-190	-865	-240	-2,015
New issues of Canadian securities	1,323	2,423	5,038	8,986	5,936	6,560
Retirements of Canadian securities	-738	-626	-851	-933	-938	-1,115
Other long-term transactions	-17	-791	-62	721	-185	23
Total long-term flows	628	1,041	3,935	7,909	4,573	3,453
Short-term capital flows ⁽¹⁾	-1,203	443	417	-3,586	-1,844	-1,467
Net official monetary assets	-467	24	-405	522	-1,421	-3,299

⁽¹⁾ Includes errors and omissions.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Quarterly, Cat. 67-001.

Canada experienced a loss in its merchandise terms of trade (the price of exports relative to imports) of 3.7 per cent in 1978 following a terms of trade loss of 4.3 per cent in 1977. In 1978, merchandise export prices rose 8.4 per cent while import prices rose 12.4 per cent.

As in 1977, the single most important factor which influenced Canada's terms of trade was the substantial depreciation of the Canadian dollar. While an exchange rate depreciation tends to raise both export and import prices in domestic currency terms, in Canada's case, import prices typically rise more than export prices. This occurs because prices of Canadian imports are set on world markets, and consequently rise by the full extent of a depreciation, while Canadian producers have some discretion in the setting of their export prices.

All categories of merchandise import prices recorded double-digit rates of increase in 1978. As a first approximation, the increase in total import prices reflects the joint impact of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and world inflation in the 6.5 to 7 per cent range. As stated above, merchandise export prices rose 8.4 per cent, reflecting, in part, the depreciation of the dollar. Export prices of lumber rose 25 per cent in response to the strength of world lumber prices, while export prices of natural gas rose 20 per cent. However,

prices of wheat and pulp and paper exports advanced only modestly in the face of strong international competition in world markets for these goods.

Table 9.2
Merchandise Trade: Volumes and Values

	Volume						Value
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978
	(Percentage change)						(\$ millions)
Exports							
Wheat	-9.8	-17.8	3.7	-3.7	49.4	-8.7	1,913
Other food	2.0	-18.1	9.5	14.1	5.8	9.0	3,381
Crude petroleum	25.2	-19.2	-26.5	-33.5	-30.9	-17.7	1,583
Natural gas	4.2	-5.0	0.2	-4.1	6.7	-13.5	2,204
Lumber	2.2	-14.5	-21.2	48.3	24.6	8.5	3,229
Pulp and paper	5.8	8.0	-21.5	14.6	1.1	9.2	5,066
Metals and minerals.....	12.9	-4.3	-13.9	12.0	7.5	9.0	15,662
Automotive products.....	13.4	-2.7	2.8	21.1	16.5	9.1	12,278
Other manufactured goods	18.2	4.4	0.7	6.6	-0.3	23.8	6,313
Total exports ⁽¹⁾	10.8	-3.8	-6.7	11.5	9.6	8.3	52,390
Imports							
Food	12.3	3.2	0.2	15.9	-2.4	-0.9	3,254
Crude petroleum	15.2	-12.5	-1.9	-4.0	-14.4	-4.3	3,466
Construction materials	21.0	37.7	-17.5	9.4	-11.8	-7.6	1,112
Industrial materials	7.9	6.8	-14.8	6.8	-0.2	9.9	10,789
Automotive products.....	20.7	7.1	-0.3	9.9	8.1	0.6	13,042
Machinery and equipment	19.9	13.0	0.1	-3.5	-0.2	10.8	10,604
Other consumer goods	15.8	14.6	-6.8	25.1	-0.4	-1.7	5,679
Total imports ⁽²⁾	15.7	10.3	-4.8	7.4	1.6	4.1	48,922

⁽¹⁾ Includes re-exports and miscellaneous exports.

⁽²⁾ Includes miscellaneous imports.

Source: Bank of Canada Review, Monthly; Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistical Review, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

In summary, the nominal merchandise trade surplus improved \$550 million to \$3.5 billion. Wheat exports fell \$45 million reflecting the weakness in international markets for wheat. The surplus on energy declined \$300 million primarily because of the cutback in crude petroleum exports, but in addition, exports of natural gas were considerably below the quantities authorized for export. The deficit on automotive trade fell \$355 million to \$765 million as export volumes grew considerably. The surplus on other products increased \$540 million to \$2.0 billion in response to Canada's improved competitive position and somewhat faster growth among Canada's major trading partners than in domestic activity.

The deficit on services, which excludes net transfers, increased \$1.3 billion to \$8.7 billion in 1978. Almost 60 per cent of this deterioration was due to an increased deficit on interest account while an additional 30 per cent of the deterioration was due to a widening of the deficit on other services. The deficit on dividends increased somewhat due to an extraordinary outflow of dividends in the fourth quarter following the removal of AIB controls on dividend payouts and the anticipation of the expiry, on December 31, 1978, of the special tax

treatment of tax surplus accounts on pre-1972 retained earnings. The travel deficit increased slightly to \$1.7 billion. The balance on net transfers fell from an inflow of \$366 million in 1977 to an outflow \$24 million in 1978, in large measure due to aid granted to a number of developing countries in the form of forgiveness of loans.

Chart 9.2

Canada's Merchandise Trade Value Balances (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly; Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

The deficit on interest account increased almost \$750 million to \$3.2 billion in 1978. Net new issues of Canadian securities issued abroad were \$5.4 billion, up somewhat from the \$5 billion of net new issues of 1977, and led to a significant increase in the cost of servicing Canada's external debt. The depreciation of the dollar increased the Canadian dollar value of Canada's external debt, as about 80 per cent of Canada's long-term external debt is denominated in foreign currencies; about 75 per cent is denominated in U.S. dollars. As well, coupon rates on new issues were somewhat higher in 1978. The deficit in other services grew approximately \$350 million to \$2.1 billion. The deficit on all categories of other services — business, government, and financial — increased in 1978.

Chart 9.3

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries



Source: Statistics Canada, *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*, Quarterly, Cat. 66-001.

As noted above, the travel deficit was \$1.7 billion in 1978, slightly larger than the deficit recorded in 1977. The volume of travel receipts grew substantially while the volume of payments fell, but considerable terms of trade loss offset this volume improvement. In 1978, 33.3 million visitors entered Canada, up only 0.2 per cent from 1977, but the first increase in the number of visitors entering Canada since 1973. The number of overseas travellers visiting Canada in 1978 was particularly strong, rising in excess of 17 per cent. Overseas travel receipts are becoming an increasingly important source of travel receipts, accounting for 32 per cent of total travel receipts in 1978. For residents travelling from Canada, 39.1 million visitors returned to Canada in 1978, down 1.4 per cent from 1977. The decline in the number of residents returning to Canada represents a distinct deceleration from the large increases recorded in the 1975 to 1977 period.

Capital Account, Exchange Rate, and Net Official Monetary Assets

The increase in Canada's current account deficit to \$5.3 billion in 1978 from \$4.2 billion in 1977 was accompanied by a reduction in net capital inflows to \$2 billion from \$2.7 billion in the previous year. The overall deficit on current and capital account was balanced by a decline of \$3.3 billion in Canada's net official monetary assets.

Table 9.3
Merchandise Trade Prices

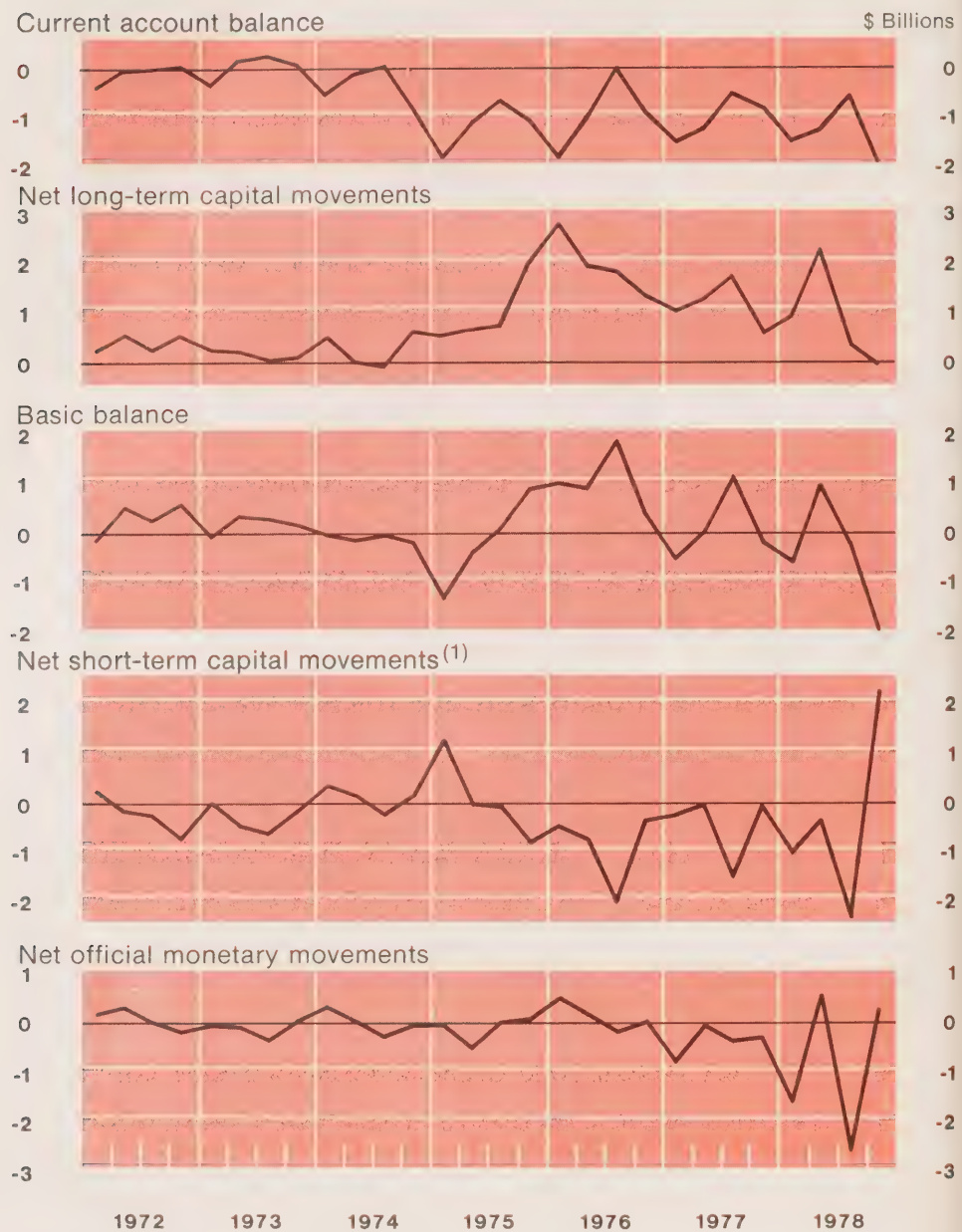
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Percentage change)					
Exports						
Wheat	57.1	96.1	-6.7	-13.9	-23.2	7.2
Other food	33.2	13.9	7.2	5.5	0.6	14.1
Crude petroleum	19.9	192.4	12.6	7.5	15.8	10.7
Natural gas	11.9	51.5	123.2	46.9	20.5	21.7
Lumber	33.9	-6.1	-3.9	13.9	16.3	24.8
Pulp and paper	12.8	40.7	26.9	1.6	7.3	2.2
Metals and minerals	16.6	35.5	10.1	4.7	13.3	10.4
Automotive products	1.1	7.6	9.6	6.2	8.3	10.2
Other manufactured goods	3.9	13.5	14.0	4.2	6.9	6.7
Total exports	14.3	33.1	10.3	2.1	6.8	8.4
Imports						
Food	19.1	29.2	6.7	-8.1	19.9	12.9
Crude petroleum	20.9	220.9	26.4	3.3	14.6	12.7
Construction materials	10.3	15.1	2.3	4.1	20.5	19.6
Industrial materials	13.7	33.1	13.8	0.0	13.3	12.0
Automotive products	2.3	8.4	17.0	4.2	12.8	14.3
Machinery and equipment	4.1	11.4	18.9	2.0	11.1	12.7
Other consumer goods	5.8	10.4	14.9	-2.0	9.3	12.3
Total imports	7.4	23.3	15.6	0.9	11.7	12.4

Source: Bank of Canada Review, Monthly; Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistical Review, Monthly, Cat. 11-003.

Official financing transactions by the Government of Canada were the most conspicuous element of capital flows between Canada and other countries in 1978. In the face of recurring imbalances in the foreign exchange market, Canada was a substantial seller of U.S. dollars, on a net basis, throughout the year. Concurrently, the government acted to replenish its international reserves through a series of foreign exchange borrowings. On long-term account, foreign borrowings comprised two bond issues, each in the amount of U.S. \$750 million in the American capital market in March and October, and a bond and loan placement in Germany of 1.5 billion Deutschmarks (equivalent to U.S. \$706 million at the time of placement) during the month of May. As well, the government arranged two revolving standby credit facilities which permit the Exchange Fund Account to replenish its holdings of U.S. dollars if and when circumstances require. The first of these standby facilities was signed with Canadian chartered banks in the amount of U.S. \$1.5 billion and was subsequently increased to U.S. \$2.5 billion. The second facility was signed with U.S. and other foreign banks in June and amounted to U.S. \$3 billion. As of December 31, 1978, drawings outstanding on these two facilities totalled U.S. \$1.4 billion and U.S. \$1.3 billion respectively. Total proceeds from the foreign borrowings and drawings on the standby facilities have amounted to U.S. \$4.9 billion and were added to Canada's foreign exchange reserves. The foreign borrowings are recorded as long-term capital inflows, while drawings on standby are recorded, on a net basis, as an increase in net official monetary liabilities.

Chart 9.4

Canadian Balance of International Payments (Quarterly)



⁽¹⁾ Includes net errors and omissions.

Source: Reference table 69.

Total net long-term capital inflows of \$3.5 billion were down \$1.1 billion from 1977. In consequence, the basic balance, that is the current account balance plus net long-term capital flows, swung to a deficit of \$1.8 billion from a \$400 million surplus in 1977. Excluding long-term borrowing abroad by the Government of Canada of \$2.5 billion, the net inflow of long-term capital in 1978 was insubstantial relative to recent historical experience; inflows in both direct investment and long-term portfolio investment other than federal government placements were weak.

The net outflow on direct investment increased sharply to \$2 billion in 1978 compared to a net outflow of \$240 million in 1977. Direct investment in Canada by non-residents was negative, showing a net outflow of \$215 million, a swing from the previous year's inflow of \$500 million. Direct investment abroad by Canadians amounted to \$1.8 billion, up sharply from an outflow of \$740 million in 1977. Since direct investment flows represent financial rather than physical investment, changes in net direct investment can be heavily influenced by corporate takeovers, financial restructuring of corporations and other non-recurring financial transactions. For example, the purchase by Canadian residents of a controlling interest in a non-resident controlled corporation in Canada is recorded as an outflow of direct investment in Canada. The year 1978 was heavily dominated by corporate takeovers and other specific, non-recurring financial transactions. Such transactions accounted for \$1.5 billion or 75 per cent of the net outflow on direct investment account. In the cases of direct investment in Canada and abroad, purchases of existing foreign-owned assets by Canadians played a major role in the direct investment outflow.

Net new bond issues sold abroad by Canadian corporations and provincial and municipal governments all fell substantially in 1978, by a total of \$1.9 billion to \$3 billion. This reflected a decline in total new issues of such bonds — in Canada and abroad — and a narrowing of long-term interest differentials between Canada and the U.S. Net new bond issues sold abroad accounted for 31 per cent of all net new marketable issues by Canadian borrowers excluding the federal government, compared with 44 per cent in 1977.

Of the remaining categories of long-term capital flows, net outflows resulting from loans and subscriptions by the government declined by \$253 million to \$251 million. Net export credits extended at the risk of the government to assist exports of Canadian goods continued to rise strongly, increasing to \$764 million from \$532 million in 1977. The net inflow on all other long-term capital remained little changed, at just under \$1 billion.

The deficit on short-term capital movements, including errors and omissions, fell to \$1.5 billion in 1978 from \$1.8 billion in 1977. Among recorded flows, a reduction in net foreign currency claims of the Canadian chartered banks on non-residents led to a capital inflow of \$1.8 billion, largely reflecting the standby drawings by the federal government against Canadian banks; the acquisition of Canadian short-term financial instruments by non-residents produced a modest inflow of \$134 million; and an outflow of \$271 million resulted from an increase in holdings of short-term funds abroad by the Canadian non-banking sector. An outflow of \$1.4 billion resulted from all other short-term capital transactions. The outflow recorded against other short-term capital largely reflects an accounting adjustment of \$1.3 billion to offset drawings by the government against the standby credit facility with the Canadian chartered banks which appear twice, as inflows, elsewhere in the balance of payments accounts. Net errors and omissions, which is believed to consist largely of unrecorded short-term capital flows, was equivalent to a net capital outflow of \$1.8 billion.

The short-term outflow was accompanied by a reduction in the uncovered differential between short-term Canadian interest rates and those abroad in 1978. The differential, which had exceeded 3 per cent early in 1977, declined to an average of less than 1 per cent in 1978 from about 2 per cent in 1977. This movement, however, was more than offset by a decline in the discount on the forward Canadian dollar. As a result, the average covered short-term interest differential in favour of Canada actually rose during the year.

Canada's official international reserves declined by U.S. \$41 million in 1978 to U.S. \$4.6 billion. This net reduction included an increase of U.S. \$150 million representing the revaluation of Canada's SDR-denominated assets, as the U.S. dollar value of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) rose 7.3 per cent during the year. Excluding the revaluation effect, Canada's reserves fell by U.S. \$191 million in 1978, compared with a decline of U.S. \$1.3 billion in 1977 and a rise of U.S. \$531 million in 1976.

However, as previously noted, the net change in international reserves during 1978 included the proceeds of currency borrowing of U.S. \$4.9 billion by the Government of Canada. Borrowings in the form of long-term bonds and bank loans amounted to U.S. \$2.2 billion, while drawings against the standby facilities constituted U.S. \$2.7 billion. The drawings against the standby facilities are recorded as an increase in official monetary liabilities. Net official monetary assets, in Canadian dollars, fell \$3,299 million in 1978, including a decline in reserves of \$184 million and an increase in official monetary liabilities of \$3,115 million.

The Canadian dollar continued, in the early months of 1978, on the downward path that had begun in late 1976. After having declined by 7.8 per cent against the U.S. dollar in 1977, it touched its high for 1978 of U.S. \$.9170 on January 3 and weakened more or less steadily through the middle of April to reach U.S. \$.8663. This movement primarily reflected the continuing current account deficit and a narrowing in the differential between short-term Canadian and U.S. interest rates in the wake of an increase in the U.S. discount rate. This differential subsequently widened following two one-half point increases in Bank Rate in March and April. The announcement of a record monthly trade surplus for March and the news of Government borrowing abroad contributed to a strengthening of the Canadian dollar to slightly over U.S. \$.90 in mid-May. Thereafter, the dollar eased gradually through the end of July, at which point it began a more pronounced decline that brought it to the low for the year of U.S. \$.8363 on October 3. This period featured two additional half-point increases in Bank Rate in July and September but the downward movement of the dollar primarily reflected reaction to the announcement of unexpectedly weak trade figures for the months of June, July and August.

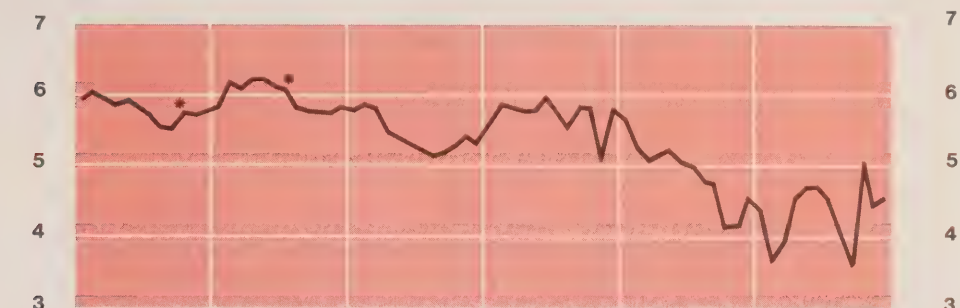
The last quarter of the year featured fairly wide swings in the exchange rate, though of relatively short duration, with the dollar ending the year slightly above the low reached in October. It firmed in the wake of the three-quarter point increase in Bank Rate in mid-October but subsequently weakened following the announcement on November 1 of the package of American measures, including a one point increase in the U.S. discount rate, intended to support the U.S. dollar in international currency markets. The decline of the exchange rate was, however, moderated by a further half-point increase in Bank Rate in early November. The Canadian dollar closed the year at U.S. \$.8433, down 7.7 per cent from the end of the previous year and 18.0 per cent from the end of October 1976.

International Reserves and Exchange Rate

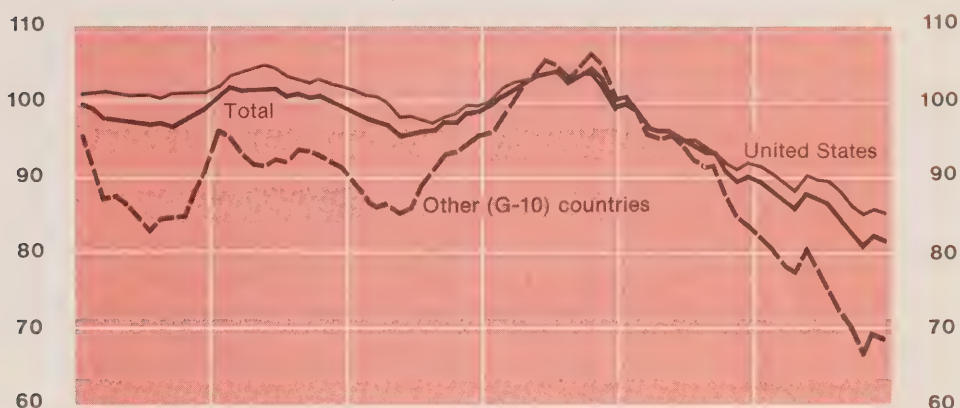
(Monthly)

Canada's Official International Reserves

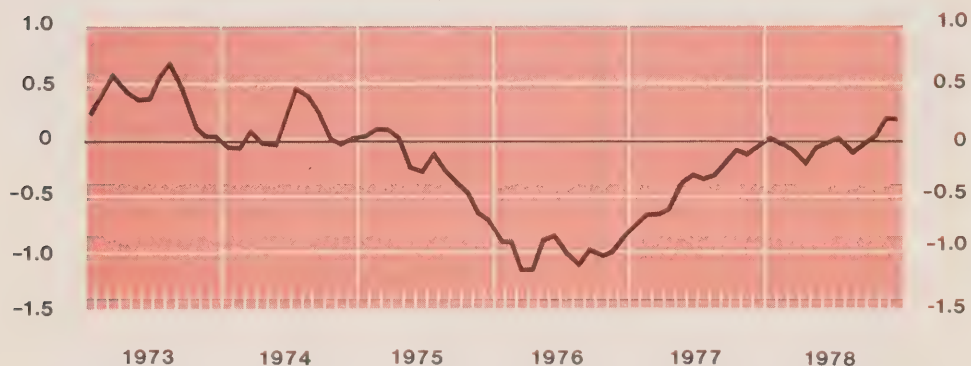
\$ U.S. billions



Index of price of Canadian dollar in G-10 currencies⁽¹⁾
(Monthly averages, 1971 = 100)



Canadian dollar 90-day forward differential⁽²⁾
(Monthly, averages of noon rates)



*Incorporates an increase (\$133.7 million in May, 1972 and \$184.9 million in October, 1973) resulting from the revaluation of Canada's gold and SDR-denominated assets concurrent with increases in the official U.S. price of gold. Beginning in July, 1974, these assets are valued on the basis of the month-end value of the SDR in terms of the U.S. dollar as determined by the IMF.

⁽¹⁾ Currencies are geometrically weighted by shares in Canadian trade in 1971. The Group of Ten (G-10) countries comprise Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, plus Switzerland.

⁽²⁾ Price of Canadian dollar for delivery in 90 days less spot price, in U.S. cents.

Source: Bank of Canada and reference tables 79 and 81.

Over the 12 months ending December, 1978 the price of the Canadian dollar fell by 9.3 per cent against a trade-weighted index of the Group of Ten currencies and by 17.7 per cent against those same currencies excluding the U.S. dollar. All major currencies appreciated vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar during the year; by the end of December, the Japanese yen had risen by 34 per cent, the Swiss franc by 33 per cent, the Deutschemark by 25 per cent, the French franc by 22 per cent and sterling by 15 per cent.

10 Government Sector

Expenditures at both the federal and provincial-local-hospital (PLH) levels of government decelerated in 1978. (Unless otherwise indicated, all figures in this chapter are based on national accounts, calendar year data as opposed to the public accounts and fiscal year data published in government financial statements.) Federal revenues accelerated slightly from the very low rate in 1977, but remained well below the 1960-1978 average. Growth in PLH revenues declined significantly to a rate approximately 1 per cent greater than the growth in GNE. The federal deficit rose about \$3.3 billion in 1978 while the PLH deficit declined about \$350 million. The consolidated government deficit increased \$2.8 billion to \$8.2 billion or 3.5 per cent of GNE.

Before turning to a more detailed consideration of 1978 developments in government revenues and expenditures, and in federal debt management, a general review is provided of the factors behind the increase in deficits over the past four years and their implications for the growth of the public debt and public debt charges. In addition, some further perspective on the government sector is given by presenting comparative international data on government expenditures, deficits and debt.

Deficits

The 1978 *Economic Review* gave estimates of the federal and total government sector budget balances on a cyclically adjusted basis in addition to reporting data on actual budget balances. These cyclically adjusted figures are estimates of the budget balance which would have prevailed, under the tax and expenditure structure actually in place, had the economy been operating at an average level of activity. The difference between the actual budget balance and the cyclically adjusted balance provides an estimate of the portion of the deficit that is due to the automatic response of the tax and unemployment insurance systems to cyclical variations in economic activity.

Table 10.1 and Chart 10.1 provide revised sets of figures for actual and cyclically adjusted budget balances for the 1960-1977 period together with figures for 1978. Statistics Canada has made some revisions to the actual balances for 1974 to 1977. The cyclically adjusted estimates are affected by these changes, by revisions to both the actual and trend levels of real GNE over the period and by minor revisions to the procedures for cyclical adjustment. The basic method of cyclical adjustment is unchanged. Average economic conditions are represented by a level of current dollar GNE produced by applying the actual level of prices to a level of real GNE which falls on an estimate of the economy's longer-run trend growth path. The real growth rate on this path is about 5 per cent from 1960 to 1977 with some variation to reflect changing trends in labour force increase. Currently, the trend growth rate is assumed to be 4.5 per cent, reflecting a rough allowance for a reduction in the trend growth of the population of working age and for some slowing in the rate of productivity growth. This approach shows real GNE in 1978 about

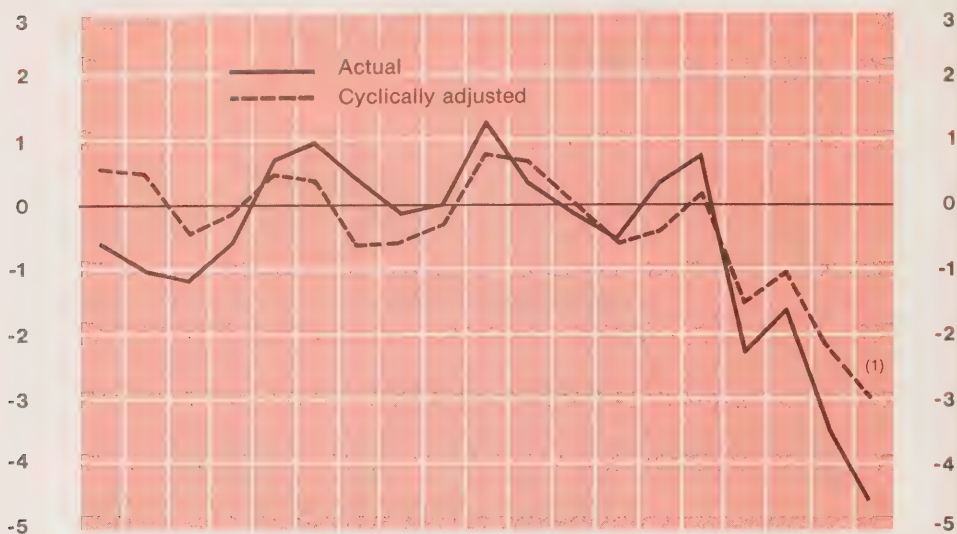
Chart 10.1

Government Budget Balances as a Percentage of GNE

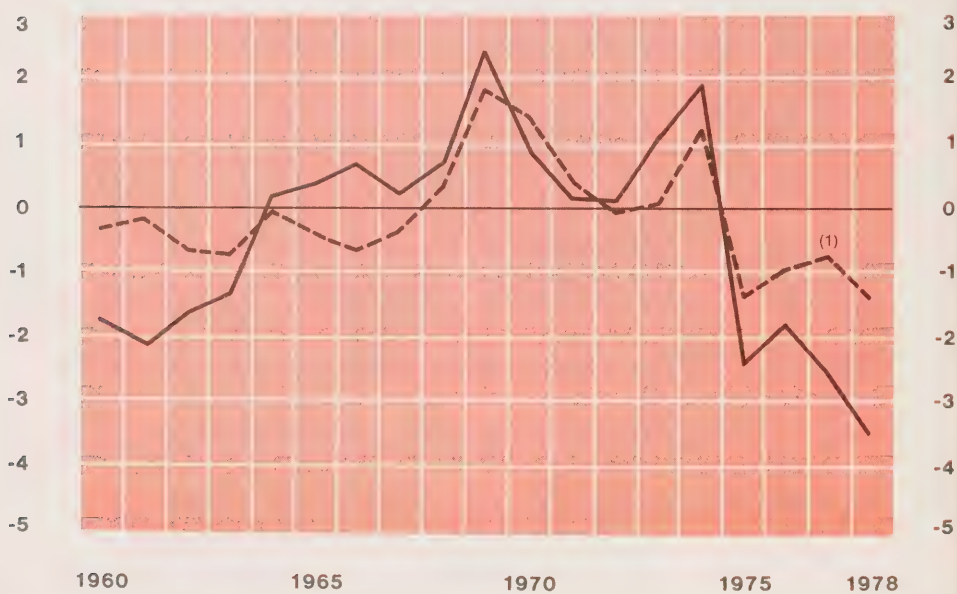
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

Federal government

Per Cent



Total government sector



(1) Expressed as a percentage of cyclically adjusted GNE.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

5 per cent below its trend. The trend, however, should always be considered as subject to possible revisions. Average labour market conditions are represented by an estimate of the overall unemployment rate which would prevail in any given year if the unemployment rate for adult men in that year were equal to its historical (1956-1973) average level of 4 per cent.

Table 10.1

Actual and Cyclically Adjusted Budget Balances
Federal and Consolidated Government Sectors
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Actual balances (Surplus or deficit (-))		Cyclically adjusted balances (Surplus or deficit (-))	
	Federal government	All governments	Federal government	All governments
(Millions of dollars)				
1960 to 1970 average	80	115	73	107
1971	-145	130	34	366
1972	-566	81	-602	-6
1973	387	1,252	-491	87
1974	1,109	2,795	280	1,777
1975	-3,802	-4,042	-2,566	-2,330
1976	-3,201	-3,510	-2,054	-1,894
1977	-7,409	-5,405	-4,872	-1,860
1978	-10,677	-8,194	-7,293	-3,367
(As a percentage of GNE) ⁽¹⁾				
1960 to 1970 average .....	.0	-.1	.1	.0
1971	-.2	.1	.0	.4
1972	-.5	.1	-.6	.0
1973 .....	.3	1.0	-.4	.1
1974 .....	.8	1.9	.2	1.2
1975	-2.3	-2.4	-1.5	-1.4
1976	-1.7	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0
1977	-3.5	-2.6	-2.2	-.9
1978	-4.6	-3.5	-3.0	-1.4

⁽¹⁾ Actual balances are taken as a percentage of actual GNE while cyclically adjusted balances are taken as a percentage of cyclically adjusted GNE.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001, and Department of Finance estimates.

The adjustment of actual revenues to the hypothetical levels corresponding to average economic conditions assumes an elasticity of 1.2 of federal revenues to the cyclical gap between actual and trend levels of GNE (down 0.1 from the elasticity estimate used in the 1978 *Economic Review*). Cyclical elasticities of 0.6 are used for PLH own-source revenues and 0.3 for Canada/Quebec Pension Plan (C/QPP) contributions. In 1978 these elasticities implied a cyclical elasticity to GNE for total government revenues of 0.85. The elasticity factors are weighted averages of estimated relationships between individual tax bases and cyclical changes in GNE multiplied by the elasticities of the revenue components to their bases. Cyclically adjusted unemployment insurance benefits are calculated on the basis of an assumed proportional relationship between benefits and the unemployment rate.

The higher cyclical elasticity factor of federal revenues reflects the higher proportion of cyclically sensitive revenues in total federal revenues. Corporation income taxes, which provide about 16 per cent of federal revenues but

only 10 per cent of total government revenues, have a tax base which responds sharply to cyclical changes in economic growth. Personal income taxes, which provide about 35 per cent of federal revenues but only 28 per cent of total government revenues, are sensitive to cyclical changes in personal income. Several important provincial-local revenue sources, such as property taxes and resource royalties, display little or no cyclical sensitivity.

The 1978 levels of the actual and cyclically adjusted balances, for the federal government and total government sectors, continue the trend observed over the past few years. The \$3.3 billion increase in the federal deficit over 1977 was somewhat larger than the increase in the total government sector deficit. The \$100 increase in the minimum federal personal income tax credit in 1978, which reduced 1978 revenues by an estimated \$700 million, and the \$760 million federal share of the provincial sales tax cuts were major factors in the increase in the federal deficit. The difference between the current federal deficit and the 1960-1970 average federal balance is 4.6 per cent of GNE, whereas the difference between the current total government sector deficit and its 1960-1970 average level is only 3.4 per cent of GNE. The non-federal levels of government (the provinces, local governments and hospitals, plus the C/QPP) taken as a whole are running a surplus of about \$2.5 billion, most of which is accounted for by the surpluses of the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

Comparison of the two measures of the federal budget balance indicates that around one-third of the current deficit may be viewed as arising from the automatic response of revenues and unemployment insurance benefit payments to the below average level of activity at which the economy is now operating. Since 1974, the cyclically adjusted balance has swung from a surplus of 0.2 per cent of GNE to a deficit of 3 per cent of GNE. Over this period, federal expenditures have grown at a slightly lower rate than GNE on a cyclically adjusted basis. Federal revenues have, however, grown much more slowly. Since November 1974, a succession of budgets has introduced tax cuts to offset the weakness in private demand. These tax cuts have been in addition to the automatic indexing of the personal income tax which has also slowed personal income tax growth.

New measures introduced in, and subsequent to, the November 1974 budget are estimated to have resulted in a net reduction in the 1978 level of federal revenues of approximately \$4 billion. The larger of these measures, with their estimated 1978 impacts, are listed below.

This \$4 billion net tax reduction (equal to 1.7 per cent of 1978 GNE) may be viewed as accounting for more than half of the 3.2 percentage point swing in the federal cyclically adjusted budget balance between 1974 and 1978. The net transfer of fiscal resources to the provinces was also a factor in the shift to higher deficits on the cyclically adjusted basis.

Public Debt

Federal government deficits have been sufficiently large to cause the various components of federal government debt to show some increase relative to the size of the economy. Table 10.2 presents data on federal government debt and debt charges taken from the public accounts. Three debt series are shown: gross debt, net debt and unmatured debt outstanding. Gross debt is a comprehensive measure of federal liabilities. As well as government bonds, it includes liabilities to federal employee superannuation accounts, outstanding interest and provisions for compound and bonus interest on Canada Savings Bonds (CSBs), accounts payable and outstanding cheques. Net debt is defined as gross debt less financial assets. Changes in net debt are equal to budgetary deficits and surpluses, apart from occasional revaluation adjustments. The

Measure	Budget	1978 Impact (\$ million)
Increase in minimum tax cut to \$200 from \$150 and increase in tax cut rate (as modified in June 1975)	November 1974/June 1975	- 610
Pension income deduction, extension of \$1,000 interest income deduction to include dividends, and transferability of deductions	November 1974	- 135
Reduction of federal sales tax on building materials to 5 per cent	November 1974	- 600
Exemption of transportation equipment from federal sales tax	November 1974	- 150
Gasoline excise tax (as modified in August 1978)	June 1975/August 1978	+ 565
Investment tax credit (as extended and enriched in March 1977)	June 1975/March 1977	- 430
Child tax credit	March 1977	- 275
Increase in employment expense deduction	March 1977	- 120
Tax relief in respect of business inventories	March 1977	- 350
Increase in minimum federal personal income tax credit for 1978	October 1977	- 700
Federal compensation for provincial sales tax reduction	April 1978	- 760
Increase in Unemployment Insurance general contribution rate from \$1.40 per \$100 in earnings in 1974 to \$1.50 in 1978	April 1978	+ 190

financial assets include cash and foreign exchange reserves, loans to federal lending institutions such as the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and the Export Development Corporation, loans to and equity investments in operating Crown corporations such as CNR, and loans to provinces and foreign governments. Unmatured debt outstanding is the component of gross debt in the form of marketable bonds, CSBs and Treasury Bills. Also shown in the table are total interest on the public debt and other public debt charges such as costs of issuing new loans (gross public debt charges), and public debt charges less the return on the investment component of government revenue (net public debt charges).

While all three of the debt series have increased substantially in dollar terms since 1952, their trend growth up to 1975 was less than that of the economy. However, over the last four years all three measures of debt have been rising more quickly than GNE because of the relatively large deficits being run to support economic activity during the current period of cyclical weakness. These deficits have led to an increase in the ratio of net debt to GNE to an estimated 22.3 per cent in 1979 from 13.1 per cent in 1975. This increase notwithstanding, the ratio is well below the levels experienced over the long period extending from the First World War to the mid-1960s. The ratio was 45.6 per cent in 1927, 109.8 per cent in 1947, 51.7 per cent in 1952, 33.4 per cent in 1962, and 25.1 per cent in 1967. It is also worth noting that while public debt fell in relation to the size of the economy up to 1975, public debt charges did not decline to the same extent due to the upward trend in average interest rates which is generally associated with the higher levels of inflation experienced in the 1970s than in the 1950s or 1960s.

International Comparisons

Canadian developments in government expenditures, budget deficits and public debt can be compared with those of other nations by using OECD national accounts data supplemented by more recent data for Canada and the United States. The OECD data provide a reasonable overall picture of a country's position relative to other nations. However, the OECD cautions that its data are not strictly comparable due to differences in definitions.

Table 10.2
Federal Government Debt
Public Accounts Basis⁽¹⁾

Year	Gross debt	Net debt	Unmatured debt	Public debt charges	
				Gross	Net
(Millions of dollars)					
1952	16,972	11,185	14,695	433	315
1962	22,100	13,227	16,946	803	495
1972	41,391	17,296	27,259	2,091	958
1973	44,647	17,120	29,039	2,274	1,009
1974	47,317	18,096	29,171	2,548	1,059
1975	52,643	19,275	33,086	3,164	1,333
1976	59,802	23,296	37,697	3,909	1,812
1977	67,075	29,586	42,519	4,661	2,164
1978	80,048	39,622	51,567	5,473	2,888
1979 ^e	96,408	51,722	—	6,870	3,710
(Percentage of GNE) ⁽²⁾					
1952	78.4	51.7	67.9	2.0	1.5
1962	55.7	33.4	42.7	2.0	1.2
1972	43.8	18.3	28.9	2.2	1.0
1973	42.4	16.3	27.6	2.2	1.0
1974	38.3	14.6	23.6	2.1	.9
1975	35.7	13.1	22.4	2.1	.9
1976	36.1	14.1	22.8	2.4	1.1
1977	35.0	15.4	22.2	2.4	1.1
1978	38.1	18.9	24.5	2.6	1.4
1979 ^e	41.6	22.3	—	3.0	1.6

e = Preliminary estimate.

⁽¹⁾ As at March 31 of each year.

⁽²⁾ Calculated using GNE of calendar year preceding the fiscal year end.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada and Department of Finance estimates.

Data on government expenditures at the total government level (including all levels of government and the social security system but excluding public corporations and public financial institutions) are provided in Table 10.3. Expenditures are expressed as percentages of gross domestic or gross national product (GDP/GNP). On average, government expenditures in Canada at the total government level were 39.8 per cent of GNP during the period 1974-1976. This compares with the 14-country OECD average of 41.9 per cent. All countries included in the table registered increases in government expenditures as percentages of GDP/GNP over the period 1967-1969 to 1974-1976. The average increase for the OECD countries in the table was 7.1 percentage points. During this period, the increase in Canada was 6.2 percentage points. The share of total government expenditures in GNP has been lower in the U.S. than in Canada throughout this period. In the U.S. the total government expenditure share of GNP declined slightly in 1977 and 1978 from the 1974-1976 average of 35.1 per cent. The Canadian government expenditure share increased from the 1974-1976 average of 39.8 per cent to 41.1 per cent in 1977 and 41.6 per cent in 1978. These differences in the most recent period are influenced by the different cyclical positions of the two economies. The U.S. economy has been recovering from a deep recession; thus GNP has been increasing relatively quickly and the unemployment insurance component of government expenditures has been declining. In Canada, GNP growth has been at a slow cyclical stage and unemployment insurance benefit payments have been rising.

Table 10.3

An International Comparison of Total Government⁽¹⁾ Expenditures
as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product

	Average 1967-69	Average 1970-72	Average 1974-76	Change 1967-69 to 1974-76	1977	1978
Netherlands	42.6	46.0	53.9	11.3	—	—
Sweden	41.3	44.6	51.7	10.4	—	—
Norway	37.9	42.9	46.6	8.7	—	—
Denmark	35.5	41.4	46.4	10.9	—	—
United Kingdom	38.5	38.3	44.5	6.0	—	—
Germany	33.1	37.2	44.0	10.9	—	—
Italy	35.5	38.5	43.1	7.6	—	—
Belgium	35.6	37.8	42.3	6.7	—	—
France	39.4	38.2	41.6	2.2	—	—
Canada	33.6	37.1	39.8	6.2	41.1	41.6
Austria	36.4	36.1	39.2	2.8	—	—
United States ⁽²⁾	31.8	33.1	35.1	3.3	34.6	34.2
Australia ⁽³⁾	26.4	27.0	32.8	6.4	—	—
Japan	19.2	20.8	25.1	5.9	—	—
OECD Average	34.8	37.1	41.9	7.1		

⁽¹⁾ Includes all levels of government and the social security system, but excludes public corporations and public financial institutions.

⁽²⁾ To conform to Canadian national accounts conventions and to facilitate Canada-United States comparisons, the current surpluses of government enterprises and the interest received by the government have been added to government expenditures. In the United States national accounts these items are netted out of subsidies and interest payments respectively.

⁽³⁾ Excludes social security benefits.

Source: OECD, *Public Expenditure Trends*, February 1978; OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 1976, Volume II; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; and, for the United States, *Economic Report of the President*, updated in some instances with more recent information.

An international comparison of central government expenditures as percentages of GDP/GNP is shown in Table 10.4. These expenditures exclude transfers to other levels of government. It should be noted that the treatment of social security benefits is not comparable across all of the countries included in the table. For this reason the figures for Canada are shown both excluding and including social security benefits. The data for Canada and the U.S. have been adjusted to achieve comparability, but strict comparisons among other countries cannot be made. Central government expenditures in the OECD countries included in the table ranged between 10.3 per cent and 32.6 per cent of GDP/GNP during the period 1974-1976. Canadian central government expenditures (plus C/QPP) were 16.5 per cent of GNP, on average, during the period. Over the period 1967-1969 to 1974-1976, central government expenditures, as percentages of GDP/GNP, increased in each of the eleven OECD countries in Table 10.4. These increases ranged from 0.4 to 7.0 percentage points. The share of Canadian central government expenditures (plus C/QPP) in GNP increased 2.9 percentage points over this period. By 1978, the central government share in Canada (plus C/QPP) had increased 0.7 percentage points over the 1974-1976 average, and the central government share in the U.S. had declined 0.6 percentage points. Whereas the share of Canadian central government expenditures (plus C/QPP) in GNP was 5.0 percentage points less than the central government share in the U.S. during 1967-1969, this difference had narrowed to 1.4 percentage points by 1978. For the eleven OECD countries, central government expenditures, as percentages of total government expenditures, ranged between 23.4 and 70.0 per cent during the period 1974-1976. The comparable numbers for Canada and the U.S. were 41.5 and 54.7 per cent respectively.

Table 10.4

An International Comparison of Central Government Expenditures⁽¹⁾
as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product

	Average 1967-69	Average 1970-72	Average 1974-76	Change 1967-69 to 1974-76	Percentage of total government expenditures (1974-76)	1977	1978
Norway	25.6	29.9	32.6	7.0	70.0	—	—
United Kingdom	20.2	20.0	24.1	3.9	54.2	—	—
Italy ⁽²⁾	—	17.9	19.4	1.5	45.0	—	—
Austria ⁽³⁾	18.3	18.0	19.3	1.0	49.2	—	—
United States ⁽⁴⁾	18.6	18.1	19.2	.6	54.7	19.1	18.6
France ⁽²⁾	—	17.7	18.1	.4	43.5	—	—
Canada							
Excluding CPP/QPP	13.5	14.2	16.0	2.5	40.2	16.1	16.4
Including CPP/QPP	13.6	14.4	16.5	2.9	41.5	16.8	17.2
Australia ⁽⁵⁾	13.6	13.3	15.7	2.1	47.9	—	—
Netherlands ⁽⁶⁾	13.8	14.6	16.0	2.2	29.7	—	—
Sweden ⁽⁷⁾	13.7	13.9	15.7	2.0	30.4	—	—
Germany ⁽²⁾	—	9.2	10.3	1.1	23.4	—	—

(1) Net of transfers to other levels of government. The data in this table are based on national accounts definitions and therefore differ from the corresponding public accounts figures discussed later in the text.

(2) Change from 1970-72 to 1974-76 instead of from 1967-69 to 1974-76.

(3) Austrian data are for the period 1973-75 instead of 1974-76.

(4) To conform to Canadian national accounts conventions and to facilitate Canada-United States comparisons, the current surpluses of government enterprises and the interest received by the government have been added back to government expenditures. In the United States national accounts these items are netted out of subsidies and interest payments respectively.

(5) Social security benefits excluded and in 1976 gross capital formation excluded.

(6) Average for 1968-69 instead of 1967-69.

(7) Excludes social security benefits.

Source: OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 1976, Volume II; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; and, for the United States, *Economic Report of the President*, updated in some instances with more recent information.

From the data on total government budget balances given in Table 10.5, it can be seen that since the onset of the world recession in 1975 the major OECD countries, with the exception of the U.S. in 1978, have been running total government budget deficits that are large in an historical perspective. Large government deficits are an international phenomenon and not unique to Canada. In 1978, total government budget deficits in the seven major OECD countries are estimated to have ranged between 0.1 and 12.6 per cent of GDP/GNP. In Canada, the comparable rate was 3.5 per cent. In both 1975 and 1976, Canadian budget deficits, as percentages of GNP, were lower than the deficits of the other OECD countries listed in Table 10.5, with the exception of France. In 1977 and 1978, Canada had a larger relative budget deficit than did the U.S., Germany or France.

Canadian central government budget deficits were lower as percentages of GNP in 1975 and 1976 than the deficits in each of the countries in Table 10.6 with the exception of France. In 1977 and 1978, the central government budget deficits were relatively larger in Canada than in the U.S.

To provide some perspective on public debt, an international comparison of public debt for the year 1976 relative to the average for the 1960s is provided in Table 10.7. This table is based on data published by the OECD in the December 1977 *Economic Outlook* for the five largest industrialized countries,

supplemented by data for Canada taken from the financial flow accounts. Once again, the data for the various countries included in this table are not strictly comparable. The different definitions of the public sector used in different countries are indicated in the following terms:

"The sector definitions correspond to national flow of funds statistics except for the United States. The United States public sector has been defined as Federal government, and state and local governments, while the latter are treated as part of the non-financial private sector in national flow of funds. In Germany, the public sector includes the Federal government, Länder governments, local authorities and the social security system. In Japan, France and the United Kingdom, the public sector covers the central government, local authorities and public corporations (social security is also included in the case of France)."

Table 10.5

An International Comparison of Total Government⁽¹⁾ Budget Balances as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product

	Average 1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978
Canada	0.9	-2.4	-1.8	-2.6	-3.5
France ⁽²⁾	0.8	-2.2	-0.4	-1.3	-1.9 ⁽³⁾
Germany	-0.2	-5.7	-3.6	-2.5	-3.0 ⁽³⁾
Italy	-4.4	-14.6	-9.9	-9.8	-12.6 ⁽³⁾
Japan	-2.4	-2.7	-3.7	-4.8	-6.1 ⁽³⁾
United Kingdom	-1.0	-4.8	-5.0	-3.2	-4.0 ⁽³⁾
United States	-0.5	-4.2	-1.9	-1.0	-0.1

⁽¹⁾ Includes central and local governments and the social security system, but excludes public corporations.

⁽²⁾ The average for France is for 1970-74 instead of 1967-74.

⁽³⁾ OECD forecast.

Source: OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 1976, Volume II;

OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December 1978; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat 13-001; and for the United States, *Economic Report of the President*, updated in some instances with more recent information.

Table 10.6

An International Comparison of Central Government Budget Balances as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product

	Average 1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978
Canada	0.2	-2.3	-1.7	-3.5	-4.6
France ⁽¹⁾	0.9	-1.9	-0.2	—	—
Germany ⁽¹⁾	-0.1	-3.0	-2.3	—	—
Italy ⁽¹⁾	-4.2	-8.0	-5.2	—	—
Japan	0.7	-2.6	-3.4	—	—
United Kingdom	1.6	-3.6	-4.2	—	—
United States	-1.0	-4.6	-3.2	-2.5	-1.4

⁽¹⁾ The average is for 1970-74 instead of 1967-74.

Source: OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 1976, Vol. II; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001; and, for the United States, *Economic Report of the President*, updated in some instances with more recent information.

The definition of the public sector in Canada used in Table 10.7 was selected to correspond with that used by the OECD for the U.S. It includes the federal government and the PLH sector. It excludes public enterprises and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans. As in the OECD figures for the U.S., debt excludes federal and PLH holdings of federal securities.

At the total government level, only the United Kingdom's ratio of debt to GNP was higher than Canada's on average for the 1960-1969 period as well as in 1976. The U.S., Japan and Germany all had lower ratios of debt to GNP. At the central government level, the ratio of debt to GNP in Canada in 1976 was slightly lower than the ratio of debt to GNP in the U.S. and substantially lower than in the United Kingdom. Whereas the high debt countries — Canada, the United Kingdom, and the U.S. — have all shown reductions in their ratios of debt to GNP compared to historical levels, the low debt countries — Japan and Germany — have shown increases. France is unique in having had a low initial central government debt which has declined further over time.

The significantly higher ratios of debt to GNP with which Canada, the U.S. and the United Kingdom started the 1960s reflected a much higher carry-over, in real terms, of debt incurred in the First and Second World Wars. In the other countries over the past 60 years, periods of very high inflation and thus of much more rapid increase in nominal GNP, plus some cases of debt cancellation, contributed importantly to the relatively low debt to GNP ratios which occurred at the start of the 1960s.

Table 10.7

An International Comparison of Public Debt as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product⁽¹⁾

	Public sector debt		Central government debt		Central government marketable securities	
	Average 1960-69	1976	Average 1960-69	1976	Average 1960-69	1976
Japan	14.3	33.5	6.8	19.3	6.0	16.6
Germany.....	18.5	25.6	9.1	11.9	2.3	5.1
France.....	—	—	30.5	15.5	16.7	7.4
United Kingdom	118.0	75.3 ⁽²⁾	101.9	56.9	75.0	44.8
United States	50.3	41.6	39.2	29.7	30.3	23.7
Canada.....	66.6 ⁽³⁾	53.1	38.7 ⁽³⁾	25.1	24.1 ⁽³⁾	13.0

⁽¹⁾ The definition of the public sector was selected to correspond with that used by the OECD for the United States. It includes the federal government and the provincial-local-hospital sector. It excludes public enterprises and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans. Debt excludes federal and provincial-hospital holdings of federal securities. The definition corresponds to that of the financial flow accounts, and the data therefore differ from those in Table 10.2 which are on a public accounts basis.

⁽²⁾ Public sector debt in 1975.

⁽³⁾ 1962-69 average.

Source: For Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States the figures are taken from OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December 1977, p. 42. The figures for Canada are estimated by the Department of Finance from Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Volume II, Cat. 13-563.

Federal Government

The federal deficit continued to grow in 1978, as revenue grew only 5 per cent while expenditures on the national accounts basis grew 11.6 per cent.

Table 10.8
Federal Government Revenue, Expenditure and Net Position
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Revenue	Change from previous period	Expenditure	Change from previous period	Surplus or deficit (–)	Change in position
	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(\$ m)
1973	22,809	16.6	22,422	11.4	387	953
1974	29,978	31.4	28,869	28.8	1,109	722
1975	31,676	5.7	35,478	22.9	–3,802	–4,911
1976	35,552	12.2	38,753	9.2	–3,201	601
1977	36,369	2.3	43,778	13.0	–7,409	–4,208
1978	38,177	5.0	48,854	11.6	–10,677	–3,268

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

The low 5 per cent growth rate of federal revenues in 1978 reflects both the behaviour of the underlying tax bases and, more importantly, the impact of various discretionary tax measures. Measures contained in the March 31, 1977 budget, October 20, 1977 Economic and Fiscal Statement, April 10, 1978 budget and September 1978 expenditure reduction/reallocation statements are estimated to have reduced calendar 1978 revenues by some \$1,750 million.

Personal direct taxes declined 2 per cent in calendar 1978. Personal income taxes, the major component of personal direct taxes, declined 5.4 per cent. The temporary increase in the minimum tax credit from \$200 to \$300 introduced in the October 20, 1977 Economic and Fiscal Statement, and the transfer of revenue in compensation for the provincial retail sales tax reductions arising from the April 10, 1978 budget are estimated to have reduced calendar 1978 personal income tax collections by \$700 million and \$760 million respectively. Measures introduced in the March 31, 1977 budget, but not reflected in higher refunds until calendar 1978, are estimated to have reduced the year-over-year growth of personal income tax collections by some \$200 million.

In addition to the impact of these discretionary measures, the behaviour of the underlying tax base contributed to the low growth of personal income taxes. The national accounts categories of personal income to which income for tax purposes can be related increased 9.8 per cent in 1978 compared to an increase of 10.5 per cent the previous year. As in 1977, growth in the indexation factor exceeded average per capita income growth. This had the effect that taxpayers, on average, will have had some tendency to move into lower marginal tax rate brackets, which lowered the average effective tax rate and caused revenue to increase less quickly than income.

The growth of the other components of personal direct taxes partly offset the decline in personal income tax revenues. Employer/employee unemployment insurance contributions increased 9.5 per cent. The contribution rates of \$1.50 (employee) and \$2.10 (employer) per \$100 of weekly insurable earnings were unchanged, maximum insurable earnings increased 9.1 per cent and the insured population is estimated to have increased 3.4 per cent. The other major component of personal direct taxes, employer/employee contributions to government employee pension funds, increased 12.1 per cent.

Corporate income tax liabilities increased 11.9 per cent in 1978, while corporate profits increased 16.7 per cent. The year-to-year growth in corporate liabilities was relatively free of the influence of discretionary measures. Two minor exceptions were the first-year impact of the employment tax credit program introduced in the October 20, 1977 Economic and Fiscal Statement and the research and development incentive measures announced on April 10, 1978. The former measure, due to implementation delays and low initial employer response, is estimated to have had only a marginal impact on 1978 corporate liabilities, while the latter is estimated to have reduced 1978 tax year liabilities by \$50 million. Also affecting 1978 corporate liabilities was the growth in the use of income debentures and term preferred shares as methods of corporate financing; prior to the November 16, 1978 budget the return on these instruments was not taxable in the hands of financial institutions.

Indirect taxes increased 6.9 per cent in 1978. Examination of Table 10.9 indicates, however, a wide variation in the growth rates of the individual components of the indirect tax category of revenues. The two major *ad valorem* revenue sources, sales taxes and customs duties, increased at rates consistent with their underlying tax bases. Oil export charge revenues reflect both a decline in the volume of exports and a narrowing of the international-domestic price differential which determines the oil export charge rate. The decline in gasoline excise tax revenues reflects the rate reduction from 10 cents per gallon to 7 cents per gallon announced as part of the September 1978 expenditure reduction/reallocation program. A significant factor contributing to the decline in excise duties was the lengthy interruption in beer production in western Canada as a consequence of labour disputes. It may be noted that the federal sales tax cut announced in the November 1978 budget had a negligible impact on 1978 revenue collections.

Table 10.9
Federal Government Revenue
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1977	1978	Change
	(\$ millions)		(Per cent)
Direct taxes—persons			
Personal income taxes	13,980	13,230	-5.4
Employer/employee contributions to government pension funds	1,198	1,343	12.1
Employer/employee unemployment insurance contributions	2,570	2,814	9.5
Total	17,748	17,387	-2.0
Direct taxes—corporations	5,289	5,921	11.9
Indirect taxes			
Sales and other excise taxes	4,770	5,255	10.2
Oil export charges	476	296	-37.8
Gasoline excise tax	585	567	-3.1
Customs duties	2,235	2,591	15.9
Excise duties	886	867	-2.1
Other	131	131	—
Total	9,083	9,707	6.9
Investment income	3,131	3,907	24.8
Other revenue	1,118	1,255	12.3
Total revenue	36,369	38,177	5.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001 and unpublished data.

Reflecting the impact of both higher interest rates and increased assets, investment income increased 24.8 per cent in 1978. Increases in superannuation account interest receipts, interest on chartered bank balances and Bank of Canada profits accounted for approximately 60 per cent of the growth of this revenue source. The remainder of the growth is accounted for by a decrease in the Post Office deficit and an increase in the miscellaneous revenue component of the investment income series.

Federal expenditures grew 11.6 per cent in 1978 compared with 13.0 per cent the year before. The largest growth was recorded in transfers to non-residents and interest on the public debt, while subsidies once again exhibited a decline from the previous year.

The federal government's current expenditure on goods and services rose 8.2 per cent in 1978, with total wages increasing 8 per cent and non-wage expenditures increasing 8.5 per cent. Gross capital formation increased 13.1 per cent.

Table 10.10
Federal Government Expenditure
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1977	1978	Change
	(\$ millions)		(Per cent)
Goods and services	10,963	11,862	8.2
Transfers to persons			
Family allowances	2,084	2,224	6.7
OAS-GIS benefits	4,692	5,244	11.8
Unemployment insurance benefits	3,933	4,536	15.3
Other	2,372	2,552	7.6
Total transfers to persons	13,081	14,556	11.3
Subsidies			
Oil import compensation	923	643	-30.3
Western Grain Stabilization payments	—	115	—
Other	1,533	1,620	5.7
Total subsidies	2,456	2,378	-3.2
Capital assistance	370	412	11.4
Transfers to non-residents	625	998	59.7
Interest on the public debt	5,101	6,408	25.6
Transfers to other levels of government			
Canada Assistance Plan	978	1,352	38.2
Revenue guarantee	977	491	-49.7
Other taxation agreement payments	2,640	2,823	6.9
Established programs financing	3,470	4,050	16.7
Extended health care	350	508	45.1
Other	1,546	1,635	5.8
Total transfers to other levels of government	9,961	10,859	9.0
Gross capital formation	1,221	1,381	13.1
Total expenditure	43,778	48,854	11.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001 and unpublished data.

The increase of 11.3 per cent in transfers to persons was influenced by the rather high rates of growth in the two largest programs in this category, the Old Age Security-Guaranteed Income Supplement program and the Unemployment Insurance program. Apart from these two programs, transfers to persons rose only 7.2 per cent. Subsidies continued to decline in 1978 as a result of declining oil import compensation payments. The overall decline was slowed, however, by the fact that payments were made under the Western Grain Stabilization program for the first time in 1978.

The largest growth rate was recorded in transfers to non-residents. This reflected the increase in spending by the Canadian International Development Agency in 1978, which included \$232 million in forgiveness of loans to less developed countries. The other category in which a large increase occurred is interest on the public debt, which rose 25.6 per cent as a result of rising interest rates and the continuing increase in the level of debt outstanding.

The growth of 9 per cent recorded in transfers to other levels of government is an average of very diverse growth rates for the components in this category. Excluding revenue guarantee payments, which are in respect of the 1972-1976 period and are winding down, these transfers rose 15.4 per cent. New federal-provincial fiscal arrangements were introduced at the beginning of the 1977-1978 fiscal year and 1978 was the first full calendar year of their operation. These new arrangements were described in the 1978 *Economic Review*. They provide a modified method of payment for the previously cost-shared programs of hospital insurance and diagnostic services, medicare and post-secondary education. Under the new arrangements the federal government has transferred further tax points to the provinces but still continues to make substantial cash payments for these programs. As a general principle, the sum of the tax points and cash payments is to grow in line with a three year moving average of the growth of nominal GNP, which for 1978 was approximately 12 per cent. To the extent that revenues from the transferred tax points do not match this growth rate, the federal cash payments must grow faster. This provision came into play in 1978. Further transitional elements, prior year adjustments in respect of the previous program, and the fact that 1978 was the first full year of operation of the new arrangements, combined to result in the growth shown of 16.7 per cent. The extended health care program was also introduced in fiscal 1977-1978 and the large increase recorded in calendar 1978 reflects the fact that this is the first full year of its operation. The large growth in the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) payments is partly accounted for by the inclusion of contracting-out payments as part of the CAP program in 1978-1979 whereas previously they appeared as a separate program administered by the Department of Finance. If adjustment were made for this and other non-comparable elements between the two years, the increase in CAP payments would be 17.6 per cent.

The growth of 11.6 per cent in federal expenditure on the national accounts basis for calendar 1978 compares with the growth of 9.5 per cent, to a level of \$48.3 billion, expected in total federal outlays on the public accounts basis for fiscal 1978-1979. The federal government conducts its expenditure planning and control in terms of public accounts outlays for the fiscal year, which is the basis on which spending estimates are approved by Parliament. In this case, the calendar year/fiscal year difference is a significant factor in the difference in growth rates. Federal expenditures on the national accounts basis for fiscal 1978-1979 were forecast in the November budget to increase 9.8 per cent. A high level of expenditures in the first quarter of calendar 1978 when the forgiveness of certain foreign loans was recorded, together with the impact late

in 1978 and early in 1979 of certain federal expenditure cuts announced in August 1978, contributed to the rather different patterns of calendar year and fiscal year expenditure growth. Federal loans, which are included in public accounts total outlays but not in national accounts expenditures, are expected to decline in 1978-1979. This further lowers the growth of spending on the public accounts basis relative to growth of national accounts expenditures. Table 10.11 extends the national accounts framework to show the relation between the deficit on the national accounts basis and total financial requirements. Debt transactions and government cash balances are also shown.

It may be noted that the large increase shown for the national accounts deficit between calendar years 1977 and 1978 is not indicative of the pattern expected for fiscal years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979. The national accounts deficit for fiscal 1977-1978, \$9,508 million, is more than \$2 billion larger than the 1977 deficit. A deficit of \$10,530 million was forecast for 1978-1979 in the November 1978 budget. Thus, the 1978-1979 deficit is expected to be slightly lower than the calendar 1978 deficit, and to show only a moderate increase over the 1977-1978 level. The difference in expenditure growth on the fiscal year and calendar year bases has already been noted. The difference in revenue growth will be even more pronounced, as the impact on tax collections of the temporary increase in the minimum tax credit for 1978 was concentrated in the first quarter of the calendar year, and thus did not significantly reduce fiscal 1978-1979 revenues.

Table 10.11
Federal Government Financial Transactions
Extended National Accounts Presentation

	1977	1978
	(\$ millions)	
National Income and Expenditure Accounts deficit.....	-7,409	-10,677
Loans and other transactions		
Loans, investments and advances	-1,772	-1,127
Cash vs. accrual ⁽¹⁾	1,896	-885
Other transactions	-369	788
Net source or requirement (-)	-245	-1,224
Financial requirements		
(Excl. foreign exchange transactions).....	-7,654	-11,901
Foreign exchange transactions ⁽²⁾	986	5,478
Total financial requirements	-6,668	-6,423
Unmatured debt transactions ⁽³⁾	8,284	8,168
Change in cash balance.....	1,616	1,745
Level of cash balance at end of period.....	4,744	6,489

⁽¹⁾ In arriving at the national accounts surplus or deficit, certain items such as corporate income tax liabilities and public debt charges are calculated on an accrual basis. This adjustment is required to convert the transaction to a cash basis.

⁽²⁾ Source/requirement (-).

⁽³⁾ Domestic debt transactions.

Note: The national accounts income and expenditure balances are subject to revision, and the loans and other transactions series are derived from unaudited monthly data. Any imprecision in these items would also affect the residually determined cash vs. accruals series.

Source: Department of Finance.

Financial requirements (excluding foreign exchange transactions) exceeded the national accounts deficit by a substantially larger amount in 1978 than in 1977. This mainly reflected the large encashments of accrued CSB interest in 1978. In the National Accounts, as in budgetary expenditures, these interest charges are recorded as they accrue, and thus do not produce large swings in the accounts in the year of encashment.

The unmatured debt transactions do not include foreign currency borrowing. Such borrowings are recorded in foreign exchange transactions and only influence the government's cash balances to the extent that such funds are used to purchase Canadian currency in the exchange market.

Debt Management

The Government of Canada raised \$8.2 billion of net new funds in domestic markets in 1978, a similar amount to that raised in domestic markets in 1977. In addition to the domestic program, the federal government borrowed extensively in foreign markets. In 1978, the government borrowed the Canadian dollar equivalent of \$5.7 billion abroad through foreign currency bond offerings and loans. This was the first time in a decade that the federal government had borrowed in foreign currencies.

In the domestic markets in 1978, the federal government borrowed \$2.8 billion net through the issue of Treasury Bills, \$3.4 billion through the sale of marketable bonds and \$1.9 billion through the sale of CSBs. The government continued to de-emphasize the role of CSBs in the overall debt program. The proportion of CSBs outstanding to total domestic Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities fell to 34.6 per cent in 1978 compared with 36.4 per cent in 1977, 39.4 per cent in 1976 and 41.7 per cent in 1974. This policy has been intended to lessen the reliance of the government on CSBs, which are a demand type of instrument, and to create a broader distribution of holders of its marketable debt. In 1978, the non-bank general public increased its holdings of Treasury Bills and marketable bonds to 43.2 per cent of its total holdings of domestic Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities. This compares with 37.5 per cent in 1977, 31.4 per cent in 1976 and 26.4 per cent in 1975. Reference Table 83 provides details of new issues and retirements and changes in outstanding direct and guaranteed Government of Canada bonds.

While overall demands for credit in 1978 were high, there was a shortage of supply of new bond issues to meet the demand of highly liquid investors seeking to employ funds in the bond market. As a result, Government of Canada bond offerings, although large, were accorded a good reception throughout the year. On seven occasions during 1978, including four occasions when there were maturing bonds, the government raised new cash through bond offerings.

The Bank of Canada raised the Bank Rate several times in 1978 as part of its program to support the value of the Canadian dollar. The increases in interest rates were initiated by the Bank of Canada in order to maintain a positive spread of reasonable magnitude against interest rates in the U.S. By increasing the proportion of long-term bonds offered in the debt program and thereby helping to satisfy the demand for long-term bonds, debt management assisted in these efforts to maintain Canadian and U.S. interest rate spreads at appropriate levels. In 1978, 50 per cent of bonds issued had a term to maturity in excess of 10 years. By comparison, in 1977 only 36 per cent of bonds issued were in the form of long-term tranches. As a result, in 1978 the average term to maturity of Government of Canada unmatured direct and guaranteed securities rose to 5 years, 11 months from 5 years at the end of 1977 and 4 years, 6 months at the end of 1976.

The Treasury Bill auctions resulted in \$1,940 million being raised through the regular 91 and 182 day bills and \$855 million being raised through the sale of one year bills. Net new cash raised at the weekly auctions ranged from highs of \$60 million through the issue of short-term bills and \$175 million through the issue of long-term bills, to occasions when no new money was raised. This departure from a somewhat more regular pattern of raising similar amounts of new cash each week has established some flexibility in the Treasury Bill program which had not been experienced previously. The ownership of Treasury Bills did not change significantly over the year although the general public holdings increased to 28.6 per cent of the total outstanding from 26.6 per cent a year earlier.

In the fall of 1978, the CSB campaign produced record gross sales of \$7.2 billion. Bond sales were exceptionally large due to the re-investment of a considerable portion of the \$2.6 billion in the two maturing issues of CSBs and \$2 billion of interest and cash bonuses on these bonds. Net new sales during the campaign period amounted to \$2.9 billion. The original terms of the CSBs, announced on September 11, provided for an average yield of 8.90 per cent over a seven year term. Following increases in the Bank Rate on October 16 and November 6, however, the terms of the CSBs were revised upwards on two occasions. The final terms offered a rate of 9.50 per cent in each of the seven years to maturity. The seven year term on this year's series marked a departure from the nine year term offered on recent issues.

Table 10.12
Outstanding Government of Canada
Direct and Guaranteed Securities

	December 31, 1977		December 31, 1978	
	(\$ billions)	(Per cent)	(\$ billions)	(Per cent)
Treasury bills.....	10.3	20.6	13.1	21.6
Marketable bonds	21.6	43.0	27.5 ⁽¹⁾	45.2
Canada Savings Bonds.....	18.3	36.4	20.3	33.2
Total	50.2	100.0	60.9	100.0

Non-bank General Public Holdings of Government
of Canada Direct and Guaranteed Securities

	December 31, 1977		December 31, 1978	
	(\$ billions)	(Per cent)	(\$ billions)	(Per cent)
Treasury bills.....	2.7	9.2	3.8	10.7
Marketable bonds ⁽²⁾	8.3	28.3	11.6	32.5
Canada Savings Bonds.....	18.3	62.5	20.2	56.8
Total	29.3	100.0	35.6	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$2.3 billion of foreign borrowing plus revaluation of \$217 million.

⁽²⁾ Does not include foreign debt.

Source: *Bank of Canada Review*, Monthly.

In 1978 the government undertook a number of foreign currency borrowings to add to Canada's international reserves and to provide assurance that the government would be in a position to supplement the net capital inflows to Canada that occur through other channels. Canada borrowed U.S. \$1.5 billion in the U.S. through two public offerings of U.S. \$750 million in April and in October. In May, Canada borrowed 1,500 million Deutschemarks in Germany through a combined note offering and bank loan. In addition, in 1978, Canada established two medium-term standby credit facilities aggregating U.S. \$5.5 billion. In December 1977, a seven year revolving credit facility totalling U.S. \$1.5 billion had been established with Canadian chartered banks. The amount of this facility was increased to U.S. \$2.5 billion in April 1978 and the term was extended to eight years in October 1978. In June 1978, an eight year revolving standby credit facility was arranged with a consortium of U.S. and other foreign banks. This facility makes available U.S. \$3 billion during the first four years and reduces in steps to U.S. \$1 billion by the eighth year. At December 31, Canada had drawn U.S. \$1.4 billion on the facility with Canadian banks and U.S. \$1.3 billion on the facility with international banks.

Provincial and Local Governments

Growth rates of both revenues and expenditures of the provincial-local government sector slowed in 1978, while the net position shifted to a small surplus compared to a deficit of \$225 million in 1977. Although complete national accounts data on individual provinces are not available, indications are that the three western provinces were in a surplus position in 1978 while the provincial-local sectors in the other provinces were in a deficit or near-balance position.

Table 10.13

Provincial and Local Government Revenues, Expenditures and Net Position⁽¹⁾
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Revenues	Change from previous period	Expendi- tures	Change from previous period	Surplus or deficit (—)	Change in position
	(\$ millions)	(Per cent)	(\$ millions)	(Per cent)	(\$ millions)	(\$ millions)
1971	20,939	13.2	21,942	14.6	—1,003	—350
1972	23,160	10.6	23,886	8.9	—726	277
1973	26,420	14.1	27,024	13.1	—604	122
1974	32,630	23.5	32,715	21.1	—85	519
1975	37,411	14.7	39,654	21.2	—2,243	—2,158
1976	43,287	15.7	45,779	15.4	—2,492	—249
1977	50,907	17.6	51,162	11.8	—255	2,237
1978	56,739	11.5	56,639	10.7	100	355

⁽¹⁾ Includes hospital sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Growth in expenditures in 1978 of 10.7 per cent, which was approximately the same as the growth of GNP, continued the downward trend experienced since 1975. Capital expenditures, employment growth and wage settlements were restrained. Slower demographic pressure continued to be a factor underlying education expenditures. Growth rates for transfers to persons and public debt interest were above GNP growth.

Revenues in 1978 increased by 11.5 per cent, the lowest growth experienced since the early 1970s. The low rate of growth in provincial-local revenues was due to discretionary tax measures and low growth in transfers from the federal government.

Table 10.14
Provincial and Local Government Expenditures⁽¹⁾
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1977	1978	Change
	(\$ millions)		(Per cent)
Goods and services	32,355	35,762	10.5
Transfers to persons	8,032	9,048	12.6
Subsidies and capital assistance	1,009	1,049	4.0
Debt interest	3,944	4,472	13.4
Gross fixed capital formation	5,822	6,308	8.3
Total expenditures	51,162	56,639	10.7

⁽¹⁾ Includes hospital sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

The discretionary tax measures in 1978, contributing to slower revenue growth, were of federal and provincial origin. The April 10, 1978 federal budget offered partial or full federal financing for a temporary reduction of provincial retail sales tax rates by three percentage points for a six month period or a two percentage point reduction for nine months. The Atlantic provinces received full compensation for this reduction by means of a transfer of personal income tax revenue and a relatively small amount in cash payments. The other provinces excluding Quebec received compensation equal to two-thirds the value of the reduction, chiefly in the form of a personal income tax transfer. As the nature of the Quebec reduction did not meet the conditions of the federal offer, the Quebec government received only \$40 million rather than the \$226 million to which it would have been entitled. The difference of \$186 million was sent directly to taxpayers in Quebec. The net cost of the tax reduction to all provinces amounted to approximately \$360 million.

Among the major tax measures instituted by provinces which reduced revenue growth in 1978 was Quebec's reform of the personal income tax which resulted in a net tax decrease of approximately \$130 million, and Alberta's elimination of gasoline taxes at a cost of approximately \$70 million. The provincial measures which increased revenue growth included an increase of medical insurance premiums by Ontario, which yielded some \$100 million, and increases in tobacco and liquor taxes by most provinces.

The other major reason for slow growth of provincial-local revenues was the deceleration of transfers from the federal government. These increased 9 per cent in 1978 compared to 17 per cent the previous year. The fact that certain large payments made to provinces in 1977 did not recur or were substantially reduced in 1978 lay behind this reduction in growth. Payments under the Revenue Guarantee program, for example, declined to \$449 million in 1978 from \$977 million in 1977. A fuller description of these transfers is contained in the federal government section of this chapter.

Total borrowing by provincial-local governments and their enterprises increased marginally in 1978 to reach \$9.7 billion but was much less than the record \$11.2 billion in 1976. The chief requirement for funds was for the capital investment of government enterprises, principally provincially owned electric utilities. Some of this investment is financed internally by the net profits and other cash flow of provincial enterprises, but the bulk is financed by the sale of securities guaranteed by the provinces.

Table 10.15
Provincial and Local Government Revenues⁽¹⁾
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1977	1978	Change
	(\$ millions)		(Per cent)
Direct taxes—persons			
Personal Income Tax	9,396	11,059	17.7
Other	1,738	1,980	13.9
Total	11,134	13,039	17.1
Direct taxes—corporations	2,197	2,461	12.0
Indirect taxes			
Retail sales tax	4,877	4,579	-6.1
Tobacco tax	471	581	23.4
Gasoline tax	1,636	1,670	2.1
Property tax	6,785	7,400	9.1
Other	4,117	4,723	14.7
Total	17,886	18,953	6.0
Other transfers from persons	1,587	1,920	21.0
Investment income			
Natural resource royalties	2,687	3,403	26.6
Other	2,685	2,941	9.5
Total	5,372	6,344	18.1
Transfers from federal government	9,961	10,859	9.0
Capital consumption allowances	2,770	3,163	14.2
Total revenues	50,907	56,739	11.5

⁽¹⁾ Includes hospital sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Foreign currency bond issues amounted to \$1.8 billion in 1978, down from \$2.9 billion the previous year and much less than the \$5.1 billion raised in 1976. Not included in these foreign bond figures are medium-term loans payable in foreign currency. These amounts are included under the category "Other Loans" in Table 10.16 and are estimated to have provided some \$500 million in financing in 1977 and \$800 million in 1978. Bonds issued in Canadian capital markets were about \$200 million higher than in 1977.

Canada and Quebec Pension Plan Transactions

These pension plans are treated separately within the government sector of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts. These plans have run substantial current surpluses since their introduction in 1966, and have been an important source of finance for provincial governments and their enterprises. In 1978, the combined surplus amounted to \$2.4 billion as compared to \$2.3 billion the year before.

The figures for Canada Pension Plan (CPP) contributions include adjustments in respect of prior years which are made after CPP information on tax returns has been processed. The high rate of increase in total benefits reflects the fact that the plans are still "maturing". For example, the number of people receiving CPP benefits increased 10 per cent in 1978 and an increasing

fraction of beneficiaries has contributed for a minimum of ten years and is thus eligible for benefits at the full rate. In addition, benefits in pay are fully indexed. The indexation factor for 1978 was 7.4 per cent.

Table 10.16
Requirements and Borrowing of Provincial-Local
Governments and Associated Enterprises

	1975	1976	1977	1978 ⁽¹⁾
	(\$ millions)			
<i>Requirements</i>				
Provincial-local government deficit	-2,243	-2,492	-255	100
Enterprise-capital investment	-5,863	-5,867	-6,835	-7,900
Internally generated funds	505	1,049	1,414	1,600
Requirements	-5,358	-4,818	-5,421	-6,300
Increases (-) in cash and deposits	-505	-2,311	-224	-600
Non-budgetary requirement	-1,662	-1,589	-3,539	-2,662
Total borrowing requirements	-9,768	-11,210	-9,439	-9,662
<i>Borrowing</i>				
Bonds Issued to CPP investment fund	1,390	1,508	1,643	1,663
Other bonds issued in Canada	3,559	3,623	4,586	4,754
Foreign bond issues	3,400	5,075	2,861	1,770
Total bonds	8,349	10,206	9,090	8,187
Bank loans	581	389	-126	300
Short-term paper	342	-226	-279	75
Other loans	496	841	754	1,100
Total borrowing	9,768	11,210	9,439	9,662

⁽¹⁾ 1978 figures are estimates based on actual results for first three quarters.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002; Bank of Canada and estimates by Department of Finance.

Table 10.17
Canada and Quebec Pension Plan Transactions

	1977	1978	Change
	(\$ millions)		(Per cent)
Revenue			
Contributions— CPP	1,829	2,022	10.6
— QPP	584	704	20.5
Investment Income— CPP	893	1,049	17.5
— QPP	380	389	2.4
Total revenue	3,686	4,164	13.0
Expenditure			
Goods and services— CPP	42	44	4.8
— QPP	22	27	22.7
Benefits— CPP	1,004	1,255	25.0
— QPP	359	455	26.7
Total expenditure	1,427	1,781	24.8
Surplus— CPP	1,676	1,772	
— QPP	583	611	
Total surplus	2,259	2,383	

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Although the CPP is administered by the federal government, practically all surplus funds over and above the estimated requirements for operating the program for the following three months are invested in provincial securities. In 1978, participating provinces were loaned \$1,663 million as compared to \$1,644 million in 1977.

11 Financial Developments

Monetary Policy and Interest Rates

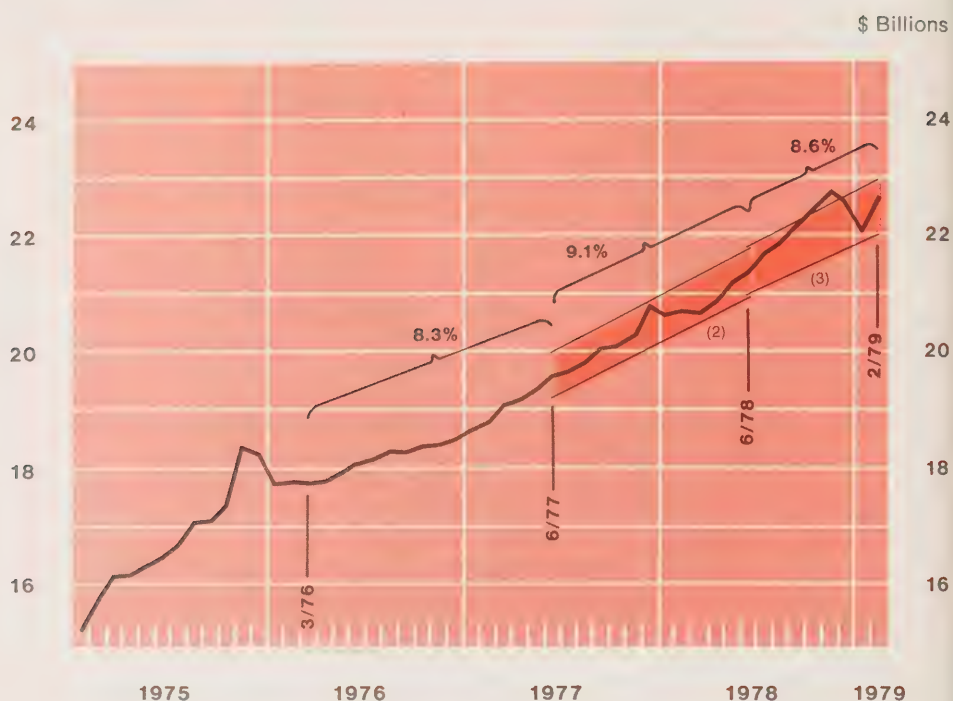
While control of the growth of the money supply remained the long-run objective of monetary policy, during most of 1978 policy actions were determined primarily by conditions in foreign exchange markets. The international value of the Canadian dollar fell considerably early in the year. Concern over the impact on domestic prices and costs of further devaluation led the authorities to place increasing emphasis on developments in foreign exchange markets. Normally, the Bank of Canada would not have changed interest rates at the time, since the money supply was within acceptable limits. In order to promote stability in currency markets, however, it raised the Bank Rate from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per cent in March, followed by a further increase to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in April. This temporarily widened the short-term interest rate differential between Canada and the United States and helped the Canadian dollar to stabilize. The recovery of the Canadian dollar was short-lived, however, and renewed downward pressure developed in the summer with the publication of unfavourable international trade statistics. The central bank responded to the new developments by raising its Bank Rate again in July, September, October and November. These rate increases were in response to rapidly rising U.S. interest rates and the need to maintain an adequate differential between Canadian short-term rates and corresponding U.S. rates. The Bank Rate stood at $10\frac{3}{4}$ at the close of 1978, $3\frac{1}{4}$ percentage points above its level at the beginning of the year.

Short-term interest rates were on a downward trend at the end of 1977 and continued to weaken in January 1978. Late in the month, nervousness developed in the currency markets as the value of the Canadian dollar approached U.S. 90 cents. This factor, combined with some tightening of the cash-management policy of the Bank of Canada, prevented a further decline in short-term rates and even resulted in their increasing somewhat in February. With the advent of the spring Bank Rate increases, market rates began to move upwards significantly. For a few months, interest rates stabilized as the Canadian dollar recovered temporarily. Following this pause, rates rose steadily until mid-November. Three month Treasury Bills which had started the year at 7.17 closed at 10.46 per cent, an increase of 329 basis points. Finance paper moved up 355 basis points to 10.78 per cent.

In the first half of the year, the growth of currency and demand deposits (M1) moderated from that experienced in the second half of 1977. Annualized increases of 5.8 per cent and 9.8 per cent in the first two quarters enabled the rate of expansion to conform to existing targets. By June 1978, M1 had increased 9.1 per cent from the previous base period. A new growth target range of 6 to 10 per cent was established with June as the base month. This new target was to be viewed as a band of uniform width, 2 per cent on either side of the mid-point of the range.

Chart 11.1

Narrowly Defined Money Supply⁽¹⁾ (Seasonally Adjusted)



(1) Currency Outside Banks Plus Demand Deposits

(2),(3) The parallel bands are two per cent on either side of a trend line depicting a 9 per cent and 8 per cent increase, respectively, in M1. This conforms to the framework used by the Bank of Canada in analysing monetary developments.

Source: Bank of Canada.

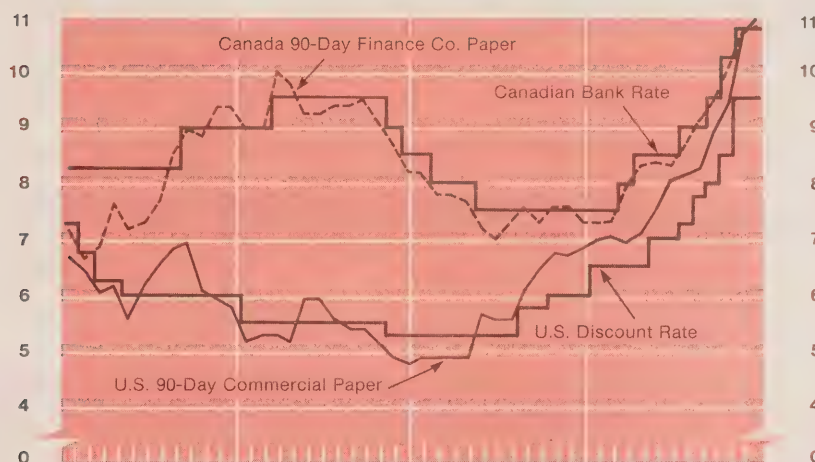
In the second half of the year monetary expansion clearly picked up with annualized increases of 14.4 per cent and 14.7 per cent in the third and fourth quarters respectively. The money supply thus remained in the upper half of the growth range from July until November when it exceeded the upper boundary. However, the level of M1 in the fourth quarter was not an indication of the underlying trend. Rather, it had been largely influenced by the postal strike in October and the very large gross sales of Canada Savings Bonds in November. Both of these events temporarily inflated desired public holdings of demand deposits beyond the level that could be expected from historical relationships between money, income and interest rates. As expected, this departure proved to be temporary as large declines in December 1978 and January 1979 brought M1 down to the lower half of the new target range.

While short-term interest rates were declining at the end of 1977, medium-term rates were increasing in response to a similar trend in the U.S. and to the acceleration of Canadian inflation in the fourth quarter of 1977. These factors dominated the market until the end of February, but the upward trend persisted in March and April under the influence of the then rapidly rising short-term

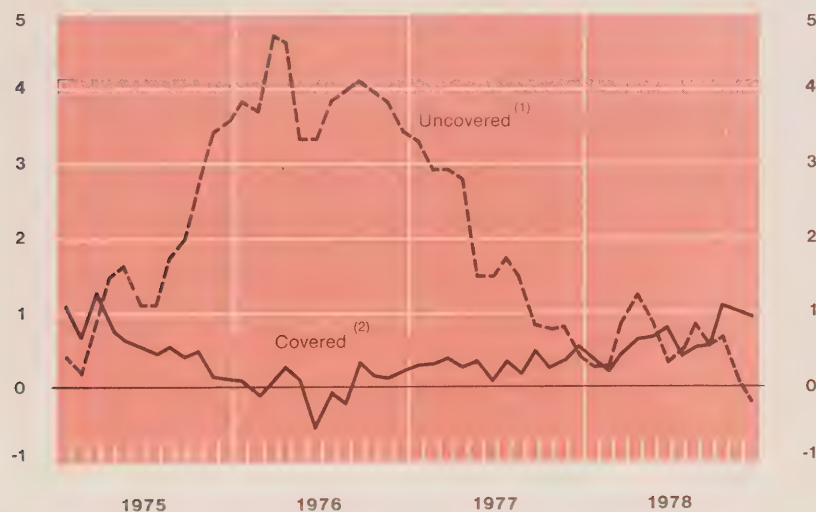
rates. Medium-term rates were generally stable from May to August, resisting the upward pressure generated by the July increase in the Bank Rate. However, medium-term rates edged up again with the September Bank Rate change, and then moved up sharply in response to the October and November increases. At the end of 1978, the yield on Government of Canada bonds with maturities between three and five years reached 9.92 per cent, an increase of 182 basis points. This increase was smaller than the corresponding rise in short-term rates and by the fourth quarter the Government of Canada bonds had a downward sloping yield curve.

Chart 11.2

Selected Short-Term Interest Rates



Finance Company Paper Differential



(1) Canada 90-day finance company paper yield less the U.S. 90-day commercial paper.

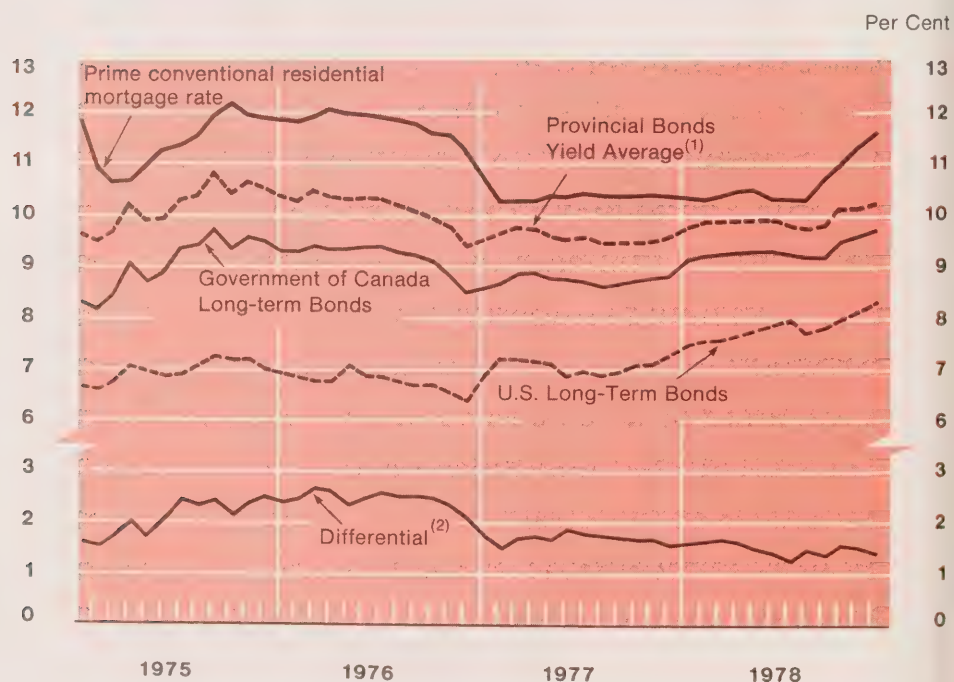
(2) The uncovered differential adjusted for the cost of forward cover, and indicates that the covered differential is favourable to capital in flows into Canada.

Source: Bank of Canada.

Mortgage rates were relatively stable for the first eight months of 1978. The Bank Rate increases of March, April and July had little impact in this market as the supply of funds was more than ample. Some trust and mortgage loan companies announced rate increases in April and May, but were forced to reverse their decision when chartered banks did not follow suit. Mortgage rates increased steadily in the last four months of 1978. Deposit inflows at trust and mortgage loan companies had moderated significantly by September, and these institutions found it necessary to increase rates paid on term deposits to remain competitive with money market yields. As their operating margin was already very narrow, they again initiated an increase in mortgage rates. The rapid succession of Bank Rate changes led the chartered banks to follow suit in October. At the end of the year, conventional mortgage rates had increased 120 basis points to yield 11.53 per cent. For the first time in this decade conventional mortgages were yielding less than prime business loans. Trust company rates on their five year Guaranteed Investment Certificates, for their part, increased by 115 basis points to 9.95 per cent.

Chart 11.3

Selected Long - Term Interest Rates (Monthly)



(1) McLeod, Young, Weir and Co. Ltd., 10 provincial bond yield average.

(2) Government of Canada Long-Term Bond Yield less U.S. Long-Term Bond Yield.

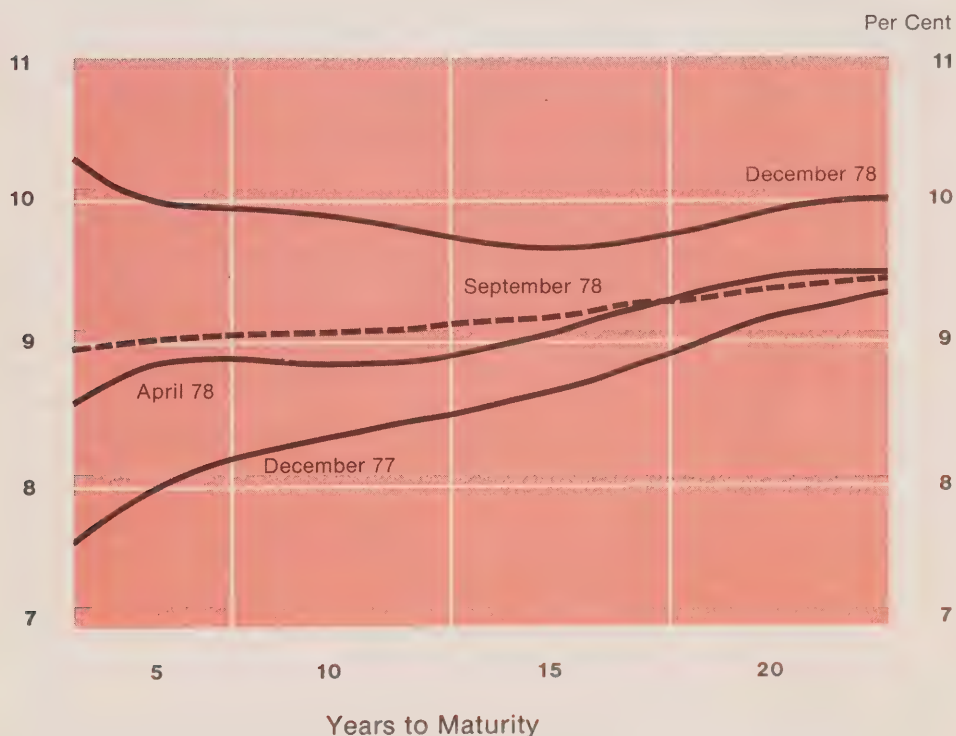
Source: Bank of Canada.

As was the case with medium-term rates, long-term rates rose sharply early in the year. However, from March through September, long-term rates remained unchanged despite four Bank Rate increases. While yields did move up significantly in the final quarter, the return on Government of Canada bonds increased only 91 basis points over the year to 9.68 per cent, while other Canadian bond yields increased by smaller amounts. The relatively strong performance of the bond market can be attributed in part to the very liquid position of major financial institutions. This high level of liquidity in turn resulted from a decline in mortgage financing and a dearth of domestic bond issues other than those of the federal government.

The differential with comparable bond yields in the U.S. narrowed significantly in the second quarter and stabilized thereafter. On average the differential between the yield on corporate bonds issued in Canada and the U.S. declined from 142 basis points in 1977 to 108 points in 1978, and remained below the 1977 average throughout the year. This reduced the incentives for Canadians to borrow abroad and for non-residents to invest in Canada, contributing in part to the weakness of the Canadian dollar.

Chart 11.4

Yield Curves of Government of Canada Bonds



Source: Bank of Canada and the Department of Finance.

Credit Expansion

Borrowing by non-financial sectors increased by more than 25 per cent in 1978 to \$56.2 billion. As a percentage of GNP, this flow increased to 24.2 per cent from 21.0 per cent in 1977 despite a decline in this ratio for private domestic sectors. Funds raised by governments and non-residents increased dramatically. In spite of a large increase in foreign borrowing, particularly by the federal government, funds raised in Canada also rose by more than 25 per cent.

Table 11.1
Credit Expansion

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Private domestic sectors	19.0	22.8	27.3	29.3
Loans to persons	3.3	4.3	3.4	4.8
Mortgages ⁽¹⁾	7.3	9.0	12.3	12.6
Non-financial business ⁽²⁾	7.9	8.6	11.0	10.9
Other non-financial borrowers	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1
Government sector	11.7	13.1	14.5	21.3
Federal	3.9	4.1	8.0	13.7
Federal enterprises	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.4
Provincial (direct and guar. debt)	5.5	7.1	5.6	4.7
Municipal	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.5
Non-residents	2.7	4.0	2.4	5.6
Total funds raised	33.4	40.0	44.2	56.2
Less: Funds raised abroad	6.9	10.2	8.3	9.6
Funds raised in Canada	26.5	29.8	36.0	46.6
(as a percentage of GNP)	(16.0)	(15.5)	(17.1)	(20.1)

⁽¹⁾ Does not include mortgage borrowing from the government sector.

⁽²⁾ Excludes mortgage borrowing.

Source: Department of Finance.

Funds raised by private domestic sectors grew modestly from \$27.3 billion in 1977 to \$29.3 billion in 1978, but declined as a percentage of GNP. Consumer credit financing exhibited particularly strong growth while mortgage flows increased only marginally, a marked change from the pattern experienced in 1977. This shift in emphasis towards personal loans is consistent with the relative decline in mortgage yields in 1977 and the subsequent increase in 1978. Business short-term financing declined slightly, partially reflecting the popularity of term preferred shares as an alternate instrument of financing.

For the second consecutive year the borrowing of the consolidated federal sector almost doubled, reaching \$16.1 billion. For the first time in a decade the central government borrowed abroad, raising \$5.6 billion in foreign currency through international bond issues and bank loans. In contrast to the increased federal presence in all markets, other levels of government borrowed about the same amount as in 1977.

Lending to non-residents also increased substantially, with larger capital outflows being recorded through direct investment, export credits and short-term foreign currency holdings. Chartered banks, however, were net importers of foreign currency as the sum of loan demand and acquisition of securities exceeded domestic liability growth.

As might be expected, the unprecedented amount of borrowing was also reflected in record activity in securities markets. The supply of securities has increased by billions of dollars in each of the last three years with new highs being established both in nominal terms and as a percentage of GNP. In 1978, new issues of marketable securities reached \$25.5 billion or 11 per cent of GNP. Furthermore, this occurred despite reduced acquisitions by non-residents of securities issued by Canadians. (An unusually high proportion of the increased total contribution of non-residents to the financing of economic activity, as described in Table 11.1, was in the form of loans, most notably to the federal government.) Consequently, marketable securities purchased by Canadians increased from a record 6.6 per cent of GNP in 1977 to 8.8 per cent in 1978.

For the second consecutive year, the net recourse to foreign markets by Canadians declined. In 1978, large reductions in borrowing abroad by traditional users of such markets were almost offset by the first issues of foreign currency debt by the federal government in ten years. Over the year the federal government raised more funds in foreign markets than any other sector. A variety of factors influenced the reduced borrowing abroad by other sectors. In particular, the yield differential between comparable Canadian dollar and foreign currency issues narrowed further despite a number of increases in the Bank Rate. Moreover, the instability in the exchange rate and its impact on the cost of recent foreign loans helped reduce the demand for foreign financing. At the same time, the financial requirements of some sectors declined while certain relatively new instruments were substituted for traditional bond financing. Thus, the corporate sector did a major part of its financing through preferred share issues while Hydro-Quebec, traditionally one of the major borrowers in foreign bond markets, chose to finance some of its requirements through syndicated bank loans. The federal government carried out a large proportion of its new foreign currency borrowing by means of syndicated bank loans and lines of credit negotiated with Canadian chartered banks rather than through the customary sales of securities.

The increased activity in the Canadian securities market resulted in greater participation by financial intermediaries. Purchases of corporate securities by the chartered banks were particularly large. While their holdings of government securities were substantially unchanged, they acquired \$3.7 billion of Canadian dollar corporate securities. Acquisitions of foreign currency issues of Canadians were estimated at about \$2.8 billion. This departure from traditional investment patterns on the part of the banks was clearly associated with the rapid evolution of the market for privately-placed term preferred shares. Hence, traditional measures of activity such as the ratio between the supply of securities and GNP would overstate the relative pressure on financial markets in 1978. Nevertheless, other sectors also increased their holdings markedly.

In response to a reduced supply of mortgage debt, insurance and pension institutions increased their holdings of securities by \$5.4 billion in 1978, compared with \$4.2 billion in 1977. The increased acquisitions resulted in part from additions of about \$1 billion in the holdings of federal debt by these institutions. This contrasts with federal debt acquisitions of less than \$100 million in 1975 and about \$450 million and \$650 million in 1976 and 1977 respectively. The large flows were also financed by the unusually high participation of the non-financial public in the securities market. Their contribution of \$3.7 billion surpassed the record of \$3.3 billion established in 1974 and actually represented an increase of about \$1.4 billion over the investment of 1977.

Table 11.2
Supply of Securities and Distribution of Holdings⁽¹⁾

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Supply of securities				
Money market instruments	1.2	2.5	2.9	5.0
Marketable bonds	9.0	12.8	12.9	13.5
Equities	1.5	1.3	3.9	7.1
Foreign securities	0	-0.1	-0.2	0
Total	11.8	16.6	19.4	25.5
(Per cent of GNP)	(7.1)	(8.7)	(9.2)	(11.0)
Distribution of holdings				
Non-residents	4.9	9.5	5.6	5.1
Residents				
Bank of Canada	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.7
Chartered banks	-0.1	1.5	3.6	7.2
Near banks	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.8
Insurance and pension institutions	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.4
Other private financial institutions	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.8
Other residents	1.4	-0.7	2.2	3.7
Total residents	6.9	7.1	13.8	20.5
(Per cent of GNP)	(4.2)	(3.7)	(6.6)	(8.8)

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Canada Savings Bonds, purchases of provincial direct and guaranteed securities by the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Deposit and Investment Fund and the government sector holdings of its own securities.

Source: Department of Finance.

Developments over the last few years, and in 1978 in particular, present clear evidence of the flexibility of the Canadian financial system, and underline the inherent limitations in measuring constraints on financial markets in terms of total volume of borrowing. Ever increasing amounts of funds have been raised recently both in nominal terms and as a percentage of GNP without much evidence of "crowding out". In fact, despite this increased activity in 1978, financial institutions still hold an historically high level of liquidity, near banks (trust companies, mortgage loan companies, credit unions and caisses populaires, and Quebec savings banks) find it difficult to invest their deposits in traditional investment vehicles and domestic long-term rates are resisting upward pressure from higher domestic short-term and international long-term rates.

Over the last few years, the requirements of deficit sectors and the savings of surplus sectors have increased. Furthermore, the rapid depreciation of the Canadian dollar has increased the variability of profitability in the corporate sector. This development would tend to increase both borrowing and liquid asset acquisition. It is nevertheless interesting to realize that this increased pool of savings has become available over the last three years at relatively low real rates of interest.

Non-Financial Business

In both 1977 and 1978, borrowing by private non-financial corporations was much larger than the amount required to finance their national accounts deficit as they made large additions to their holdings of financial assets.

Private non-financial business borrowing fell from \$12.8 billion to \$11.5 billion in 1978, with about one-third of these funds continuing to be raised in the short

end of the market. Long-term borrowing, for its part, fell by \$1.2 billion to \$7.5 billion in 1978, with equity financing still the dominant form of such borrowing. More than half the funds raised in long-term form were obtained through sales of equity as net new issues increased from \$3.6 billion to \$4.1 billion. Most of these were in the form of preferred shares with the majority of such shares being placed directly with chartered banks. A reduction in mortgage financing and foreign disinvestment in Canada played major roles in the decline in long-term financing.

Short-term borrowing fell slightly in 1978 to \$3.9 billion from \$4.1 billion in 1977. This trend was also evident in the dominant form of short-term borrowing, as new bank loans declined from \$3 billion to \$2.9 billion. However, new issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances, substitutes for bank financing, rose \$0.2 billion in 1978 after falling \$-0.1 billion in 1977.

Table 11.3
Private Non-financial Business Borrowing

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Total	8.3	9.5	12.8	11.5
Short-term	2.9	4.9	4.1	3.9
Bank loans	1.7	3.8	3.0	2.9
Commercial paper and bankers' accept.	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Other ⁽¹⁾	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8
Long-term	5.4	4.6	8.7	7.5
Bonds	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6
Equities	0.9	1.0	3.6	4.1
Bank loans	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4
Mortgages	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.6
Direct investment from abroad	0.7	-0.3	0.5	-0.2

⁽¹⁾ Includes commercial loans of sales finance companies, lending by financial institutions affiliated with foreign banks, and business loans from government.

Source: *Bank of Canada Review*, Monthly; and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Business borrowing in 1977 and 1978 reflected large increases in the financial assets of non-financial private corporations. Unfortunately, it is difficult to put these numbers in perspective as Statistics Canada revised its coverage of non-financial corporations in 1977. Very large increases were recorded in corporate claims on subsidiaries and net trade credits. The increase in corporate claims is consistent with the very high direct investment outflows and the observed trend towards an increased number of corporate takeovers, while the increase in trade credits could be expected in periods of improving international trade performance. Because of the break in the series it is equally difficult to interpret the significance of changes in borrowing patterns over the recent period.

Consumer Credit

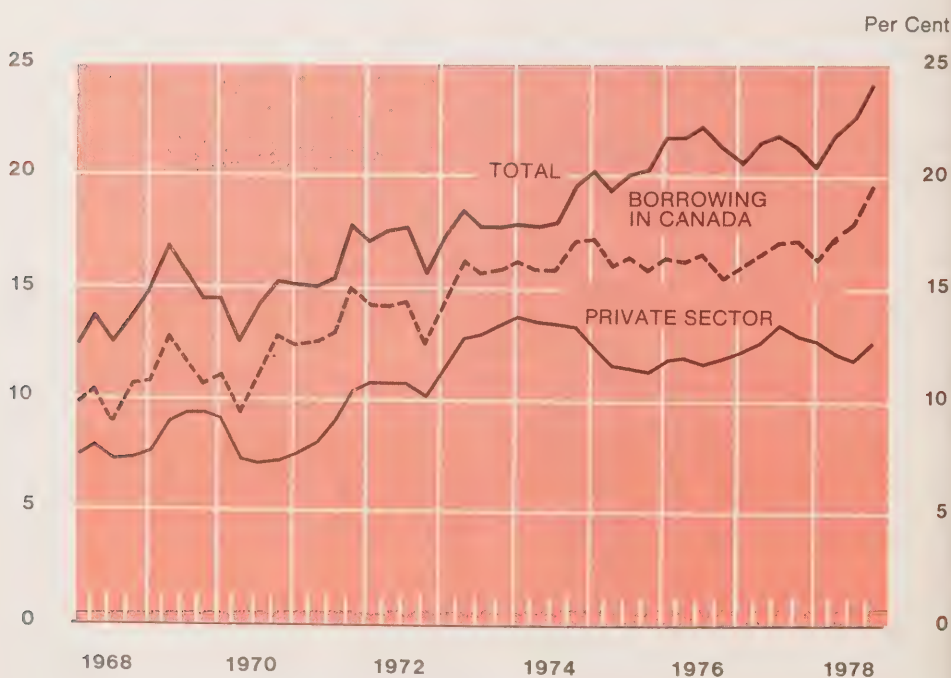
A recovery in consumer borrowing occurred in 1978, as this form of debt increased by \$4.5 billion or 14.6 per cent. In the previous year, the rate of expansion of consumer credit had fallen to 12.3 per cent, the lowest rate in six years. While personal disposable income also accelerated in 1978, the increased indebtedness once again outstripped income gains. The realignment of consumer expenditures in 1978 explains in part the recovery in consumer loans. A higher proportion of durable sales, which were stimulated by tempo-

rary reductions in provincial sales taxes, are traditionally financed through consumer loans. Also significant in the recovery of consumer borrowing was the relative increase in the cost of mortgage financing, an instrument that can be substituted for consumer loans.

The chartered banks made a major contribution to the expansion in consumer credit with net new loans rising by \$2.9 billion in 1978 as compared to \$2.6 billion in the previous year. The banks continued to dominate the consumer credit field and experienced a marginal increase in their market share from 60.2 per cent to 60.9 per cent. Credit unions and caisses populaires maintained their position as the second largest lender to consumers and expanded their share of the market from 14.5 per cent to 15.4 per cent. Sales finance and consumer loan companies have been capturing a steadily declining segment of the market over the past few years and this downward trend continued in 1978.

Chart 11.5

Total Borrowing by Non-Financial Sectors as a Percentage of Gross National Product ⁽¹⁾



(1) Four Quarter Moving Average

Source: Department of Finance

Table 11.4
Loans to Persons

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Consumer credit				
Personal loans	2.9	3.7	3.2	4.1
Chartered banks ordinary personal loans	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.9
Credit unions and caisses populaires				
loans	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other personal loans	—	0.1	—	0.2
Sales finance company instalment				
financing	—	—	—	0.1
Life insurance company policy loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail dealers and public utilities	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	3.2	4.0	3.4	4.5
Other loans to persons	0.1	0.3	—	0.2
Total loans to persons	3.3	4.3	3.4	4.8

Source: Bank of Canada Review, Monthly; and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Mortgages

Mortgage debt grew by 15.8 per cent in 1978, the smallest increase since 1972 and significantly less than the gain of 20.9 per cent recorded in 1977. While new private mortgage loans increased marginally from \$12.2 billion to \$12.6 billion, the contribution of the government sector dropped sharply as CMHC sold about \$475 million in mortgages to private financial institutions. The reduction in the size of the market resulted from a significant decline in construction activity and the stability of mortgage lending on existing units. While activity in the latter segment of the market remained high by historical standards, it did not accelerate as in 1977 when the cost of such financing had declined. Mortgage rates increased in 1978 while the average consumer lending rate remained the same. The comparative advantage of this form of financing was thereby reduced.

The chartered banks continued to make strong gains in the mortgage market while consolidating their position as the second largest lender in the market. With new loans of \$3.5 billion in 1978, the banks were the only financial institution to increase their net lending significantly. This enabled them to increase their share of privately-held mortgage debt from 17.0 per cent at the end of 1977 to 18.6 per cent by December 1978. The improved market share resulted mostly from the banks' determination to hold down mortgage rates despite rising short-term rates. Consequently, trust and mortgage loan companies, the main competitors of the banks, either had to reduce their operating spreads or had to accept lower deposit inflows. As a result, despite the fact that their deposit and mortgage transactions continued to be large, trust and mortgage loan companies registered the smallest percentage increase in deposits and mortgages in seven years while their share of loans outstanding declined slightly to 35.9 per cent. In spite of a decrease in new loans from credit unions and caisses populaires, their market share rose by 0.5 of a percentage point to 14.0 per cent. The insurance and pension institutions also experienced a decline in new loans to \$2 billion, while capturing a smaller share of the market.

Table 11.5
Mortgages

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Private lending				
Chartered banks.....	1.7	1.3	2.6	3.5
Trust and mortgage loan companies	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.3
Credit unions and caisses populaires	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.1
Insurance and pension institutions ⁽¹⁾	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.0
Other private sector lenders ⁽²⁾	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
Sub-total	7.3	9.0	12.2	12.6
Government sector lending	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.3
Total	8.6	10.2	13.3	12.9

⁽¹⁾ Life insurance companies and trustee pension plans.

⁽²⁾ Mutual funds, fire and casualty insurance companies, mortgage investment trust companies, sales finance and consumer loan companies, Quebec savings banks, non-financial corporations and other financial institutions.

Source: *Bank of Canada Review*, Monthly; and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Chartered Banks

The rate of growth in Canadian dollar assets of the chartered banks increased from 15.6 per cent in 1977 to 17.3 per cent in 1978, the largest rate of increase since 1974. Holdings of corporate securities and mortgages led the way for the second consecutive year. When foreign currency lending to Canadians is taken into account, the expansion of the banking system was even more rapid than in the record years of 1973 and 1974.

Liquid assets of chartered banks grew by only 6 per cent in 1978, substantially lower than the significant gains registered since 1975. Holdings of Treasury Bills were relatively large throughout the year as the banks maintained quite substantial excess secondary reserves. However, large sales in the last few weeks of 1978 reduced the annual increase to 11 per cent. Holdings of cash increased at about the same rate as the banking system, but growth in these assets was offset by a decline in holdings of Government of Canada bonds and a small change in short-term loans.

Less liquid assets exhibited strong gains in 1978 with corporate securities and mortgages expanding at a rapid rate. Mortgage loans increased by 29.8 per cent with a substantial part of this strong growth coming in the latter half of the year. Continuing a trend started in late 1976, almost two-thirds of all approvals were for loans on existing dwellings. The marked growth of the mortgage portfolio of the banks does not indicate a rapid expansion of the mortgage market; it denotes an increasing share of the market being captured by the banks through a highly competitive approach. Bank holdings of corporate securities, under the influence of large acquisitions of privately-placed term preferred shares, rose a record \$3.7 billion with particularly strong growth occurring in the final quarter. Even this rapid increase understates bank activity in this market, as similar securities issued by Canadians but denominated in foreign currencies contributed close to \$3 billion toward the financing of the corporate sector. These securities represent an alternate form of financing for Canadian corporations, and it is thus not surprising that business lending increased by only a moderate amount. However, the tax advantages that led to the rapid expansion of this form of credit were withdrawn with the November budget, and it can be expected that this method of financing will play a less important role in the future.

Table 11.6
Chartered Bank Asset Growth

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Canadian liquid assets	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.0
Treasury bills	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5
Other	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4
Less liquid assets	8.1	9.7	11.3	15.8
Ordinary personal loans	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.9
Mortgages	1.7	1.3	2.6	3.5
Business loans	2.7	5.0	3.1	3.1
Other bank loans	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.5
Corporate securities	0.1	0.7	1.3	3.7
Other assets	0.4	-1.0	1.4	1.2
Total Canadian dollar assets	8.3	11.2	13.1	16.8
Foreign currency loans to residents ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.2
Government of Canada ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	1.6
Others ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6
Foreign currency securities of residents ⁽¹⁾	0	0	1.2	2.9
Total lending to Canadians	8.9	11.7	15.3	21.9

⁽¹⁾ Foreign currency data are corrected to exclude the effect of changes in the exchange rate on the stock of the series.

Source: Bank of Canada Review, Monthly; Department of Finance.

Canadian dollar deposits grew by 16.3 per cent in 1978, slightly more rapidly than in 1977, but not as quickly as bank financing by Canadians. Even when the increase of 31.1 per cent in foreign currency deposits of residents (adjusted to exclude the effect of changes in the exchange rate) is taken into account, deposits of Canadians increased much less rapidly than the demand for assets. The banks financed part of this deficit by importing \$1.8 billion from non-residents.

Other Financial Institutions

For the first time in four years, the share of the deposit market held by institutions other than banks did not increase in 1978. The assets of the near banks grew by only 17.6 per cent; this represented a significant decline from the 20 per cent growth rates of the previous three years. These institutions, which continued to specialize in consumer and mortgage loans, benefitted from a recovery in the demand for credit by consumers. The near banks' holdings of consumer credit, which had increased by only 17.8 per cent in 1977, rose by 23.4 per cent in 1978. Credit unions and caisses populaires, the major lenders to consumers among near banks, were thus able to increase their share of the market significantly as total consumer debt rose by less than 15 per cent. Near banks, however, experienced considerably less success in the mortgage lending field. The rate of growth of this portfolio moderated from 23.1 per cent in 1977 to 18.7 per cent in 1978 in response to a weaker demand for mortgage loans and aggressive competition from the chartered banks. As a result of the ample supply of funds in this market, lenders were not able to increase mortgage rates in line with other interest rates. In order to preserve the differential between the cost of deposits and the yield on their loans, trust and mortgage loan companies had to accept smaller deposit inflows as the returns on guaranteed investment certificates lost some of their attractiveness relative to the returns on alternative investments.

Table 11.7
Assets of Other Deposit-Accepting Institutions⁽¹⁾

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Currency and deposits	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Consumer credit	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2
Other loans	0.2	0.5	—	0.2
Mortgages	3.8	5.1	6.5	6.5
Canadian marketable securities	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.8
Other assets	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total assets	5.8	7.6	9.2	9.4
(per cent change)	(18.8)	(20.9)	(20.8)	(17.6)
Deposits ⁽²⁾	5.4	6.6	8.2	8.4
(per cent change)	(19.7)	(20.3)	(20.9)	(17.6)

⁽¹⁾ Trust and mortgage loan companies, credit unions and caisses populaires, and Quebec savings banks.

⁽²⁾ Includes trust company guaranteed investment certificates and mortgage loan company debentures.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

While the growth rate of insurance and pension institutions was virtually the same as in recent years, the growth of their major assets departed substantially from recent trends. The growth rate of mortgages declined from almost 16 per cent in 1977 to 12.4 per cent in 1978. Lacking direct access to this market, these institutions often rely on others to initiate their loans. Given the ample supply of funds in the market, very few institutions were willing to sell mortgages. In contrast, acquisitions of bonds and short-term paper increased by 18.0 per cent in 1978 compared to 17.3 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively in the two previous years. Most of this increase came from larger holdings of Government of Canada securities and selected short-term paper. As a result of the marked growth in short-term assets, the liquidity of the insurance and pension institutions reached an historic high in 1978. As is normally the case, the assets of trustee pension plans rose much more rapidly than those of insurance companies.

Table 11.8
Assets of Insurance and Pension Institutions⁽¹⁾

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Changes in assets				
Currency and deposits	—	0.1	0.3	0.6
Loans	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mortgages	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.0
Bonds and short-term paper	2.8	2.7	3.9	4.7
Equities	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
Other assets	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	5.0	6.1	7.0	8.3
(per cent change)	(13.3)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(14.8)

⁽¹⁾ Includes life insurance companies and trustee pension plans.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002.

Table 11.9
Financial Assets of Canadians⁽¹⁾

	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Net flows, billions of dollars)			
Currency and deposits	13.1	16.3	19.2	22.7
Canada Savings Bonds	2.6	0.7	1.9	1.9
Marketable securities	1.4	-0.7	2.2	3.7
Other assets ⁽²⁾	7.1	7.7	9.9	13.6
Total financial assets	24.2	24.1	33.2	41.9

⁽¹⁾ Excludes holdings of financial institutions and all levels of government.

⁽²⁾ Claims on contractual savings institutions, provincial savings bonds and estimated non-marketable assets of corporations.

Source: Department of Finance.

Acquisitions of financial assets of persons and non-financial corporations continued to rise sharply; they increased from \$33.2 billion in 1977 to \$41.9 billion in 1978. Currency and deposits continued to provide the bulk of the growth in such assets. As was noted in the analysis of the non-financial public sector, those acquisitions were not offset by reduced purchases of either Canada Savings Bonds by persons or other financial assets by non-financial corporations; both these categories also registered increases.

The marked increase in the acquisition of financial assets of persons and non-financial corporations resulted from a variety of factors. Purchases of financial assets of persons, on the one hand, can be explained to a considerable extent by the maintenance of a high level of personal savings in conjunction with a substantial recourse to credit. The sharp increase in the purchases of financial assets of non-financial corporations, on the other hand, was in part the result of very substantial increases in corporate claims on subsidiaries and net trade credits. As noted in the analysis of non-financial business, these increases reflect the important trend towards more corporate takeovers and the very large outflows of direct investment, as well as the rise in net trade receivables coming from expanded foreign trade.

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NOTE: Data in these tables were the latest available at the time of printing. Statistics are revised, and users are requested to consult the sources for the most up-to-date figures.

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Reference Table 1
Demographic Developments
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Population as of June ⁽¹⁾	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural rate of increase	Immigration rate	Annual growth rate of population	Number of families	Net family formation
	(Thousands of persons)	(Per thousand of population)				(Per cent)		(Thousands)
1947.....	12,888	28.9	9.4	19.5	5.0	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
1948.....	13,167	27.3	9.3	18.0	9.5	2.2	n.a.	n.a.
1949.....	13,447	27.3	9.3	18.0	7.1	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
1950.....	13,712	27.1	9.1	18.0	5.4	2.0	n.a.	n.a.
1951.....	14,009	27.2	9.0	18.2	14.0	2.2	3,282.4	n.a.
1952.....	14,459	27.9	8.7	19.2	11.5	3.2	3,360.0	77.6
1953.....	14,845	28.1	8.6	19.5	11.5	2.7	3,423.0	63.0
1954.....	15,287	28.5	8.2	20.3	10.2	3.0	3,537.0	114.0
1955.....	15,698	28.2	8.2	20.0	7.1	2.7	3,625.0	88.0
1956.....	16,081	28.0	8.2	19.8	10.4	2.4	3,705.6	80.6
1957.....	16,610	28.2	8.2	20.0	17.2	3.3	3,796.0	90.4
1958.....	17,080	27.8	8.0	19.8	7.4	2.8	3,898.0	102.0
1959.....	17,483	27.7	8.1	19.6	6.2	2.4	3,982.0	84.0
1960.....	17,870	27.0	7.9	19.1	5.9	2.2	4,081.0	99.0
1961.....	18,238	26.3	7.8	18.5	4.0	2.1	4,140.4	59.4
1962.....	18,583	25.5	7.8	17.7	4.1	1.9	4,189.0	48.6
1963.....	18,931	24.8	7.8	16.8	5.0	1.9	4,258.0	69.0
1964.....	19,290	23.7	7.6	16.1	5.9	1.9	4,341.0	83.0
1965.....	19,644	21.5	7.6	13.9	7.5	1.8	4,432.0	91.0
1966.....	20,015	19.5	7.6	11.9	9.8	1.9	4,518.4	86.3
1967.....	20,378	18.3	7.4	10.9	11.0	1.8	4,608.0	89.7
1968.....	20,701	17.7	7.4	10.3	8.9	1.6	4,696.0	88.0
1969.....	21,001	17.7	7.4	10.3	7.7	1.4	4,807.0	110.0
1970.....	21,297	17.6	7.4	10.2	7.0	1.4	4,908.0	101.0
1971.....	21,569	16.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	1.3	5,060.1	152.1
1972.....	21,801	16.0	7.5	8.5	5.6	1.1	5,168.2	108.1
1973.....	22,043	15.6	7.5	8.1	8.4	1.1	5,299.3	131.1
1974.....	22,364	15.5	7.5	8.0	9.8	1.5	5,443.0	143.7
1975.....	22,697	15.9	7.4	8.5	8.3	1.5	5,587.1	144.1
1976.....	22,993	15.9	7.3	8.6	6.5	1.3	5,714.5	127.4
1977.....	23,258	15.6	7.3	8.3	5.0	1.2	5,810.2	95.7
1978.....	23,481	—	—	—	—	1.0	5,892.7	82.5
(Expressed at annual rates)								
1974 I.....	22,235	15.0	7.5	7.5	8.1	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	22,307	15.6	7.5	8.1	10.5	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	22,395	16.1	7.1	8.9	11.1	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	22,491	15.1	7.4	7.7	9.3	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
1975 I.....	22,569	15.7	7.8	7.9	7.7	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	22,639	16.5	7.0	9.5	9.1	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	22,727	16.2	7.2	9.0	9.6	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	22,816	14.9	7.3	7.6	6.7	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
1976 I.....	22,884	16.3	7.7	8.6	5.7	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	22,946	16.3	7.3	9.0	7.2	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	23,025	16.2	6.8	9.4	7.6	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	23,100	14.7	7.1	7.6	5.5	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
1977 I.....	23,160	15.9	7.4	8.5	4.5	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	23,216	16.1	7.6	8.5	5.5	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	23,230	15.4	6.9	8.5	5.7	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	23,343	14.6	7.2	7.4	4.1	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
1978 I.....	23,394	15.1	7.7	7.4	3.4	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	23,443	15.9	7.3	8.6	4.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	23,499	15.3	6.9	8.4	3.1	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	23,548	—	—	—	—	0.9	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ Quarterly figures are the estimates for the months of January, April, July, and October.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 84-201, Monthly, Cat. 84-001; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Families in Canada*, Cat. 91-204; and Department of Employment and Immigration.

Reference Table 2
Gross National Expenditure
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	9,362	1,343	2,350	304	1,591	455	343	3,661	-3,601	15	13,473
1948	10,370	1,454	3,057	424	1,974	659	97	4,055	-3,630	106	15,509
1949	11,365	1,722	3,439	456	2,188	795	78	4,004	-3,853	45	16,800
1950	12,482	1,928	3,862	521	2,388	953	549	4,158	-4,492	4	18,491
1951	13,857	2,811	4,424	640	2,950	834	871	5,052	-5,580	205	21,640
1952	15,162	3,620	5,096	779	3,371	946	499	5,568	-5,369	12	24,588
1953	16,181	3,824	5,733	782	3,699	1,252	600	5,380	-5,806	-79	25,833
1954	16,934	3,825	5,714	873	3,429	1,412	-202	5,137	-5,543	53	25,918
1955	18,388	4,036	6,422	948	3,689	1,785	285	5,749	-6,390	38	28,528
1956	20,090	4,426	8,000	1,144	5,031	1,825	985	6,350	-7,664	-129	32,058
1957	21,492	4,573	8,689	1,327	5,693	1,669	170	6,379	-7,767	-23	33,513
1958	22,845	4,854	8,535	1,397	5,049	2,089	-296	6,329	-7,321	-169	34,777
1959	24,390	4,976	8,647	1,508	5,006	2,133	414	6,674	-8,028	-227	36,846
1960	25,479	5,281	8,473	1,560	5,119	1,794	409	7,004	-8,092	-195	38,359
1961	25,930	6,206	8,392	1,674	4,929	1,789	116	7,624	-8,480	-142	39,646
1962	27,452	6,608	8,885	1,903	5,128	1,854	667	8,234	-9,045	126	42,927
1963	29,225	6,982	9,556	1,985	5,612	1,959	669	9,068	-9,561	39	45,978
1964	31,389	7,593	11,205	2,023	6,800	2,382	553	10,503	-10,913	-50	50,280
1965	33,947	8,358	13,179	2,440	8,105	2,634	1,244	11,182	-12,341	-205	55,364
1966	36,890	9,748	15,361	2,841	9,915	2,605	1,225	13,045	-14,259	-182	61,828
1967	39,972	11,153	15,628	2,954	9,865	2,809	260	14,663	-15,234	-33	66,409
1968	43,704	12,684	15,754	2,983	9,518	3,253	745	16,719	-17,010	-10	72,586
1969	47,492	14,241	17,232	3,055	10,332	3,845	1,467	18,761	-19,821	443	79,815
1970	50,327	16,630	18,015	3,173	11,342	3,500	105	21,167	-20,214	-345	85,685
1971	55,616	18,368	20,800	3,754	12,230	4,816	392	22,181	-22,016	-891	94,450
1972	62,208	20,291	23,051	3,968	13,263	5,820	544	24,580	-25,250	-190	105,234
1973	71,278	23,037	27,848	4,305	16,156	7,387	1,588	30,718	-30,954	45	123,560
1974	83,388	27,816	34,260	5,462	20,022	8,776	3,451	38,992	-41,009	630	147,528
1975	97,108	33,332	40,044	6,323	24,489	9,232	-265	40,452	-45,589	346	165,428
1976	110,744	38,848	44,895	6,318	26,256	12,321	1,534	45,685	-49,997	-217	191,492
1977	122,327	43,382	48,434	7,000	28,755	12,679	111	52,716	-57,232	394	210,132
1978	135,966	47,695	52,314	7,631	31,468	13,215	1,179	61,913	-67,174	-58	231,835
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1975 I	91,140	31,192	36,920	6,088	22,852	7,980	3,032	39,040	-44,680	744	157,388
II	94,716	32,700	38,968	6,320	24,100	8,548	-8	40,028	-44,932	-32	161,440
III	99,340	34,820	41,284	6,332	25,268	9,684	-1,848	40,256	-45,856	440	168,436
IV	103,235	34,616	43,004	6,552	25,736	10,716	-2,236	42,484	-46,888	232	174,448
1976 I	105,248	36,672	43,812	6,448	25,820	11,544	2,896	43,444	-48,772	128	183,428
II	109,848	39,100	45,632	6,400	26,720	12,512	1,220	45,408	-50,040	116	191,284
III	112,168	38,648	44,592	6,196	25,680	12,716	1,552	46,924	-50,240	-572	193,072
IV	115,712	40,972	45,544	6,228	26,804	12,512	468	46,964	-50,936	-540	198,184
1977 I	118,496	41,524	47,008	6,452	28,060	12,496	32	51,292	-54,984	-516	202,852
II	120,604	43,356	48,244	7,020	28,480	12,744	372	51,708	-57,032	704	207,956
III	123,416	44,028	49,524	7,192	29,440	12,892	64	52,496	-58,080	860	212,308
IV	126,792	44,620	48,960	7,336	29,040	12,584	-24	55,368	-58,832	528	217,412
1978 I	130,756	46,068	49,568	7,304	29,564	12,700	-500	57,400	-60,140	-468	222,684
II	134,060	47,288	51,912	7,664	30,868	13,380	1,516	60,460	-65,652	16	229,600
III	138,232	48,256	53,236	7,684	32,152	13,400	996	62,432	-68,152	364	235,364
IV	140,816	49,168	54,540	7,872	33,288	13,380	2,704	67,360	-74,752	-144	239,692

⁽¹⁾ Excludes residential construction.

⁽²⁾ The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes, and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Annual, Cat. 13-531; and Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 3
Changes in Gross National Expenditure
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ^{(2), (3)}	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing				
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1947	16.8	- 18.9	39.7	28.3	54.6	9.4	148	11.6	25.9	13.4
1948	10.8	8.3	30.1	39.5	24.1	44.8	- 246	10.8	0.8	15.1
1949	9.6	18.4	12.5	7.5	10.8	20.3	- 19	- 1.3	6.1	8.3
1950	9.8	12.0	12.3	14.3	9.1	19.9	471	3.8	16.6	10.1
1951	11.0	45.8	14.6	22.8	23.5	- 12.5	322	21.5	24.2	17.0
1952	9.4	28.8	15.2	21.7	14.3	13.4	- 372	10.2	3.8	13.6
1953	6.7	5.6	12.5	0.4	9.7	32.3	101	- 3.4	8.1	5.1
1954	4.7	—	- 0.3	11.6	- 7.3	12.8	- 802	- 4.5	4.5	0.3
1955	8.6	5.5	12.4	8.6	7.6	26.4	487	11.9	15.3	10.1
1956	9.3	9.7	24.6	20.7	36.4	2.2	700	10.5	19.9	12.4
1957	7.0	3.3	8.6	16.0	13.2	- 8.5	- 815	0.5	1.3	4.5
1958	6.3	6.1	- 1.8	5.3	- 11.3	25.2	- 466	- 0.8	5.7	3.8
1959	6.8	2.5	1.3	7.9	- 0.9	2.1	710	5.5	9.7	5.9
1960	4.5	6.1	- 2.0	3.4	2.3	- 15.9	- 5	4.9	0.8	4.1
1961	1.8	17.5	- 1.0	7.3	- 3.7	- 0.3	- 293	8.9	4.8	3.4
1962	5.9	6.5	5.9	13.7	4.0	3.6	551	8.0	6.7	8.3
1963	6.5	5.7	7.6	4.3	9.4	5.7	2	10.1	5.7	7.1
1964	7.4	8.8	17.3	1.9	21.2	21.6	- 116	15.8	14.1	9.4
1965	8.1	10.1	17.6	20.6	19.2	10.6	691	6.5	13.1	10.1
1966	8.7	16.6	16.6	16.4	22.3	- 1.1	- 19	16.7	15.5	11.7
1967	8.4	14.4	1.7	4.0	- 0.5	7.8	- 965	12.4	6.8	7.4
1968	9.3	13.7	0.8	1.0	- 3.5	15.8	485	14.0	11.7	9.3
1969	8.7	12.3	9.4	2.4	8.6	18.2	722	12.2	16.5	10.0
1970	6.0	16.8	4.5	3.9	9.8	- 9	- 1,362	12.8	2.0	7.4
1971	10.5	10.5	15.5	18.3	7.8	37.6	287	4.8	8.9	10.2
1972	11.9	10.5	10.8	5.7	8.4	20.8	152	10.8	14.7	11.4
1973	14.6	13.5	20.8	8.5	21.8	26.9	1,044	25.0	22.6	17.4
1974	17.0	20.7	23.0	26.9	23.9	18.8	1,863	26.9	32.5	19.4
1975	16.5	19.8	16.9	15.8	22.3	5.2	- 3,716	3.7	11.2	12.1
1976	14.0	16.5	12.1	- 0.1	7.2	33.5	1,799	12.9	9.7	15.8
1977	10.5	11.7	7.9	10.8	9.5	2.9	- 1,423	15.4	14.5	9.7
1978	11.1	9.9	8.0	9.0	9.4	4.2	1,068	17.4	17.4	10.3
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1975 I	4.6	3.8	3.8	1.9	6.6	- 2.2	- 1,200	- 5.0	0.4	2.2
II	3.9	4.8	5.5	3.8	5.5	7.1	- 3,040	2.5	0.6	2.6
III	4.9	6.5	5.9	0.2	4.8	13.3	- 1,840	0.6	2.1	4.3
IV	3.9	- 0.6	4.2	3.5	1.9	10.7	- 388	5.5	2.3	3.6
1976 I	1.9	5.9	1.9	- 1.6	- 0.3	7.7	5,132	2.3	4.0	5.1
II	4.4	6.6	4.2	- 0.7	3.5	8.4	- 1,676	4.5	2.6	4.3
III	2.1	- 1.2	- 2.3	- 3.2	- 3.9	1.6	332	3.3	0.4	0.9
IV	3.2	6.0	2.1	0.5	4.4	- 1.6	- 1,084	0.1	1.4	2.6
1977 I	2.4	1.3	3.2	3.6	4.7	- 0.1	- 436	9.2	7.9	2.4
II	1.8	4.4	2.6	8.8	1.5	2.0	340	0.8	3.7	2.5
III	2.3	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.4	1.2	- 308	1.5	1.8	2.1
IV	2.7	1.3	- 1.1	2.0	- 1.4	- 2.4	- 88	5.5	1.3	2.4
1978 I	3.1	3.2	1.2	- 0.4	1.8	0.9	- 476	3.7	2.2	2.4
II	2.5	2.6	4.7	4.9	4.4	5.4	2,016	5.3	9.2	3.1
III	3.1	2.0	2.6	0.3	4.2	0.1	- 520	3.3	3.8	2.5
IV	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.5	- 0.1	1,708	7.9	9.7	1.8

(1) (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 2.

(3) Expressed in terms of absolute difference (millions of dollars) from the previous period.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 4
Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1971) Dollars
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
(Millions of dollars)											
1947.....	18,546	4,747	5,316	627	3,604	1,085	672	6,170	-6,411	39	29,496
1948.....	18,099	4,504	6,103	779	3,982	1,342	109	6,375	-5,781	211	30,231
1949.....	19,138	4,982	6,553	806	4,195	1,552	215	5,997	-5,939	83	31,388
1950.....	20,394	5,367	7,042	884	4,385	1,773	789	5,956	-6,469	10	33,762
1951.....	20,546	7,000	7,068	915	4,807	1,346	1,025	6,513	-7,277	333	35,450
1952.....	21,984	8,624	7,892	1,090	5,303	1,499	481	7,260	-7,527	20	38,617
1953.....	23,512	8,890	8,861	1,162	5,732	1,967	752	7,185	-8,151	-124	40,605
1954.....	24,375	8,549	8,858	1,296	5,325	2,237	-238	6,917	-7,761	86	40,106
1955.....	26,456	8,736	9,678	1,308	5,594	2,776	410	7,442	-8,799	61	43,891
1956.....	28,440	8,956	11,446	1,425	7,227	2,794	1,144	8,002	-10,215	-187	47,599
1957.....	29,504	8,807	12,262	1,751	8,026	2,485	249	8,075	-10,096	-31	48,718
1958.....	30,562	9,074	12,126	1,942	7,064	3,120	-280	8,047	-9,386	-239	49,844
1959.....	32,264	8,999	12,191	2,090	6,911	3,190	468	8,360	-10,357	-317	51,737
1960.....	33,392	9,218	11,790	2,142	7,017	2,631	523	8,717	-10,347	-271	53,231
1961.....	33,761	10,494	11,748	2,378	6,768	2,602	251	9,374	-10,559	-196	54,741
1962.....	35,272	10,911	12,278	2,664	6,910	2,704	756	9,744	-10,769	175	58,475
1963.....	36,992	11,070	12,841	2,682	7,365	2,794	764	10,631	-11,125	54	61,487
1964.....	39,218	11,637	14,549	2,652	8,633	3,264	655	12,058	-12,595	-64	65,610
1965.....	41,606	12,253	16,259	3,003	9,843	3,413	1,441	12,606	-14,140	-256	69,981
1966.....	43,778	13,388	18,015	3,307	11,540	3,168	1,385	14,315	-15,989	-215	74,844
1967.....	45,863	14,343	17,942	3,403	11,310	3,229	253	15,770	-16,805	-31	77,344
1968.....	48,138	15,429	17,964	3,430	10,832	3,702	771	17,727	-18,284	-6	81,864
1969.....	50,353	15,993	18,850	3,350	11,325	4,175	1,518	19,462	-20,727	491	86,225
1970.....	51,526	17,650	18,904	3,329	11,857	3,718	84	21,223	-20,588	-341	88,390
1971.....	55,616	18,368	20,800	3,754	12,230	4,816	392	22,181	-22,016	-891	94,450
1972.....	59,841	18,930	21,955	3,772	12,751	5,432	515	23,655	-24,489	-159	100,248
1973.....	63,879	19,795	24,384	3,751	14,667	5,966	1,346	26,156	-27,824	76	107,812
1974.....	67,160	20,584	25,694	3,957	15,802	5,935	2,642	25,620	-30,538	516	111,678
1975.....	70,783	21,393	26,673	4,128	17,041	5,504	-298	23,998	-29,693	277	113,133
1976.....	75,308	21,809	27,268	3,859	16,943	6,466	936	26,247	-32,072	-102	119,394
1977.....	77,399	22,247	27,350	3,960	17,224	6,166	-23	28,199	-32,860	249	122,561
1978.....	79,823	22,591	27,296	4,019	17,408	5,869	599	30,590	-34,212	-11	126,676
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1975 I.....	68,680	21,204	25,668	4,144	16,560	4,964	1,556	23,868	-29,700	568	111,844
II.....	69,944	21,492	26,408	4,220	17,016	5,172	-244	24,044	-29,272	16	112,388
III.....	71,676	21,492	27,220	4,104	17,396	5,720	-1,244	23,504	-29,404	332	113,576
IV.....	72,832	21,384	27,396	4,044	17,192	6,160	-1,260	24,576	-30,396	192	114,724
1976 I.....	73,288	22,044	27,300	4,008	17,024	6,268	1,952	25,216	-31,436	112	118,476
II.....	75,252	21,872	27,936	3,940	17,308	6,688	604	26,248	-32,200	100	119,812
III.....	75,620	21,684	26,796	3,756	16,452	6,588	904	26,736	-32,136	-324	119,280
IV.....	77,072	21,636	27,040	3,732	16,988	6,320	284	26,788	-32,516	-296	120,008
1977 I.....	77,344	22,232	27,424	3,796	17,376	6,252	-240	28,216	-33,076	-288	121,612
II.....	76,908	22,492	27,476	4,004	17,196	6,276	-8	28,076	-33,356	436	122,024
III.....	77,344	22,056	27,596	4,000	17,388	6,208	-20	27,536	-32,644	520	122,388
IV.....	78,000	22,208	26,904	4,040	16,936	5,928	176	28,968	-32,364	328	124,220
1978 I.....	78,988	22,560	26,644	3,984	16,800	5,860	-244	29,280	-31,928	-244	125,056
II.....	79,600	22,660	27,276	4,052	17,216	6,008	452	30,612	-34,324	32	126,308
III.....	80,472	22,596	27,592	3,984	17,708	5,900	372	30,472	-34,396	220	127,328
IV.....	80,232	22,548	27,672	4,056	17,908	5,708	1,816	31,996	-36,200	-52	128,012

⁽¹⁾ Excludes residential construction.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 5

Changes in Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1971) Dollars 1948 – 1978

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing				
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1948.....	-2.4	-5.1	14.8	24.2	10.5	23.7	-563	3.3	9.8	2.5
1949.....	5.7	10.6	7.4	3.5	5.3	15.6	106	-5.9	2.7	3.8
1950.....	6.6	7.7	7.5	9.7	4.5	14.2	574	-0.7	8.9	7.6
1951.....	0.7	30.4	0.4	3.5	9.6	-24.1	236	9.4	12.5	5.0
1952.....	7.0	23.2	11.7	19.1	10.3	11.4	-544	11.5	3.4	8.9
1953.....	7.0	3.1	12.3	6.6	8.1	31.2	271	-1.0	8.3	5.1
1954.....	3.7	-3.8	—	11.5	-7.1	13.7	-990	-3.7	4.8	-1.2
1955.....	8.5	2.2	9.3	0.9	5.1	24.1	648	7.6	13.4	9.4
1956.....	7.5	2.5	18.3	8.9	29.2	0.6	734	7.5	16.1	8.4
1957.....	3.7	-1.7	7.1	22.9	11.1	-11.1	-895	0.9	1.2	2.4
1958.....	3.6	3.0	-1.1	10.9	-12.0	25.6	-529	-0.3	7.0	2.3
1959.....	5.6	-0.8	0.5	7.6	-2.2	2.2	748	3.9	10.3	3.8
1960.....	3.5	2.4	-3.3	2.5	1.5	-17.5	55	4.3	0.1	2.9
1961.....	1.1	13.8	-0.4	11.0	-3.5	-1.1	-272	7.5	2.0	2.8
1962.....	4.5	4.0	4.5	12.0	2.1	3.9	505	3.9	2.0	6.8
1963.....	4.9	1.5	4.6	0.7	6.6	3.3	8	9.1	3.3	5.2
1964.....	6.0	5.1	13.3	-1.1	17.2	16.8	-109	13.4	13.2	6.7
1965.....	6.1	5.3	11.8	13.2	14.0	4.6	786	4.5	12.3	6.7
1966.....	5.2	9.3	10.8	10.1	17.2	-7.2	-56	13.6	13.1	6.9
1967.....	4.8	7.1	-0.4	2.9	-2.0	1.9	-1,132	10.2	5.1	3.3
1968.....	5.0	7.6	0.1	0.8	-4.2	14.6	518	12.4	8.8	5.8
1969.....	4.6	3.7	4.9	-2.3	4.6	12.8	747	9.8	13.4	5.3
1970.....	2.3	10.4	0.3	-0.6	4.7	-10.9	-1,434	9.0	0.7	2.5
1971.....	7.9	4.1	10.0	12.8	3.1	29.5	308	4.5	6.9	6.9
1972.....	7.6	3.1	5.6	0.5	4.3	12.8	123	6.6	11.2	6.1
1973.....	6.7	4.6	11.1	-0.6	15.0	9.8	831	10.6	13.6	7.5
1974.....	5.1	4.0	5.4	5.5	7.7	-0.5	1,296	-2.0	9.8	3.6
1975.....	5.4	3.9	3.8	4.3	7.8	-7.3	-2,940	-6.3	2.8	1.3
1976.....	6.4	1.9	2.2	-6.5	-0.6	17.5	1,234	9.4	8.0	5.5
1977.....	2.8	2.0	0.3	2.6	1.7	-4.6	-959	7.4	2.5	2.7
1978.....	3.1	1.5	-0.2	1.5	1.1	-4.8	622	8.5	4.1	3.4
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1975 I.....	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	3.8	-4.9	-1,840	-6.1	4.1	0.2
II.....	1.8	1.4	2.9	1.8	2.8	4.2	-1,800	0.7	1.4	0.5
III.....	2.5	—	3.1	-2.7	2.2	10.6	-1,000	-2.2	0.5	1.1
IV.....	1.6	-0.5	0.6	-1.5	-1.2	7.7	-16	4.6	3.4	1.0
1976 I.....	0.6	3.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0	1.8	3,212	2.6	3.4	3.3
II.....	2.7	-0.8	2.3	-1.7	1.7	6.7	-1,348	4.1	2.4	1.1
III.....	0.5	-0.9	-4.1	-4.7	-4.9	-1.5	300	1.9	0.2	-0.4
IV.....	1.9	-0.2	0.9	-0.6	3.3	-4.1	-620	0.2	1.2	0.6
1977 I.....	0.4	2.8	1.4	1.7	2.3	-1.1	-524	5.3	1.7	1.3
II.....	-0.6	1.2	0.2	5.5	-1.0	0.4	232	-0.5	0.8	0.3
III.....	0.6	-1.9	0.4	-0.1	1.1	-1.1	-12	-1.9	2.1	0.3
IV.....	0.8	0.7	-2.5	1.0	-2.6	-4.5	196	5.2	0.9	1.5
1978 I.....	1.3	1.6	-1.0	-1.4	-0.8	-1.1	-420	1.1	1.3	0.7
II.....	0.8	0.4	2.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	696	4.5	7.5	1.0
III.....	1.1	-0.3	1.2	-1.7	2.9	-1.8	-80	-0.5	0.2	0.8
IV.....	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	1.8	1.1	-3.3	1,444	5.0	5.2	0.5

⁽¹⁾ See note (1) on reference table 4.⁽²⁾ See note (3) on reference table 3.Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 6
Structural Changes in Demand
(Per cent distribution of gross national expenditure by components)
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
1947.....	69.5	10.0	17.4	2.3	11.8	3.4	2.5	27.2	-26.7	0.1	100.0
1948.....	66.9	9.4	19.7	2.7	12.7	4.2	0.6	26.1	-23.4	0.7	100.0
1949.....	67.6	10.2	20.5	2.7	13.0	4.7	0.5	23.8	-22.9	0.3	100.0
1950.....	67.5	10.4	20.9	2.8	12.9	5.2	3.0	22.5	-24.3	—	100.0
1951.....	64.0	13.0	20.4	3.0	13.6	3.9	4.0	23.3	-25.8	0.9	100.0
1952.....	61.7	14.7	20.7	3.2	13.7	3.8	2.0	22.6	-21.8	—	100.0
1953.....	62.6	14.8	22.2	3.0	14.3	4.8	2.3	20.8	-22.5	-0.3	100.0
1954.....	65.3	14.8	22.0	3.4	13.2	5.4	-0.8	19.8	-21.4	0.2	100.0
1955.....	64.5	14.1	22.5	3.3	12.9	6.3	1.0	20.2	-22.4	0.1	100.0
1956.....	62.7	13.8	25.0	3.6	15.7	5.7	3.1	19.8	-23.9	-0.4	100.0
1957.....	64.1	13.6	25.9	4.0	17.0	5.0	0.5	19.0	-23.2	-0.1	100.0
1958.....	65.7	14.0	24.5	4.0	14.5	6.0	-0.9	18.2	-21.1	-0.5	100.0
1959.....	66.2	13.5	23.5	4.1	13.6	5.8	1.1	18.1	-21.8	-0.6	100.0
1960.....	66.4	13.8	22.1	4.1	13.3	4.7	1.1	18.3	-21.1	-0.5	100.0
1961.....	65.4	15.7	21.2	4.2	12.4	4.5	0.3	19.2	-21.4	-0.4	100.0
1962.....	64.0	15.4	20.7	4.4	11.9	4.3	1.6	19.2	-21.1	0.3	100.0
1963.....	63.6	15.2	20.8	4.3	12.2	4.3	1.5	19.7	-20.8	0.1	100.0
1964.....	62.4	15.1	22.3	4.0	13.5	4.7	1.1	20.9	-21.7	-0.1	100.0
1965.....	61.3	15.1	23.8	4.4	14.6	4.8	2.2	20.2	-22.3	-0.4	100.0
1966.....	59.7	15.8	24.8	4.6	16.0	4.2	2.0	21.1	-23.1	-0.3	100.0
1967.....	60.2	16.8	23.5	4.4	14.9	4.2	0.4	22.1	-22.9	—	100.0
1968.....	60.2	17.5	21.7	4.1	13.1	4.5	1.0	23.0	-23.4	—	100.0
1969.....	59.5	17.8	21.6	3.8	12.9	4.8	1.8	23.5	-24.8	0.6	100.0
1970.....	58.7	19.4	21.0	3.7	13.2	4.1	0.1	24.7	-23.6	-0.4	100.0
1971.....	58.9	19.4	22.0	4.0	12.9	5.1	0.4	23.5	-23.3	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	59.1	19.3	21.9	3.8	12.6	5.5	0.5	23.4	-24.0	-0.2	100.0
1973.....	57.7	18.6	22.5	3.5	13.1	6.0	1.3	24.9	-25.1	—	100.0
1974.....	56.5	18.9	23.2	3.7	13.6	5.9	2.3	26.4	-27.8	0.4	100.0
1975.....	58.7	20.1	24.2	3.8	14.8	5.6	-0.2	24.5	-27.6	0.2	100.0
1976.....	57.7	20.3	23.4	3.3	13.7	6.4	0.8	23.9	-26.1	-0.1	100.0
1977.....	58.2	20.6	23.0	3.3	13.7	6.0	0.1	25.1	-27.2	0.2	100.0
1978.....	58.6	20.3	22.2	3.5	13.3	5.4	0.2	25.5	-26.6	-0.3	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1975 I.....	57.9	19.8	23.5	3.9	14.5	5.1	1.9	24.8	-28.4	0.5	100.0
II.....	58.7	20.3	24.1	3.9	14.9	5.3	—	24.8	-27.8	—	100.0
III.....	59.0	20.7	24.5	3.8	15.0	5.7	-1.1	23.9	-27.2	0.3	100.0
IV.....	59.2	19.8	24.7	3.8	14.8	6.1	-1.3	24.4	-26.9	0.1	100.0
1976 I.....	57.4	20.0	23.9	3.5	14.1	6.3	1.6	23.7	-26.6	0.1	100.0
II.....	57.4	20.4	23.9	3.3	14.0	6.5	0.6	23.7	-26.2	0.1	100.0
III.....	58.1	20.0	23.1	3.2	13.3	6.6	0.8	24.3	-26.0	-0.3	100.0
IV.....	58.4	20.7	23.0	3.1	13.5	6.3	0.2	23.7	-25.7	-0.3	100.0
1977 I.....	58.4	20.5	23.2	3.2	13.8	6.2	—	25.3	-27.1	-0.3	100.0
II.....	58.0	20.8	23.2	3.4	13.7	6.1	0.2	24.9	-27.4	0.3	100.0
III.....	58.1	20.7	23.3	3.4	13.9	6.1	—	24.7	-27.4	0.4	100.0
IV.....	58.3	20.5	22.5	3.4	13.4	5.8	—	25.5	-27.1	0.2	100.0
1978 I.....	58.7	20.7	22.3	3.3	13.3	5.7	-0.2	25.8	-27.0	-0.2	100.0
II.....	58.4	20.6	22.6	3.3	13.4	5.8	0.7	26.3	-28.6	—	100.0
III.....	58.7	19.4	21.0	3.7	13.2	4.1	0.1	24.7	-23.6	-0.4	100.0
IV.....	58.9	19.4	22.0	4.0	12.9	5.1	0.4	23.5	-23.3	-0.9	100.0

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 2.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 7
Structural Changes in Demand
(Per cent distribution of gross national expenditure
in constant (1971) dollars by components)
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
1947.....	62.9	16.1	18.0	2.1	12.2	3.7	2.3	20.9	-21.7	0.1	100.0
1948.....	59.9	14.9	20.2	2.6	13.2	4.4	0.4	21.1	-19.1	0.7	100.0
1949.....	61.0	15.9	20.9	2.6	13.4	4.9	0.7	19.1	-18.9	0.3	100.0
1950.....	60.4	15.9	20.9	2.6	13.0	5.3	2.3	17.6	-19.2	—	100.0
1951.....	58.0	19.7	19.0	2.6	13.6	3.8	2.9	18.4	-20.5	0.9	100.0
1952.....	56.9	22.3	20.4	2.8	13.7	3.9	1.2	18.8	-19.5	0.1	100.0
1953.....	57.9	21.9	21.8	2.9	14.1	4.8	1.9	17.7	-20.1	-0.3	100.0
1954.....	60.8	21.3	22.1	3.2	13.3	5.6	-0.6	17.2	-19.4	0.2	100.0
1955.....	60.3	19.9	22.1	3.0	12.7	6.3	0.9	17.0	-20.0	0.1	100.0
1956.....	59.7	18.8	24.0	3.0	15.2	5.9	2.4	16.8	-21.5	-0.4	100.0
1957.....	60.6	18.1	25.2	3.6	16.5	5.1	0.5	16.6	-20.7	-0.1	100.0
1958.....	61.3	18.2	24.3	3.9	14.2	6.3	-0.6	16.1	-18.8	-0.5	100.0
1959.....	62.4	17.4	23.6	4.0	13.4	6.2	0.9	16.2	-20.0	-0.6	100.0
1960.....	62.7	17.3	22.1	4.0	13.2	4.9	1.0	16.4	-19.4	-0.5	100.0
1961.....	61.7	19.2	21.5	4.3	12.4	4.8	0.5	17.1	-19.3	-0.4	100.0
1962.....	60.3	18.7	21.0	4.6	11.8	4.6	1.3	16.7	-18.4	0.3	100.0
1963.....	60.2	18.0	20.9	4.4	12.0	4.5	1.2	17.3	-18.1	0.1	100.0
1964.....	59.8	17.7	22.2	4.0	13.2	5.0	1.0	18.4	-19.2	-0.1	100.0
1965.....	59.5	17.5	23.2	4.3	14.1	4.9	2.1	18.0	-20.2	-0.4	100.0
1966.....	58.5	17.9	24.1	4.4	15.4	4.2	1.9	19.1	-21.4	-0.3	100.0
1967.....	59.3	18.5	23.2	4.4	14.6	4.2	0.3	20.4	-21.7	—	100.0
1968.....	58.8	18.8	21.9	4.2	13.2	4.5	0.9	21.7	-22.3	—	100.0
1969.....	58.4	18.5	21.9	3.9	13.1	4.8	1.8	22.6	-24.0	0.6	100.0
1970.....	58.3	20.0	21.4	3.8	13.4	4.2	0.1	24.0	-23.3	-0.4	100.0
1971.....	58.9	19.4	22.0	4.0	12.9	5.1	0.4	23.5	-23.3	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	59.7	18.9	21.9	3.8	12.7	5.4	0.5	23.6	-24.4	-0.2	100.0
1973.....	59.3	18.4	22.6	3.5	13.6	5.5	1.2	24.3	-25.8	0.1	100.0
1974.....	60.1	18.4	23.0	3.5	14.1	5.3	2.4	22.9	-27.3	0.5	100.0
1975.....	62.6	18.9	23.6	3.6	15.1	4.9	-0.3	21.2	-26.2	0.2	100.0
1976.....	63.1	18.3	22.8	3.2	14.2	5.4	0.8	22.0	-26.9	-0.1	100.0
1977.....	63.2	18.2	22.3	3.2	14.1	5.0	—	23.0	-26.8	0.2	100.0
1978.....	63.0	17.8	21.5	3.2	13.7	4.6	0.5	24.1	-27.0	—	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1975 I.....	61.4	19.0	22.9	3.7	14.8	4.4	1.4	21.3	-26.6	0.5	100.0
II.....	62.2	19.1	23.5	3.8	15.1	4.6	-0.2	21.4	-26.0	0.0	100.0
III.....	63.1	18.9	24.0	3.6	15.3	5.0	-1.1	20.7	-25.9	0.3	100.0
IV.....	63.5	18.6	23.9	3.5	15.0	5.4	-1.1	21.4	-26.5	0.2	100.0
1976 I.....	61.9	18.6	23.0	3.4	14.4	5.3	1.6	21.3	-26.5	0.1	100.0
II.....	62.8	18.3	23.3	3.3	14.4	5.6	0.5	21.9	-26.9	0.1	100.0
III.....	63.4	18.2	22.5	3.1	13.8	5.5	0.8	22.4	-26.9	-0.3	100.0
IV.....	64.2	18.0	22.5	3.1	14.2	5.3	0.2	22.3	-27.1	-0.2	100.0
1977 I.....	63.6	18.3	22.6	3.1	14.3	5.1	-0.2	23.2	-27.2	-0.2	100.0
II.....	63.0	18.4	22.5	3.3	14.1	5.1	—	23.0	-27.3	0.4	100.0
III.....	63.2	18.0	22.5	3.3	14.2	5.1	—	2.5	-26.7	0.4	100.0
IV.....	62.8	17.9	21.7	3.3	13.6	4.8	0.1	23.3	-26.1	0.3	100.0
1978 I.....	63.2	18.0	21.3	3.2	13.4	4.7	-0.2	23.4	-25.5	-0.2	100.0
II.....	63.0	17.9	21.6	3.2	13.6	4.8	0.4	24.2	-27.2	—	100.0
III.....	63.2	17.7	21.7	3.1	13.9	4.6	0.3	23.9	-27.0	0.2	100.0
IV.....	62.7	17.6	21.6	3.2	14.0	4.5	1.4	25.0	-28.3	—	100.0

⁽¹⁾ See note 1 on reference table 4.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 8

National Income and Gross National Product

1950 – 1978

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Residual error of estimate	Gross national product at market prices
(Millions of dollars)												
1950	9,152	2,608	-412	396	1,301	1,882	-374	14,553	2,065	1,876	-3	18,491
1951	10,770	3,144	-379	463	1,868	1,976	-643	17,199	2,548	2,098	-205	21,640
1952	12,073	3,071	-346	523	1,878	2,155	114	19,468	2,799	2,333	-12	24,588
1953	13,062	2,985	-328	583	1,462	2,359	2	20,125	2,994	2,634	80	25,833
1954	13,451	2,755	-339	628	918	2,498	87	19,998	3,042	2,930	-52	25,918
1955	14,369	3,485	-396	764	1,120	2,748	-182	21,908	3,321	3,337	-38	28,528
1956	16,171	3,928	-450	869	1,283	2,827	-245	24,383	3,731	3,814	130	32,058
1957	17,519	3,554	-505	977	908	2,962	-59	25,356	3,975	4,159	23	33,513
1958	17,982	3,669	-486	1,063	1,116	3,133	-41	26,436	4,036	4,135	170	34,777
1959	19,149	3,996	-527	1,062	1,008	3,207	-108	27,757	4,401	4,461	227	36,846
1960	20,141	3,870	-495	1,129	1,026	3,192	-26	28,837	4,587	4,739	196	38,359
1961	21,009	4,066	-622	1,284	826	3,261	-41	29,783	4,838	4,833	142	39,646
1962	22,468	4,450	-621	1,416	1,377	3,380	-100	32,370	5,446	5,236	-125	42,927
1963	23,932	4,932	-652	1,563	1,562	3,576	-213	34,700	5,714	5,603	-39	45,978
1964	26,034	5,841	-787	1,724	1,307	3,705	-144	37,680	6,441	6,108	51	50,280
1965	28,878	6,318	-828	1,891	1,389	3,893	-322	41,219	7,284	6,655	206	55,364
1966	32,629	6,714	-850	2,070	1,950	4,116	-335	46,294	8,030	7,322	182	61,828
1967	36,160	6,823	-874	2,362	1,239	4,355	-327	49,738	8,852	7,786	33	66,409
1968	39,318	7,742	-835	2,623	1,321	4,778	-341	54,606	9,662	8,308	10	72,586
1969	43,949	8,294	-854	3,082	1,435	5,187	-576	60,517	10,722	9,019	-443	79,815
1970	47,620	7,699	-952	3,428	1,211	5,424	-195	64,235	11,299	9,806	345	85,685
1971	52,436	8,681	-1,079	3,906	1,576	5,928	-665	70,783	12,276	10,500	891	94,450
1972	58,549	10,799	-1,031	4,577	1,662	6,170	-1,032	79,694	13,876	11,474	190	105,234
1973	67,849	15,417	-1,277	5,359	3,009	6,656	-2,362	94,651	15,598	13,355	-44	123,560
1974	81,289	20,062	-1,645	7,632	3,859	6,901	-4,244	113,854	18,257	16,046	-629	147,528
1975	94,898	19,709	-1,835	8,554	3,993	7,443	-2,938	129,824	17,581	18,368	-345	165,428
1976	109,701	20,281	-1,688	11,078	3,584	8,304	-2,038	149,222	21,269	20,783	218	191,492
1977	121,647	22,330	-1,844	12,958	3,069	8,790	-3,287	163,663	23,679	23,184	-394	210,132
1978	132,702	26,065	-2,208	14,929	4,451	9,447	-4,191	181,195	25,437	25,145	58	231,835
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)												
1975 I	89,536	18,800	-1,756	8,524	3,832	7,052	-2,860	123,128	17,516	17,488	-744	157,388
II	93,096	18,724	-1,620	7,740	3,996	7,312	-3,084	126,164	17,124	18,120	32	161,440
III	97,256	20,068	-1,940	8,736	4,472	7,564	-3,220	132,936	17,332	18,608	-440	168,436
IV	99,704	21,244	-2,024	9,216	3,672	7,844	-2,588	137,068	18,352	19,256	-228	174,448
1976 I	103,832	19,728	-1,600	10,280	4,552	7,976	-1,880	142,888	20,732	19,936	-128	183,428
II	108,956	20,992	-1,756	10,956	3,924	8,324	-1,688	149,708	21,208	20,484	-116	191,284
III	110,072	20,992	-1,664	11,208	3,116	8,448	-1,904	150,268	21,176	21,056	572	193,072
IV	115,944	19,412	-1,732	11,868	2,744	8,468	-2,680	154,024	21,960	21,656	544	198,184
1977 I	116,968	22,068	-1,664	12,244	2,964	8,472	-4,188	156,864	23,084	22,384	520	202,852
II	120,220	21,736	-1,856	13,048	3,800	8,712	-3,172	162,488	23,180	22,988	-700	207,956
III	123,548	22,304	-1,744	13,044	2,816	8,968	-2,968	165,968	23,636	23,568	-864	212,308
IV	125,852	23,212	-2,112	13,496	2,696	9,008	-2,820	169,332	24,816	23,796	-532	217,412
1978 I	127,988	24,256	-1,844	13,288	3,588	9,104	-3,708	172,672	25,092	24,452	468	222,684
II	131,332	24,752	-1,916	15,280	4,908	9,352	-3,900	179,808	24,972	24,836	-16	229,600
III	133,952	26,472	-1,864	15,528	4,424	9,712	-3,320	184,904	25,332	25,488	-360	235,364
IV	137,536	28,780	-3,208	15,620	4,884	9,620	-5,836	187,396	26,352	25,804	140	239,692

(1) Includes military pay and allowances.

(2) Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.

(3) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production and standard seasonal adjustments for withdrawals of grain from farm stocks and the change in livestock items. Because of the arbitrary elements, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of farm operators.

(4) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

(5) In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain production in each quarter is taken as one-fourth of the estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole. All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 9
Changes in National Income and Gross National Product
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Gross national product at market prices
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1947	15.9	25.8	24.4	14.1	6.7	14.1	13.0	22.4	14.6	13.4
1948	16.2	10.1	0.8	25.3	23.6	6.5	16.6	9.2	18.1	15.1
1949	8.0	-1.6	26.8	19.8	-11.0	10.5	8.0	2.5	13.5	8.3
1950	8.0	29.8	26.4	36.1	7.4	6.1	9.2	10.0	14.1	10.1
1951	17.7	20.6	8.0	16.9	43.6	5.0	18.2	23.4	11.8	17.0
1952	12.1	-2.3	8.7	13.0	0.5	9.1	13.2	9.9	11.2	13.6
1953	8.2	-2.8	5.2	11.5	-22.2	9.5	3.4	7.0	12.9	5.1
1954	3.0	-7.7	3.4	7.7	-37.2	5.9	-0.6	1.6	11.2	0.3
1955	6.8	26.5	16.8	21.7	22.0	10.0	9.6	9.2	13.9	10.1
1956	12.5	12.7	13.6	13.7	14.6	2.9	11.3	12.3	14.3	12.4
1957	8.3	-9.5	12.2	12.4	-29.2	4.8	4.0	6.5	9.0	4.5
1958	2.6	3.2	3.8	8.8	22.9	5.8	4.3	1.5	-0.6	3.8
1959	6.5	8.1	8.4	-0.1	-9.7	2.4	5.0	9.0	7.9	5.9
1960	5.2	-2.4	6.1	6.3	1.8	-0.5	3.9	4.2	6.2	4.1
1961	4.3	5.1	25.7	13.7	-19.5	2.2	3.3	5.5	3.0	3.4
1962	6.9	9.4	0.2	10.3	66.7	3.6	8.7	12.6	7.2	8.3
1963	6.5	10.8	5.0	10.4	13.4	5.8	7.2	4.9	7.0	7.1
1964	8.8	18.4	20.7	10.3	-16.3	3.6	8.6	12.7	9.0	9.4
1965	10.9	8.2	5.2	9.7	6.3	5.1	9.4	13.1	9.0	10.1
1966	13.0	6.3	2.7	9.5	40.4	5.7	12.3	10.2	10.0	11.7
1967	10.8	1.6	2.8	14.1	-36.5	5.8	7.4	10.2	6.3	7.4
1968	8.7	13.5	-4.5	11.0	6.6	9.7	9.8	9.2	6.7	9.3
1969	11.8	7.1	2.3	17.5	8.6	8.6	10.8	11.0	8.6	10.0
1970	8.4	-7.2	11.5	11.2	-15.6	4.6	6.1	5.4	8.7	7.4
1971	10.1	12.8	13.3	13.9	30.1	9.3	10.2	8.6	7.1	10.2
1972	11.7	24.4	4.4	17.2	5.5	4.1	12.6	13.0	9.3	11.4
1973	15.9	42.8	23.9	17.1	81.0	7.9	18.8	12.4	16.4	17.4
1974	19.8	30.1	28.8	42.4	28.2	3.7	20.3	17.0	20.1	19.4
1975	16.7	-1.8	11.6	12.1	3.5	7.9	14.0	-3.7	14.5	12.1
1976	15.6	2.9	8.0	29.5	-10.2	11.6	14.9	21.0	13.1	15.8
1977	10.9	10.1	9.2	17.0	-14.4	5.9	9.7	11.3	11.6	9.7
1978	9.1	16.7	19.7	15.2	45.0	7.5	10.7	7.4	8.5	10.3
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1975 I	2.3	-3.0	4.8	0.6	-4.6	1.9	2.3	-0.3	2.9	2.2
II	4.0	-0.4	7.7	-9.2	4.3	3.7	2.5	-2.2	3.6	2.6
III	4.5	7.2	19.8	12.9	11.9	3.4	5.4	1.2	2.7	4.3
IV	2.5	5.9	4.3	5.5	-17.9	3.7	3.1	5.9	3.5	3.6
1976 I	4.1	-7.1	20.9	11.5	24.0	1.7	4.2	13.0	3.5	5.1
II	4.9	6.4	9.7	6.6	-13.8	4.4	4.8	2.3	2.7	4.3
III	1.0	—	5.2	2.3	-20.6	1.5	0.4	-0.2	2.8	0.9
IV	5.3	-7.5	4.1	5.9	-11.9	0.2	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.6
1977 I	0.9	13.7	3.9	3.2	8.0	—	1.8	5.1	3.4	2.4
II	2.8	-1.5	11.5	6.6	28.2	2.8	3.6	0.4	2.7	2.5
III	2.8	2.6	6.0	—	-25.9	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1
IV	1.9	4.1	21.1	3.5	-4.3	0.4	2.0	5.0	1.0	2.4
1978 I	1.7	4.5	-12.7	-1.5	33.1	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.7	2.4
II	2.6	2.0	3.9	15.0	36.8	2.7	4.1	-0.5	1.6	3.1
III	2.0	6.9	-2.7	1.6	-9.9	3.8	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.5
IV	2.7	8.7	72.1	0.6	10.4	-0.9	1.3	4.0	1.2	1.8

(1), (2), (3), (4) See notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 on reference table 8.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 10
Structural Changes in Income
(Per cent distribution of gross national product by components)
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Residual error of estimate	Gross national product at market prices
1947.....	50.1	13.8	-1.9	1.4	8.2	11.2	-4.2	78.5	12.5	9.1	-0.1	100.0
1948.....	50.6	13.2	-1.7	1.6	8.8	10.3	-3.3	79.5	11.8	9.3	-0.7	100.0
1949.....	50.5	12.0	-1.9	1.7	7.2	10.6	-0.7	79.3	11.2	9.8	-0.3	100.0
1950.....	49.5	14.1	-2.2	2.1	7.0	10.2	-2.0	78.7	11.2	10.1	—	100.0
1951.....	49.8	14.5	-1.8	2.1	8.6	9.1	-3.0	79.5	11.8	9.7	-0.9	100.0
1952.....	49.1	12.5	-1.4	2.1	7.6	8.8	0.5	79.2	11.4	9.5	—	100.0
1953.....	50.6	11.6	-1.3	2.3	5.7	9.1	—	77.9	11.6	10.2	0.3	100.0
1954.....	51.9	10.6	-1.3	2.4	3.5	9.6	0.3	77.2	11.7	11.3	-0.2	100.0
1955.....	50.4	12.2	-1.4	2.7	3.9	9.6	-0.6	76.8	11.6	11.7	-0.1	100.0
1956.....	50.4	12.3	-1.4	2.7	4.0	8.8	-0.8	76.1	11.6	11.9	0.4	100.0
1957.....	52.3	10.6	-1.5	2.9	2.7	8.8	-0.2	75.7	11.9	12.4	0.1	100.0
1958.....	51.7	10.6	-1.4	3.1	3.2	9.0	-0.1	76.0	11.6	11.9	0.5	100.0
1959.....	52.0	10.8	-1.4	2.9	2.7	8.7	-0.3	75.3	11.9	12.1	0.6	100.0
1960.....	52.5	10.1	-1.3	2.9	2.7	8.3	-0.1	75.2	12.0	12.4	0.5	100.0
1961.....	53.0	10.3	-1.6	3.2	2.1	8.2	-0.1	75.1	12.2	12.3	0.4	100.0
1962.....	52.3	10.4	-1.4	3.3	3.2	7.9	-0.2	75.4	12.7	12.2	-0.3	100.0
1963.....	52.1	10.7	-1.4	3.4	3.4	7.8	-0.5	75.5	12.4	12.2	-0.1	100.0
1964.....	51.8	11.6	1.6	3.4	2.6	7.4	-0.3	74.9	12.8	12.1	0.1	100.0
1965.....	52.2	11.4	-1.5	3.4	2.5	7.0	-0.6	74.5	13.2	12.0	0.4	100.0
1966.....	52.8	10.9	-1.4	3.3	3.2	6.7	-0.5	74.9	13.0	11.8	0.3	100.0
1967.....	54.5	10.3	-1.3	3.6	1.9	6.6	-0.5	74.9	13.3	11.7	—	100.0
1968.....	54.2	10.7	-1.2	3.6	1.8	6.6	-0.5	75.2	13.3	11.4	—	100.0
1969.....	55.1	10.4	-1.1	3.9	1.8	6.5	-0.7	75.8	13.4	11.3	-0.6	100.0
1970.....	55.6	9.0	-1.1	4.0	1.4	6.3	-0.2	75.0	13.2	11.4	0.4	100.0
1971.....	55.5	9.2	-1.1	4.1	1.7	6.3	-0.7	74.9	13.0	11.1	0.9	100.0
1972.....	55.6	10.3	-1.0	4.3	1.6	5.9	-1.0	75.7	13.2	10.9	0.2	100.0
1973.....	54.9	12.5	-1.0	4.3	2.4	5.4	-1.9	76.6	12.6	10.8	—	100.0
1974.....	55.1	13.6	-1.1	5.2	2.6	4.7	-2.9	77.2	12.4	10.9	-0.4	100.0
1975.....	57.4	11.9	-1.1	5.2	2.4	4.5	-1.8	78.5	10.6	11.1	-0.2	100.0
1976.....	57.3	10.6	-0.9	5.8	1.9	4.3	-1.1	77.9	11.1	10.9	0.1	100.0
1977.....	57.9	10.6	-0.9	6.2	1.5	4.2	-1.6	77.9	11.3	11.0	-0.2	100.0
1978.....	56.8	10.3	-0.9	5.7	1.8	4.7	-1.3	77.1	11.6	11.0	0.3	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)												
1975 I ..	56.9	11.9	-1.1	5.4	2.4	4.5	-1.8	78.2	11.1	11.1	-0.5	100.0
II ..	57.7	11.6	-1.0	4.8	2.5	4.5	-1.9	78.1	10.6	11.2	—	100.0
III ..	57.7	11.9	-1.2	5.2	2.7	4.5	-1.9	78.9	10.3	11.0	-0.3	100.0
IV ..	57.2	12.2	-1.2	5.3	2.1	4.5	-1.5	78.6	10.5	11.0	-0.1	100.0
1976 I ..	56.6	10.8	-0.9	5.6	2.5	4.3	-1.0	77.9	11.3	10.9	-0.1	100.0
II ..	57.0	11.0	-0.9	5.7	2.1	4.4	-0.9	78.3	11.1	10.7	-0.1	100.0
III ..	57.0	10.9	-0.9	5.8	1.6	4.4	-1.0	77.8	11.0	10.9	0.3	100.0
IV ..	58.5	9.8	-0.9	6.0	1.4	4.3	-1.4	77.7	11.1	10.9	0.3	100.0
1977 I ..	57.7	10.9	-0.8	6.0	1.5	4.2	-2.1	77.3	11.4	11.0	0.3	100.0
II ..	57.8	10.5	-0.9	6.3	1.8	4.2	-1.5	78.1	11.1	11.1	-0.3	100.0
III ..	58.2	10.5	-0.8	6.1	1.3	4.2	-1.4	78.2	11.1	11.1	-0.4	100.0
IV ..	57.9	10.7	-1.0	6.2	1.2	4.1	-1.3	77.9	11.4	10.9	-0.2	100.0
1978 I ..	57.5	10.9	-0.8	6.0	1.6	4.1	-1.7	77.5	11.3	11.0	0.2	100.0
II ..	57.2	10.8	-0.8	6.7	2.1	4.1	-1.7	78.3	10.9	10.8	—	100.0
III ..	55.6	9.0	-1.1	4.0	1.4	6.3	-0.2	75.0	13.2	11.4	0.4	100.0
IV ..	55.5	9.2	-1.1	4.1	1.7	6.3	-0.7	74.9	13.0	11.1	0.9	100.0

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on reference table 8.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 11
Structural Changes in Income
(Per cent distribution of net national income by components)
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost
1947.....	63.8	17.5	-2.4	1.8	10.4	14.2	-5.4	100.0
1948.....	63.6	16.5	-2.1	2.0	11.0	13.0	-4.1	100.0
1949.....	63.6	15.1	-2.4	2.2	9.1	13.3	-0.8	100.0
1950.....	62.9	17.9	-2.8	2.7	8.9	12.9	-2.6	100.0
1951.....	62.6	18.3	-2.2	2.7	10.9	11.5	-3.7	100.0
1952.....	62.0	15.8	-1.8	2.7	9.6	11.1	0.6	100.0
1953.....	64.9	14.8	-1.6	2.9	7.3	11.7	—	100.0
1954.....	67.3	13.8	-1.7	3.1	4.6	12.5	0.4	100.0
1955.....	65.6	15.9	-1.8	3.5	5.1	12.5	-0.8	100.0
1956.....	66.3	16.1	-1.8	3.6	5.3	11.6	-1.0	100.0
1957.....	69.1	14.0	-2.0	3.9	3.6	11.7	-0.2	100.0
1958.....	68.0	13.9	-1.8	4.0	4.2	11.9	-0.2	100.0
1959.....	69.0	14.3	-1.9	3.8	3.6	11.6	-0.4	100.0
1960.....	69.8	13.4	-1.7	3.9	3.6	11.1	-0.1	100.0
1961.....	70.5	13.7	-2.1	4.3	2.8	10.9	-0.1	100.0
1962.....	69.4	13.7	-1.9	4.4	4.3	10.4	-0.3	100.0
1963.....	69.0	14.2	-1.9	4.5	4.5	10.3	-0.6	100.0
1964.....	69.1	15.5	-2.1	4.6	3.5	9.8	-0.4	100.0
1965.....	70.1	15.3	-2.0	4.6	3.4	9.4	-0.8	100.0
1966.....	70.5	14.5	-1.8	4.5	4.2	8.9	-0.7	100.0
1967.....	72.7	13.7	-1.8	4.7	2.5	8.8	-0.7	100.0
1968.....	72.0	14.2	-1.5	4.8	2.4	8.7	-0.6	100.0
1969.....	72.6	13.7	-1.4	5.1	2.4	8.6	-1.0	100.0
1970.....	74.1	12.0	-1.5	5.3	1.9	8.4	-0.3	100.0
1971.....	74.1	12.3	-1.5	5.5	2.2	8.4	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	73.5	13.6	-1.3	5.7	2.1	7.7	-1.3	100.0
1973.....	71.7	16.3	-1.3	5.7	3.2	7.0	-2.5	100.0
1974.....	71.4	17.6	-1.4	6.7	3.4	6.1	-3.7	100.0
1975.....	73.1	15.2	-1.4	6.6	3.1	5.7	-2.3	100.0
1976.....	73.5	13.6	-1.1	7.4	2.4	5.6	-1.4	100.0
1977.....	74.3	13.6	-1.1	7.9	1.9	5.4	-2.0	100.0
1978.....	73.2	14.4	-1.2	8.2	2.5	5.2	-2.3	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1975 I.....	72.7	15.3	-1.4	6.9	3.1	5.7	-2.3	100.0
II.....	73.8	14.8	-1.3	6.1	3.2	5.8	-2.4	100.0
III.....	73.2	15.1	-1.5	6.6	3.4	5.7	-2.4	100.0
IV.....	72.7	15.5	-1.5	6.7	2.7	5.7	-1.9	100.0
1976 I.....	72.7	13.8	-1.1	7.2	3.2	5.6	-1.3	100.0
II.....	72.8	14.0	-1.2	7.3	2.6	5.6	-1.1	100.0
III.....	73.3	14.0	-1.1	7.5	2.1	5.6	-1.3	100.0
IV.....	75.3	12.6	-1.1	7.7	1.8	5.5	-1.7	100.0
1977 I.....	74.6	14.1	-1.1	7.8	1.9	5.4	-2.7	100.0
II.....	74.0	13.4	-1.1	8.0	2.3	5.4	-2.0	100.0
III.....	74.4	13.4	-1.1	7.9	1.7	5.4	-1.8	100.0
IV.....	74.3	13.7	-1.2	8.0	1.6	5.3	-1.7	100.0
1978 I.....	74.1	14.0	-1.1	7.7	2.1	5.3	-2.1	100.0
II.....	73.0	13.8	-1.1	8.5	2.7	5.2	-2.2	100.0
III.....	72.4	14.3	-1.0	8.4	2.4	5.3	-1.8	100.0
IV.....	73.4	15.4	-1.7	8.3	2.6	5.1	-3.1	100.0

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on reference table 8.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 12
Personal Income and Expenditure
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Personal income	Personal disposable income	Personal expenditure	Personal saving	Ratio of personal savings to personal disposable income	Personal disposable income per capita	Personal expenditure per capita
	(Millions of dollars)				(Per cent)	(Dollars)	
1947.....	10,926	9,964	9,362	544	5.5	773	726
1948.....	12,592	11,559	10,370	1,138	9.8	878	788
1949.....	13,396	12,383	11,365	965	7.8	921	845
1950.....	14,262	13,285	12,482	738	5.6	969	910
1951.....	16,791	15,435	13,857	1,496	9.7	1,102	989
1952.....	18,592	16,922	15,162	1,665	9.8	1,170	1,049
1953.....	19,550	17,718	16,181	1,423	8.0	1,194	1,090
1954.....	19,717	17,868	16,934	804	4.5	1,169	1,108
1955.....	21,265	19,331	18,388	797	4.1	1,231	1,171
1956.....	23,531	21,307	20,090	1,051	4.9	1,325	1,249
1957.....	25,170	22,714	21,492	1,047	4.6	1,367	1,294
1958.....	26,651	24,313	22,845	1,278	5.3	1,423	1,338
1959.....	28,108	25,440	24,390	844	3.3	1,455	1,395
1960.....	29,595	26,567	25,479	867	3.3	1,487	1,426
1961.....	30,104	26,904	25,930	745	2.8	1,475	1,422
1962.....	32,788	29,340	27,452	1,647	5.6	1,579	1,477
1963.....	34,829	31,168	29,225	1,691	5.4	1,646	1,544
1964.....	37,282	33,049	31,389	1,383	4.2	1,713	1,627
1965.....	41,071	36,263	33,947	2,001	5.5	1,846	1,728
1966.....	46,094	39,901	36,890	2,662	6.7	1,994	1,843
1967.....	50,579	43,123	39,972	2,736	6.3	2,116	1,962
1968.....	55,677	46,820	43,704	2,639	5.6	2,262	2,111
1969.....	61,804	50,911	47,492	2,730	5.4	2,424	2,261
1970.....	66,633	54,009	50,327	2,872	5.3	2,536	2,363
1971.....	74,092	59,943	55,616	3,509	5.9	2,779	2,579
1972.....	83,767	68,100	62,208	5,015	7.4	3,124	2,853
1973.....	97,832	79,719	71,278	7,230	9.1	3,617	3,234
1974.....	116,867	94,545	83,388	9,406	9.9	4,227	3,729
1975.....	136,328	111,124	97,108	12,154	10.9	4,896	4,278
1976.....	156,267	126,419	110,744	13,605	10.8	5,498	4,816
1977.....	172,370	139,475	122,327	14,914	10.6	5,997	5,260
1978.....	190,739	155,651	135,966	16,907	10.9	6,629	5,790
	(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)						
1975 I.....	128,464	104,460	91,140	11,420	10.9	4,628	4,038
II.....	133,812	109,132	94,716	12,564	11.5	4,821	4,184
III.....	139,668	113,620	99,340	12,444	11.0	4,999	4,371
IV.....	143,368	117,284	103,236	12,188	10.4	5,140	4,525
1976 I.....	149,812	121,256	105,248	14,092	11.6	5,299	4,599
II.....	154,892	127,232	109,848	15,336	12.1	5,545	4,787
III.....	156,700	125,740	112,168	11,428	9.1	5,461	4,872
IV.....	163,664	131,448	115,712	13,564	10.3	5,690	5,009
1977 I.....	165,416	131,236	118,496	10,592	8.1	5,666	5,116
II.....	170,496	138,848	120,604	16,028	11.5	5,981	5,195
III.....	175,004	141,912	123,416	16,264	11.5	6,096	5,301
IV.....	178,564	145,904	126,792	16,772	11.5	6,250	5,432
1978 I.....	183,380	150,680	130,756	17,408	11.6	6,441	5,589
II.....	189,180	154,720	134,060	17,976	11.6	6,600	5,719
III.....	192,416	156,680	138,232	15,572	9.9	6,668	5,882
IV.....	197,980	160,524	140,816	16,672	10.4	6,817	5,980

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 13
Personal Income, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1977

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & NWT	Canada
(Millions of dollars)												
1949	175	52	467	351	3,292	5,199	780	802	929	1,344	—	13,396
1950	186	55	494	374	3,547	5,638	810	722	955	1,477	—	14,262
1951	209	64	533	415	4,085	6,521	938	1,069	1,250	1,665	26	16,791
1952	229	78	604	438	4,558	7,207	1,006	1,213	1,344	1,863	31	18,592
1953	256	65	637	447	4,862	7,681	1,012	1,138	1,417	1,976	34	19,550
1954	272	69	664	468	5,029	7,930	1,002	824	1,346	2,050	39	19,717
1955	292	67	683	489	5,296	8,525	1,073	1,058	1,475	2,242	43	21,265
1956	325	85	732	534	5,840	9,320	1,206	1,205	1,719	2,482	59	23,531
1957	350	77	785	556	6,363	10,211	1,223	1,037	1,749	2,728	59	25,170
1958	361	83	820	585	6,655	10,802	1,352	1,156	1,958	2,786	59	26,651
1959	383	96	874	626	7,005	11,406	1,419	1,200	2,039	2,948	61	28,108
1960	412	97	920	664	7,422	11,923	1,492	1,352	2,134	3,058	63	29,595
1961	440	102	946	671	7,828	12,187	1,436	1,084	2,199	3,091	59	30,104
1962	462	114	995	707	8,446	13,098	1,611	1,529	2,411	3,279	62	32,788
1963	493	116	1,043	751	8,933	13,976	1,647	1,686	2,535	3,509	67	34,829
1964	531	128	1,108	809	9,742	15,030	1,775	1,539	2,652	3,822	70	37,282
1965	604	137	1,181	880	10,685	16,537	1,892	1,789	2,941	4,271	69	41,071
1966	680	151	1,302	979	11,880	18,655	2,039	2,047	3,374	4,817	80	46,094
1967	755	168	1,446	1,067	13,175	20,553	2,280	1,932	3,665	5,348	90	50,579
1968	837	189	1,580	1,183	14,193	22,844	2,523	2,187	4,111	5,837	104	55,677
1969	923	205	1,766	1,295	15,565	25,629	2,704	2,269	4,589	6,645	122	61,804
1970	1,025	229	1,895	1,412	16,682	27,974	2,857	2,133	4,953	7,245	148	66,633
1971	1,143	243	2,100	1,576	18,369	30,966	3,192	2,555	5,534	8,182	158	74,092
1972	1,301	287	2,436	1,810	20,823	34,822	3,564	2,767	6,267	9,417	193	83,767
1973	1,526	355	2,850	2,105	24,067	39,884	4,244	3,673	7,471	11,331	235	97,832
1974	1,903	400	3,375	2,539	28,980	47,060	4,985	4,519	9,019	13,687	293	116,867
1975	2,260	493	3,895	3,077	33,816	53,887	5,880	5,623	11,085	15,838	347	136,328
1976	2,573	551	4,417	3,481	39,229	61,353	6,533	6,311	12,961	18,320	401	156,267
1977	2,842	597	4,916	3,814	43,334	67,739	7,099	6,399	14,672	20,355	453	172,370
(Per cent change from previous year)												
1950	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.7	8.4	3.8	-10.0	2.8	9.9	—	6.5
1951	12.4	16.4	7.9	11.0	15.2	15.7	15.8	48.1	30.9	12.7	—	17.7
1952	9.6	21.9	13.3	5.5	11.6	10.5	7.2	13.5	7.5	11.9	19.2	10.7
1953	11.8	-10.7	5.5	2.1	6.7	6.6	0.6	-6.2	5.4	6.1	9.7	5.2
1954	6.3	6.2	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.2	-1.0	-27.6	-5.0	3.7	14.7	0.9
1955	7.4	-2.9	2.9	4.5	5.3	7.5	7.1	28.4	9.6	9.4	10.3	7.9
1956	11.3	26.9	7.2	9.2	10.3	9.3	12.4	13.9	16.5	10.7	37.2	10.7
1957	7.7	-9.4	7.2	4.1	9.0	9.6	1.4	-13.9	1.7	9.9	0.0	7.0
1958	3.1	7.8	4.5	5.2	4.6	5.8	10.5	11.5	11.9	2.5	0.0	5.9
1959	6.1	15.7	6.6	7.0	5.3	5.6	5.0	3.8	4.1	5.8	3.4	5.5
1960	7.6	1.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	4.5	5.1	12.7	4.7	3.7	3.3	5.3
1961	6.8	5.2	2.8	1.1	5.5	2.2	-3.8	-19.8	3.0	1.1	-6.3	1.7
1962	5.0	11.8	5.2	5.4	7.9	7.5	12.2	41.1	9.6	6.1	5.1	8.9
1963	6.7	1.8	4.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	2.2	10.3	5.1	7.0	8.1	6.2
1964	7.7	10.3	6.2	7.7	9.1	7.5	7.8	-8.7	4.6	8.9	4.5	7.0
1965	13.7	7.0	6.6	8.8	9.7	10.0	6.6	16.2	10.9	11.7	-1.4	10.2
1966	12.6	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.2	12.8	7.8	14.4	14.7	12.8	15.9	12.2
1967	11.0	11.3	11.1	9.0	10.9	10.2	11.8	-5.6	8.6	11.0	12.5	9.7
1968	10.9	12.5	9.3	10.9	7.7	11.1	10.7	13.2	12.2	9.1	15.6	10.1
1969	10.3	8.5	11.8	9.5	9.7	12.2	7.2	3.7	11.6	13.8	17.3	11.0
1970	11.1	11.7	7.3	9.0	7.2	9.1	5.7	-6.0	7.9	9.0	21.3	7.8
1971	11.5	6.1	10.8	11.6	10.1	10.7	11.7	19.8	11.7	12.9	6.8	11.2
1972	13.8	18.1	16.0	14.8	13.4	12.5	11.7	8.3	13.2	15.1	22.2	13.1
1973	17.3	23.7	17.0	16.3	15.6	14.5	19.1	32.7	19.2	20.3	21.8	16.8
1974	24.7	12.7	18.4	20.6	20.4	18.0	17.5	23.0	20.7	20.8	24.7	19.6
1975	18.8	23.2	15.4	21.2	16.7	14.5	18.0	24.4	22.9	15.7	18.4	16.7
1976	13.8	11.8	13.4	13.1	16.0	13.9	12.1	12.2	16.9	15.7	15.6	14.6
1977	10.5	8.3	11.3	9.6	10.5	10.4	8.7	1.4	13.2	11.1	13.0	15.8

Reference Table 13 (continued)
Personal Income, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1977

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & NWT	Canada
(Percentage distribution of total among provinces) ⁽¹⁾												
1949	1.3	0.4	3.5	2.6	24.6	38.8	5.8	6.0	6.9	10.0	—	100.0
1950	1.3	0.4	3.5	2.6	24.9	39.5	5.7	5.1	6.7	10.4	—	100.0
1951	1.2	0.4	3.2	2.5	24.3	38.8	5.6	6.4	7.4	9.9	0.2	100.0
1952	1.2	0.4	3.3	2.4	24.5	38.8	5.4	6.5	7.2	10.0	0.2	100.0
1953	1.3	0.3	3.3	2.3	24.9	39.3	5.2	5.8	7.3	10.1	0.2	100.0
1954	1.4	0.4	3.4	2.4	25.5	40.2	5.1	4.2	6.8	10.4	0.2	100.0
1955	1.4	0.3	3.2	2.3	24.9	40.1	5.1	5.0	6.9	10.5	0.2	100.0
1956	1.4	0.4	3.1	2.3	24.8	39.6	5.1	5.1	7.3	10.6	0.3	100.0
1957	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.3	40.6	4.9	4.1	7.0	10.8	0.2	100.0
1958	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.0	40.5	5.1	4.3	7.4	10.5	0.2	100.0
1959	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	24.9	40.6	5.1	4.3	7.3	10.5	0.2	100.0
1960	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.1	40.3	5.0	4.6	7.2	10.3	0.2	100.0
1961	1.5	0.3	3.1	2.2	26.0	40.5	4.8	3.6	7.3	10.3	0.2	100.0
1962	1.4	0.4	3.0	2.2	25.8	40.0	4.9	4.7	7.4	10.0	0.2	100.0
1963	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	25.7	40.1	4.7	4.8	7.3	10.1	0.2	100.0
1964	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	26.1	40.3	4.8	4.1	7.1	10.3	0.2	100.0
1965	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	26.0	40.3	4.6	4.4	7.2	10.4	0.2	100.0
1966	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.8	40.5	4.4	4.4	7.3	10.5	0.2	100.0
1967	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	26.1	40.6	4.5	3.8	7.3	10.6	0.2	100.0
1968	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.5	41.0	4.5	3.9	7.4	10.5	0.2	100.0
1969	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	25.2	41.5	4.4	3.7	7.4	10.8	0.2	100.0
1970	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.0	42.0	4.3	3.2	7.4	10.9	0.2	100.0
1971	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	24.8	41.8	4.3	3.4	7.5	11.0	0.2	100.0
1972	1.6	0.3	2.9	2.2	24.9	41.6	4.3	3.3	7.5	11.2	0.2	100.0
1973	1.6	0.4	2.9	2.2	24.6	40.8	4.3	3.8	7.6	11.6	0.2	100.0
1974	1.6	0.3	2.9	2.2	24.8	40.3	4.3	3.9	7.7	11.7	0.3	100.0
1975	1.7	0.4	2.9	2.3	24.8	39.5	4.3	4.1	8.1	11.6	0.3	100.0
1976	1.7	0.4	2.8	2.2	25.1	39.3	4.2	4.0	8.3	11.7	0.3	100.0
1977	1.7	0.4	2.9	2.2	25.1	39.3	4.1	3.7	8.5	11.8	0.3	100.0

Note: The Canada figure includes personal income of Canadians temporarily abroad (including pay and allowances of Canadian Armed Forces abroad).

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia up to 1950.

⁽¹⁾ Figures do not cross-add: See Note.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 14
Personal Income per Capita, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1977

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & NWT	Canada
(Dollars)												
1949	507	553	742	691	848	1,188	1,030	1,964	1,050	1,182	—	996
1950	530	573	774	731	894	1,261	1,055	1,867	1,046	1,272	—	1,040
1951	579	653	829	804	1,007	1,418	1,209	1,285	1,331	1,429	1,040	1,199
1952	612	780	925	833	1,092	1,505	1,261	1,439	1,381	1,546	1,240	1,286
1953	668	644	961	839	1,139	1,555	1,251	1,322	1,400	1,583	1,360	1,317
1954	689	683	987	867	1,146	1,550	1,218	944	1,273	1,583	1,444	1,290
1955	719	670	1,000	894	1,173	1,619	1,279	1,205	1,352	1,671	1,483	1,355
1956	783	859	1,053	962	1,262	1,724	1,419	1,368	1,531	1,774	1,903	1,463
1957	826	778	1,120	989	1,334	1,812	1,419	1,178	1,503	1,841	1,903	1,515
1958	836	830	1,157	1,025	1,357	1,856	1,545	1,297	1,624	1,811	1,788	1,560
1959	869	951	1,216	1,076	1,394	1,911	1,593	1,323	1,634	1,881	1,794	1,608
1960	920	942	1,266	1,127	1,443	1,951	1,647	1,478	1,653	1,909	1,750	1,656
1961	961	971	1,284	1,122	1,489	1,954	1,558	1,172	1,651	1,898	1,595	1,651
1962	987	1,065	1,334	1,169	1,573	2,062	1,721	1,644	1,761	1,975	1,550	1,764
1963	1,036	1,074	1,389	1,233	1,630	2,157	1,736	1,807	1,807	2,065	1,634	1,840
1964	1,099	1,174	1,468	1,324	1,745	2,267	1,851	1,634	1,856	2,190	1,667	1,933
1965	1,238	1,257	1,562	1,431	1,880	2,436	1,961	1,883	2,028	2,377	1,683	2,091
1966	1,379	1,385	1,722	1,587	2,055	2,680	2,117	2,144	2,306	2,570	1,861	2,303
1967	1,513	1,541	1,903	1,721	2,247	2,884	2,368	2,019	2,460	2,750	2,046	2,482
1968	1,654	1,718	2,060	1,893	2,394	3,146	2,598	2,278	2,698	2,914	2,311	2,690
1969	1,796	1,847	2,279	2,062	2,601	3,470	2,762	2,369	2,944	3,226	2,596	2,943
1970	1,983	2,082	2,423	2,252	2,774	3,705	2,906	2,267	3,105	3,405	2,960	3,129
1971	2,190	2,189	2,662	2,482	3,047	4,020	3,231	2,759	3,399	3,745	2,981	3,435
1972	2,455	2,540	3,064	2,828	3,440	4,459	3,596	3,027	3,782	4,202	3,386	3,842
1973	2,842	3,114	3,545	3,254	3,959	5,043	4,261	4,059	4,421	4,922	3,917	4,438
1974	3,518	3,478	4,156	3,882	4,733	5,843	4,950	5,021	5,238	5,761	4,882	5,226
1975	4,117	4,214	4,750	4,627	5,473	6,504	5,799	6,200	6,235	6,510	5,508	6,006
1976	4,611	4,670	5,328	5,142	6,293	7,424	6,392	6,852	7,052	7,426	6,169	6,796
1977	5,039	4,975	5,887	5,552	6,903	8,109	6,899	6,829	7,738	8,162	7,078	7,411
(Per cent change from previous year)												
1950	4.5	3.6	4.3	5.7	5.4	6.2	2.4	-10.1	-0.4	7.6	—	4.4
1951	9.3	14.0	7.1	10.1	12.7	12.5	14.6	48.2	27.3	12.3	—	15.2
1952	5.8	19.4	11.6	3.5	8.4	6.1	4.3	12.0	3.8	8.2	19.2	7.3
1953	9.2	-17.5	3.9	0.7	4.3	3.3	-0.8	-8.1	1.4	2.4	9.7	2.4
1954	3.0	6.2	2.7	3.3	0.6	-0.3	-2.7	-28.6	-9.1	0.0	6.2	-2.1
1955	4.4	-1.9	1.4	3.1	2.3	4.4	5.0	27.7	6.2	5.5	2.7	5.0
1956	8.9	28.1	5.3	7.6	7.6	6.5	10.9	13.5	13.2	6.2	28.4	8.0
1957	5.4	-9.4	6.3	2.8	5.7	5.1	—	-13.8	-1.8	3.8	0.0	3.6
1958	1.2	6.7	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.4	8.9	10.1	8.1	-1.6	-6.1	3.0
1959	3.9	14.5	5.1	5.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.0	0.6	3.9	0.3	3.0
1960	5.9	-0.9	4.1	4.8	3.5	2.1	3.4	11.7	1.2	1.5	-2.5	3.0
1961	4.5	3.2	1.4	-0.5	3.1	0.2	-5.4	-20.7	-0.1	-0.6	-8.9	-0.3
1962	2.8	9.7	3.9	4.1	5.6	5.5	10.5	40.3	6.7	4.1	-2.8	6.9
1963	4.9	0.8	4.1	5.5	3.6	4.6	0.8	9.9	2.6	4.6	5.4	4.3
1964	6.1	9.3	5.7	7.4	7.0	5.1	6.6	-9.6	2.7	6.0	2.0	5.1
1965	12.6	7.0	6.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	5.9	15.3	9.3	8.5	1.0	8.2
1966	11.4	10.2	10.2	10.9	9.3	10.0	8.0	13.8	13.7	8.1	10.5	10.1
1967	9.7	11.3	10.5	8.5	9.3	7.6	11.8	-5.8	6.7	7.0	9.9	7.8
1968	9.3	11.5	8.3	10.0	6.6	9.1	9.7	12.8	9.7	6.0	13.0	8.4
1969	8.6	7.5	10.6	8.9	8.6	10.3	6.3	4.0	9.1	10.7	12.3	9.4
1970	10.4	12.7	6.3	9.2	6.7	6.8	5.2	-4.3	5.5	5.5	14.0	6.3
1971	10.4	5.2	9.8	10.2	9.8	8.5	11.2	21.7	9.5	10.0	0.7	9.8
1972	12.1	16.0	15.1	14.0	12.9	10.9	11.3	9.7	11.3	12.2	13.6	11.8
1973	15.8	22.6	15.7	15.0	15.1	13.1	18.5	34.1	16.9	17.1	15.7	15.5
1974	23.8	11.7	17.3	19.3	19.5	15.9	16.2	23.7	18.5	17.0	24.7	17.7
1975	17.0	21.1	14.3	19.2	15.6	12.9	17.1	23.5	19.0	13.0	12.8	14.9
1976	12.0	10.8	12.2	11.1	15.0	12.6	10.2	10.5	13.1	14.1	12.0	13.2
1977	9.3	6.5	10.5	8.0	9.7	9.2	7.9	-0.3	9.7	9.9	14.7	9.0

Note: Per cent changes are calculated from unrounded data.

Reference Table 14 (continued)
Personal Income per Capita, Canada and by Province
1949 – 1977

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & NWT	Canada
(Personal income per capita, by province, as a percentage of personal income per capita at the national level)												
1949	50.9	55.5	74.5	69.4	85.1	119.2	103.4	96.8	105.4	118.7	—	100.0
1950	51.0	55.1	74.4	70.2	85.9	121.2	101.4	83.3	100.6	122.3	—	100.0
1951	48.3	54.5	69.2	67.1	84.0	118.3	100.9	107.2	111.1	119.2	86.8	100.0
1952	47.6	60.7	71.9	64.8	84.9	117.1	98.0	111.9	107.4	120.2	96.4	100.0
1953	50.8	48.9	73.0	63.7	86.5	118.0	95.0	100.4	106.3	120.2	103.3	100.0
1954	53.4	53.0	76.5	67.2	88.9	120.2	94.4	73.2	98.7	122.7	112.0	100.0
1955	53.1	49.5	73.8	66.0	86.6	119.5	94.4	89.0	99.8	123.3	109.5	100.0
1956	53.5	58.7	72.0	65.8	86.2	117.8	97.0	93.5	104.6	121.2	130.1	100.0
1957	54.5	51.3	73.9	65.3	88.1	119.6	93.6	77.8	99.2	121.5	125.6	100.0
1958	53.6	53.2	74.1	65.7	87.0	118.9	99.0	83.2	104.1	116.1	114.6	100.0
1959	54.0	59.1	75.6	66.9	86.7	118.9	99.0	82.3	101.6	117.0	111.6	100.0
1960	55.5	56.9	76.4	68.1	87.2	117.8	99.4	89.2	99.8	115.3	105.7	100.0
1961	58.2	58.9	77.8	68.0	90.2	118.4	94.4	71.0	100.0	115.0	96.6	100.0
1962	56.0	60.4	75.6	66.2	89.1	116.9	97.6	93.2	99.8	112.0	87.9	100.0
1963	56.3	58.4	75.5	67.0	88.6	117.2	94.3	98.2	98.2	112.3	88.8	100.0
1964	56.9	60.8	75.9	68.5	90.3	117.3	95.8	84.5	96.0	113.3	86.2	100.0
1965	59.2	60.1	74.7	68.4	89.9	116.5	93.8	90.1	97.0	113.7	80.5	100.0
1966	59.9	60.2	74.8	68.9	89.2	116.4	91.9	93.1	100.1	111.6	80.8	100.0
1967	61.0	62.1	76.7	69.3	90.5	116.2	95.4	81.3	99.1	110.8	82.4	100.0
1968	61.5	63.9	76.6	70.4	89.0	117.0	96.6	84.7	100.3	108.4	85.9	100.0
1969	61.0	62.7	77.4	70.1	88.4	117.9	93.9	80.5	100.0	109.6	88.2	100.0
1970	63.4	66.5	77.5	72.0	88.7	118.4	92.9	72.5	99.3	108.8	94.6	100.0
1971	63.8	63.7	77.5	72.3	88.7	117.0	94.1	80.3	99.0	109.0	86.8	100.0
1972	63.9	66.1	79.8	73.6	89.5	116.0	93.6	78.8	98.5	109.4	88.1	100.0
1973	64.0	70.1	79.9	73.3	89.2	113.6	96.0	91.5	99.6	110.9	88.3	100.0
1974	67.3	65.6	79.5	74.3	90.6	111.8	94.7	96.0	100.2	110.2	93.5	100.0
1975	68.5	70.2	79.1	77.0	91.1	109.8	96.5	103.2	103.8	108.3	91.7	100.0
1976	67.9	68.7	78.4	75.7	92.6	109.2	94.1	100.8	103.8	109.3	90.8	100.0
1977	68.0	67.1	79.4	74.9	93.1	109.4	93.1	92.2	104.4	110.1	95.5	100.0

Note: The Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia up to 1950.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces*, June 1, Annual, Cat. 91-201; *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 15
Value of Retail Trade, Canada and by Region
1947 – 1978

Years and months	Motor vehicle dealers	All other types of business	Total all stores					British Columbia ⁽²⁾
			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	724.8	6,238.6	6,963.4 ⁽¹⁾	563.6 ⁽¹⁾	1,621.1	2,721.1	1,320.8	736.9
1948	804.0	7,031.0	7,835.0 ⁽¹⁾	607.3 ⁽¹⁾	1,792.0	3,067.2	1,550.7	817.8
1949	993.6	7,538.4	8,532.0	734.2	1,872.0	3,293.6	1,758.1	874.1
1950	1,504.8	8,112.4	9,617.2	822.2	2,183.0	3,715.4	1,914.4	982.1
1951	1,884.0	8,809.1	10,693.1	898.5	2,442.6	4,129.8	2,122.3	1,099.8
1952	2,105.0	9,462.2	11,567.2	970.7	2,657.8	4,409.2	2,339.9	1,189.6
1953	2,303.0	9,886.4	12,189.4	1,004.4	2,793.1	4,665.6	2,485.3	1,241.0
1954	2,055.0	10,262.2	12,317.2	1,023.6	2,867.7	4,761.7	2,390.6	1,273.6
1955	2,415.0	11,057.8	13,472.8	1,124.7	3,109.3	5,295.7	2,496.1	1,447.0
1956	2,598.0	12,175.7	14,773.7	1,208.6	3,463.0	5,734.3	2,727.8	1,640.0
1957	2,547.0	12,876.3	15,423.3	1,233.0	3,709.6	5,943.1	2,854.5	1,683.2
1958	2,485.0	13,654.1	16,139.1	1,286.7	3,854.4	6,271.1	3,021.3	1,705.5
1959	2,701.0	14,386.1	17,087.1	1,356.5	4,114.2	6,614.9	3,208.1	1,793.4
1960	2,650.0	14,740.5	17,390.5	1,421.0	4,213.1	6,750.7	3,250.3	1,755.3
1961	2,599.0	15,153.7	17,752.3	1,455.6	4,490.1	6,808.0	3,238.1	1,760.5
1961	2,598.8	13,474.2	16,073.0	1,380.5	4,108.0	6,206.7	2,773.6	1,604.2
1962	2,957.4	14,179.8	17,137.2	1,429.0	4,455.6	6,526.3	2,944.9	1,751.1
1963	3,312.3	14,894.8	18,207.1	1,511.0	4,770.3	6,947.8	3,097.6	1,880.3
1964	3,612.4	15,880.5	19,492.9	1,616.2	5,119.7	7,366.1	3,304.5	2,086.5
1965	4,175.3	16,979.3	21,154.6	1,761.9	5,533.9	8,043.4	3,509.2	2,306.9
1966	4,337.8	18,348.6	22,686.4	1,861.0	5,882.1	8,625.4	3,811.2	2,506.6
1967	4,433.2	19,721.6	24,154.8	1,979.2	6,379.2	9,091.0	4,057.5	2,648.0
1968	4,714.2	20,996.6	25,710.8	2,135.4	6,564.9	9,884.7	4,266.5	2,859.3
1969	4,795.9	22,605.5	27,401.4	2,191.0	6,962.0	10,588.0	4,494.4	3,165.0
1970	4,197.2	23,836.7	28,033.9	2,295.2	7,074.2	10,885.0	4,519.6	3,259.8
1971	4,924.7	25,721.5	30,646.1	2,532.4	7,681.4	11,877.3	4,923.6	3,632.0
1972	6,240.4	27,866.0	34,106.4	2,787.2	8,611.8	13,058.4	5,587.1	3,986.9
1973	7,422.4	30,912.8	38,335.2	3,096.8	9,696.7	14,505.2	6,301.8	4,645.8
1974	8,303.3	36,447.8	44,751.1	3,637.6	11,382.8	16,564.1	7,626.8	5,428.6
1975	10,183.7	41,215.5	51,399.2	4,169.4	13,019.9	19,151.0	8,990.4	5,939.4
1976	11,057.9	46,109.0	57,166.9	4,627.0	14,447.9	21,057.0	10,219.8	6,674.8
1977	11,749.7	49,901.5	61,651.2	4,923.9	15,558.4	22,710.9	11,009.4	7,287.4
1978	13,465.9	55,392.7	68,858.6	5,618.9	17,221.9	25,152.9	12,404.5	8,267.9
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1977 J	11,883.6	48,174.0	60,057.6	4,779.6	15,421.2	22,168.8	10,543.0	7,065.6
F	11,694.0	48,166.8	59,860.8	4,761.6	15,265.2	22,033.2	10,722.0	7,004.4
M	11,605.2	49,018.8	60,624.0	4,753.2	15,417.6	22,558.8	10,677.6	7,002.0
A	11,508.0	48,649.2	60,157.2	4,761.6	15,390.0	22,264.8	10,564.8	6,954.0
M	11,444.4	48,687.6	60,132.0	4,777.2	15,075.6	22,477.2	10,723.2	6,930.0
J	11,401.2	48,802.8	60,204.0	4,784.4	15,193.2	22,386.0	10,792.8	6,976.8
J	11,340.0	49,377.6	60,717.6	4,852.8	15,372.0	22,396.8	10,854.0	7,080.0
A	12,108.0	50,539.2	62,647.2	4,941.6	16,012.8	23,114.4	11,085.6	7,288.8
S	12,246.0	50,486.4	62,732.4	5,029.2	15,676.8	22,744.8	11,384.4	7,813.2
O	12,148.8	51,010.8	63,159.6	5,090.4	15,922.8	23,199.6	11,217.6	7,482.0
N	12,148.8	52,088.4	64,237.2	5,233.2	15,987.6	23,167.2	11,698.8	7,860.0
D	11,680.8	52,300.8	63,981.6	5,156.4	15,834.0	23,553.6	11,526.0	7,770.0
1978 J	11,799.6	52,825.2	64,624.8	5,247.6	16,172.4	23,611.2	11,600.4	7,822.8
F	12,489.6	53,990.4	66,480.0	5,385.6	16,969.2	24,501.6	11,553.6	7,974.0
M	12,504.0	53,947.2	66,451.2	5,382.0	16,699.2	24,344.4	11,950.8	8,005.2
A	13,482.0	53,620.8	67,102.8	5,449.2	16,688.4	24,243.6	12,165.6	8,224.8
M	13,116.0	54,688.8	67,804.8	5,545.2	16,928.4	24,819.6	12,170.4	8,113.2
J	13,702.8	55,074.0	68,776.8	5,596.8	16,885.2	25,736.4	12,330.0	8,334.0
J	13,417.2	54,882.0	68,299.2	5,540.4	16,947.6	25,048.8	12,370.8	8,196.0
A	14,337.6	55,360.8	69,698.4	5,690.4	17,552.4	25,455.6	12,574.8	8,146.8
S	16,124.4	57,675.6	73,800.0	6,106.8	18,055.2	27,280.8	13,322.4	8,764.8
O	14,563.2	56,428.8	70,992.0	5,668.8	17,919.6	25,965.6	12,474.0	8,600.4
N	13,306.8	56,630.4	69,937.2	5,779.2	18,074.4	24,554.4	12,954.0	8,516.4
D	12,880.8	58,858.8	71,739.6	5,960.4	17,816.4	26,055.6	13,182.0	8,446.8

Note: Figures may not cross-add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Newfoundland.

⁽²⁾ Includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Retail Trade*, Cat. 63-005.

Reference Table 16
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1978

Years	Capital expenditures				Total	Capital expenditures				Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures		Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	
Primary and construction industries					Manufacturing					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	173	528	701	292	993	135	367	502	347	849
1951	212	601	813	311	1,124	268	525	793	422	1,215
1952	248	631	879	360	1,239	344	629	973	459	1,432
1953	287	648	935	375	1,310	325	644	969	480	1,449
1954	309	512	821	368	1,189	288	534	822	489	1,311
1955	387	612	999	411	1,410	345	602	947	513	1,460
1956	534	772	1,306	475	1,781	488	906	1,394	578	1,972
1957	544	702	1,246	461	1,707	520	959	1,479	613	2,092
1958	378	619	997	468	1,465	398	697	1,095	572	1,667
1959	396	678	1,074	517	1,591	374	770	1,144	662	1,806
1960	451	683	1,134	522	1,656	335	843	1,178	671	1,849
1961	572	639	1,211	512	1,723	279	806	1,085	682	1,767
1962	568	738	1,306	536	1,842	353	916	1,269	750	2,019
1963	599	879	1,478	586	2,064	355	1,003	1,358	801	2,159
1964	702	1,051	1,753	660	2,413	443	1,388	1,831	896	2,727
1965	869	1,151	2,020	724	2,744	604	1,736	2,340	974	3,314
1966	1,066	1,348	2,414	796	3,210	788	2,126	2,914	1,096	4,010
1967	1,069	1,427	2,496	854	3,350	677	1,857	2,534	1,156	3,690
1968	1,086	1,341	2,427	914	3,341	657	1,542	2,199	1,232	3,431
1969	1,203	1,323	2,526	985	3,511	772	1,828	2,600	1,306	3,906
1970	1,284	1,268	2,552	1,112	3,664	997	2,226	3,223	1,417	4,640
1971	1,605	1,508	3,113	1,212	4,325	873	2,121	2,994	1,483	4,477
1972	1,528	1,785	3,313	1,304	4,617	829	2,119	2,948	1,657	4,605
1973	1,756	2,102	3,858	1,582	5,439	986	2,682	3,668	1,919	5,587
1974	2,184	2,529	4,713	1,899	6,612	1,425	3,525	4,950	2,310	7,260
1975	2,619	3,205	5,824	2,198	8,022	1,569	3,953	5,522	2,445	7,967
1976	3,094	4,168	7,262	2,540	9,802	1,440	4,026	5,465	2,891	8,357
1977	3,683	4,219	7,902	2,722	10,674	1,659	4,422	6,081	3,216	9,297
1978	3,983	4,423	8,406	2,892	11,298	1,675	4,565	6,240	3,382	9,622
Utilities					Trade, finance and commercial services					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	437	322	759	483	1,242	207	192	399	128	527
1951	497	442	939	545	1,484	201	210	411	160	571
1952	701	493	1,194	598	1,792	160	183	343	125	468
1953	692	562	1,254	635	1,889	283	243	526	135	661
1954	610	554	1,164	606	1,770	319	263	582	133	715
1955	649	487	1,136	600	1,736	296	265	561	130	691
1956	1,086	676	1,762	640	2,402	327	284	611	138	749
1957	1,475	833	2,308	677	2,985	383	307	690	146	836
1958	1,405	748	2,153	650	2,803	396	309	705	146	851
1959	1,118	724	1,842	703	2,545	462	371	833	168	1,001
1960	1,074	698	1,772	713	2,485	466	409	875	168	1,043
1961	1,088	610	1,698	723	2,421	451	396	847	162	1,009
1962	982	619	1,601	734	2,335	438	422	860	164	1,024
1963	1,111	660	1,771	774	2,545	468	450	918	183	1,101
1964	1,332	727	2,059	822	2,881	548	494	1,042	195	1,237
1965	1,443	980	2,423	867	3,290	705	564	1,269	220	1,489
1966	1,666	1,260	2,926	945	3,871	860	667	1,527	248	1,775
1967	1,748	1,397	3,145	1,019	4,164	764	770	1,534	272	1,806
1968	1,774	1,446	3,220	1,070	4,290	710	762	1,472	300	1,772
1969	1,719	1,586	3,305	1,113	4,418	704	952	1,656	299	1,955
1970	2,044	1,584	3,628	1,213	4,846	760	985	1,745	323	2,068
1971	2,228	1,760	3,988	1,318	5,306	901	1,014	1,915	324	2,239
1972	2,357	1,872	4,229	1,424	5,653	1,212	1,430	2,642	355	2,997
1973	2,673	2,484	5,157	1,617	6,774	1,685	1,759	3,445	420	3,864
1974	3,154	3,087	6,241	2,002	8,243	2,184	2,145	4,329	510	4,839
1975	4,403	3,630	8,033	2,229	10,262	2,768	2,448	5,216	591	5,807
1976	4,426	3,828	8,254	2,588	10,842	2,724	2,546	5,270	724	5,994
1977	5,073	4,115	9,188	2,948	12,136	2,605	2,730	5,335	775	6,110
1978	5,791	4,910	10,701	3,278	13,979	2,854	3,053	5,907	853	6,760

Reference Table 16 (continued)
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1978

Years	Capital expenditures					Capital expenditures				
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	Total	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	Total
Institutions					Housing ⁽¹⁾					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	187	26	213	34	247	923	—	923	226	1,149
1951	212	30	242	40	282	947	—	947	270	1,217
1952	252	33	285	40	325	971	—	971	287	1,258
1953	270	33	303	42	345	1,189	—	1,189	304	1,493
1954	291	41	338	42	380	1,238	—	1,238	316	1,554
1955	367	41	408	49	457	1,397	—	1,397	338	1,735
1956	359	43	402	52	454	1,547	—	1,547	355	1,902
1957	407	47	454	56	510	1,430	—	1,430	383	1,813
1958	457	57	514	57	571	1,782	—	1,782	407	2,189
1959	479	57	536	59	595	1,752	—	1,752	431	2,183
1960	500	73	573	71	644	1,456	—	1,456	457	1,913
1961	536	81	617	78	695	1,467	—	1,467	484	1,951
1962	729	105	834	76	910	1,587	—	1,587	513	2,100
1963	757	116	873	75	948	1,713	—	1,713	544	2,257
1964	648	123	771	79	850	2,028	—	2,028	577	2,605
1965	867	145	1,012	82	1,094	2,133	—	2,133	618	2,751
1966	1,020	184	1,204	93	1,297	2,181	—	2,181	661	2,842
1967	1,107	208	1,315	113	1,428	2,352	—	2,352	713	3,065
1968	1,197	225	1,422	118	1,540	2,806	—	2,806	780	3,586
1969	1,134	209	1,343	133	1,476	3,384	—	3,384	844	4,228
1970	1,095	216	1,311	134	1,445	3,138	—	3,138	871	4,009
1971	1,199	236	1,435	152	1,587	4,025	—	4,025	951	4,976
1972	993	225	1,218	168	1,386	4,820	—	4,820	1,051	5,871
1973	914	228	1,142	175	1,316	5,978	—	5,978	1,188	7,165
1974	1,064	275	1,338	199	1,537	7,010	—	7,010	1,451	8,461
1975	1,191	293	1,484	224	1,708	7,114	—	7,114	1,576	8,690
1976	1,168	317	1,485	256	1,741	10,853	—	10,853	1,817	12,669
1977	1,180	335	1,514	313	1,827	11,065	—	11,065	2,061	13,126
1978	1,191	361	1,552	326	1,878	11,375	—	11,375	2,333	13,708
Government departments					Total					
(Millions of dollars)										
1950	391	48	439	185	624	2,453	1,483	3,936	1,695	5,631
1951	534	60	594	220	814	2,871	1,868	4,739	1,968	6,707
1952	758	88	846	216	1,062	3,434	2,057	5,491	2,085	7,576
1953	710	90	800	235	1,035	3,756	2,220	5,976	2,206	8,182
1954	676	80	756	268	1,024	3,737	1,984	5,721	2,222	7,943
1955	728	68	796	268	1,064	4,169	2,075	6,244	2,309	8,553
1956	932	80	1,012	282	1,294	5,273	2,761	8,034	2,520	10,554
1957	1,025	85	1,110	288	1,398	5,784	2,933	8,717	2,624	11,341
1958	1,014	104	1,118	314	1,432	5,830	2,534	8,364	2,614	10,978
1959	1,128	108	1,236	341	1,577	5,709	2,708	8,417	2,881	11,298
1960	1,171	103	1,274	383	1,657	5,453	2,809	8,262	2,985	11,247
1961	1,125	122	1,247	380	1,627	5,518	2,654	8,172	3,021	11,193
1962	1,130	128	1,258	388	1,646	5,787	2,928	8,715	3,161	11,876
1963	1,154	128	1,282	393	1,675	6,157	3,236	9,393	3,356	12,749
1964	1,303	157	1,460	402	1,862	7,004	3,940	10,944	3,631	14,575
1965	1,494	174	1,668	442	2,110	8,115	4,750	12,865	3,927	16,792
1966	1,702	222	1,924	526	2,450	9,283	5,807	15,090	4,365	19,455
1967	1,731	215	1,946	573	2,519	9,448	5,874	15,322	4,700	20,022
1968	1,679	230	1,909	604	2,513	9,909	5,546	15,455	5,018	20,473
1969	1,908	205	2,113	583	2,696	10,824	6,103	16,927	5,263	22,190
1970	2,001	200	2,201	592	2,793	11,319	6,479	17,798	5,667	23,465
1971	2,443	271	2,714	620	3,334	13,274	6,910	20,184	6,060	26,244
1972	2,731	317	3,048	615	3,663	14,470	7,748	22,218	6,574	28,792
1973	2,962	410	3,372	708	4,080	16,953	9,666	26,618	7,608	34,226
1974	3,751	551	4,302	819	5,121	20,771	12,111	32,882	9,189	42,072
1975	4,392	633	5,025	892	5,917	24,055	14,162	38,216	10,155	48,371
1976	4,440	607	5,047	960	6,007	28,144	15,492	43,636	11,775	55,411
1977	4,865	648	5,513	1,085	6,598	30,130	16,467	46,598	13,170	59,767
1978	5,392	666	6,058	1,083	7,141	32,261	17,978	50,238	14,145	64,384

Note: 1977 figures are actual, 1978 figures are preliminary actual.

(1) Totals differ from housing expenditures as shown in reference tables 2 to 7, in that the national income and expenditure totals include selling costs, principally real estate commissions.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Occasional, Cat. 61-504; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-206.

Reference Table 17
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1978

Years	Capital expenditures				Total	Capital expenditures				Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures		Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	
Primary and construction industries					Manufacturing					
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	17.4	53.2	70.6	29.4	100.0	15.9	43.2	59.1	40.9	100.0
1951	18.9	53.5	72.3	27.7	100.0	22.1	43.2	65.3	34.7	100.0
1952	20.0	50.9	70.9	29.1	100.0	24.0	43.9	67.9	32.1	100.0
1953	21.9	49.5	71.4	28.6	100.0	22.4	44.4	66.9	33.1	100.0
1954	26.0	43.1	69.0	31.0	100.0	22.0	40.7	62.7	37.3	100.0
1955	27.4	43.4	70.9	29.1	100.0	23.6	41.2	64.9	35.1	100.0
1956	30.0	43.3	73.3	26.7	100.0	24.7	45.9	70.7	29.3	100.0
1957	31.9	41.1	73.0	27.0	100.0	24.9	45.8	70.7	29.3	100.0
1958	25.8	42.3	68.1	31.9	100.0	23.9	41.8	65.7	34.3	100.0
1959	24.9	42.6	67.5	32.5	100.0	20.7	42.6	63.3	36.7	100.0
1960	27.2	41.2	68.5	31.5	100.0	18.1	45.6	63.7	36.3	100.0
1961	33.2	37.1	70.3	29.7	100.0	15.8	45.6	61.4	38.6	100.0
1962	30.8	40.1	70.9	29.1	100.0	17.5	45.4	62.9	37.1	100.0
1963	29.0	42.6	71.6	28.4	100.0	16.4	46.5	62.9	37.1	100.0
1964	29.1	43.6	72.6	27.4	100.0	16.2	50.9	67.1	32.9	100.0
1965	31.7	41.9	73.6	26.4	100.0	18.2	52.4	70.6	29.4	100.0
1966	33.2	42.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	19.7	53.0	72.7	27.3	100.0
1967	31.9	42.6	74.5	25.5	100.0	18.3	50.3	68.7	31.3	100.0
1968	32.5	40.1	72.6	27.4	100.0	19.1	44.9	64.1	35.9	100.0
1969	34.3	37.7	71.9	28.1	100.0	19.8	46.8	66.6	33.4	100.0
1970	35.0	34.6	69.7	30.3	100.0	21.5	48.0	69.5	30.5	100.0
1971	37.1	34.9	72.0	28.0	100.0	19.5	47.4	66.9	33.1	100.0
1972	33.1	38.7	71.8	28.2	100.0	18.0	46.0	64.0	36.0	100.0
1973	32.3	38.6	70.9	29.1	100.0	17.6	48.0	65.7	34.3	100.0
1974	33.0	38.2	71.3	28.7	100.0	19.6	48.6	68.2	31.8	100.0
1975	32.7	40.0	72.6	27.4	100.0	19.7	49.6	69.3	30.7	100.0
1976	31.6	42.5	74.1	25.9	100.0	17.2	48.2	65.4	34.6	100.0
1977	34.5	39.5	74.0	26.0	100.0	17.8	47.6	65.4	34.6	100.0
1978	35.3	39.1	74.4	25.6	100.0	17.4	47.4	64.9	35.1	100.0
Utilities					Trade, finance and commercial services					
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	35.2	25.9	61.1	38.9	100.0	39.3	36.4	75.7	24.3	100.0
1951	33.5	29.8	63.3	36.7	100.0	35.2	36.8	72.0	28.0	100.0
1952	39.1	27.5	66.6	33.4	100.0	34.2	39.1	73.3	26.7	100.0
1953	36.6	29.8	66.4	33.6	100.0	42.8	36.8	79.6	20.4	100.0
1954	34.5	31.3	65.7	34.3	100.0	44.6	36.8	81.4	18.6	100.0
1955	37.4	28.1	65.4	34.6	100.0	42.8	38.4	81.2	18.8	100.0
1956	45.2	28.1	73.4	26.6	100.0	43.7	37.9	81.6	18.4	100.0
1957	49.4	27.9	77.3	22.7	100.0	45.8	36.7	82.5	17.5	100.0
1958	50.1	26.7	76.8	23.2	100.0	46.5	36.3	82.8	17.2	100.0
1959	43.9	28.4	72.4	27.6	100.0	46.2	37.1	83.2	16.8	100.0
1960	43.2	28.1	71.3	28.7	100.0	44.7	39.2	83.9	16.1	100.0
1961	44.9	25.2	70.1	29.9	100.0	44.7	39.2	83.9	16.1	100.0
1962	42.1	26.5	68.6	31.4	100.0	42.8	41.2	84.0	16.0	100.0
1963	43.7	25.9	69.6	30.4	100.0	42.5	40.9	83.4	16.6	100.0
1964	46.2	25.2	71.5	28.5	100.0	44.3	39.9	84.2	15.8	100.0
1965	43.9	29.8	73.6	26.4	100.0	47.3	37.9	85.2	14.8	100.0
1966	43.0	32.5	75.6	24.4	100.0	48.5	37.6	86.0	14.0	100.0
1967	42.0	33.5	75.5	24.5	100.0	42.3	42.6	84.9	15.1	100.0
1968	41.4	33.7	75.1	24.9	100.0	40.1	43.0	83.1	16.9	100.0
1969	38.9	35.9	74.8	25.2	100.0	36.0	48.7	84.7	15.3	100.0
1970	42.2	32.7	74.9	25.1	100.0	36.8	47.6	84.4	15.6	100.0
1971	42.0	33.2	75.2	24.8	100.0	40.2	45.3	85.5	14.5	100.0
1972	41.7	33.1	74.8	25.2	100.0	40.4	47.7	88.2	11.8	100.0
1973	39.5	36.7	76.1	23.9	100.0	43.6	45.5	89.1	10.9	100.0
1974	38.3	37.4	75.7	24.3	100.0	45.1	44.3	89.5	10.5	100.0
1975	42.9	35.4	78.3	21.7	100.0	47.7	42.2	89.8	10.2	100.0
1976	40.8	35.3	76.1	23.9	100.0	45.4	42.5	87.9	12.1	100.0
1977	41.8	33.9	75.7	24.3	100.0	42.6	44.7	87.3	12.7	100.0
1978	41.4	35.1	76.6	23.4	100.0	42.2	45.2	87.4	12.6	100.0

Reference Table 17 (continued)
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1950 – 1978

Years	Capital expenditures					Capital expenditures				
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	Total	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	Total
Institutions					Housing ⁽¹⁾					
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	75.7	10.5	86.2	13.8	100.0	80.3	—	80.3	19.7	100.0
1951	75.2	10.6	85.8	14.2	100.0	77.8	—	77.8	22.2	100.0
1952	77.5	10.2	87.7	12.3	100.0	77.2	—	77.2	22.8	100.0
1953	78.3	9.6	87.8	12.2	100.0	79.6	—	79.6	20.4	100.0
1954	78.2	10.8	88.9	11.1	100.0	79.7	—	79.7	20.3	100.0
1955	80.3	9.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	80.5	—	80.5	19.5	100.0
1956	79.1	9.5	88.5	11.5	100.0	81.3	—	81.3	18.7	100.0
1957	79.8	9.2	89.0	11.0	100.0	78.9	—	78.9	21.1	100.0
1958	80.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	81.4	—	81.4	18.6	100.0
1959	80.5	9.6	90.1	9.9	100.0	80.3	—	80.3	19.7	100.0
1960	77.6	11.3	89.0	11.0	100.0	76.1	—	76.1	23.9	100.0
1961	77.1	11.7	88.8	11.2	100.0	75.2	—	75.2	24.8	100.0
1962	80.1	11.5	91.6	8.4	100.0	75.6	—	75.6	24.4	100.0
1963	79.9	12.2	92.1	7.9	100.0	75.9	—	75.9	24.1	100.0
1964	76.2	14.5	90.7	9.3	100.0	77.9	—	77.9	22.1	100.0
1965	79.3	13.3	92.5	7.5	100.0	77.5	—	77.5	22.5	100.0
1966	78.6	14.2	92.8	7.2	100.0	76.7	—	76.7	23.3	100.0
1967	77.5	14.6	92.1	7.9	100.0	76.7	—	76.7	23.3	100.0
1968	77.7	14.6	92.3	7.7	100.0	78.2	—	78.2	21.8	100.0
1969	76.8	14.2	91.0	9.0	100.0	80	—	80.0	20.0	100.0
1970	75.8	14.9	90.7	9.3	100.0	78.3	—	78.3	21.7	100.0
1971	75.6	14.9	90.4	9.6	100.0	80.9	—	80.9	19.1	100.0
1972	71.6	16.2	87.9	12.1	100.0	82.1	—	82.1	17.9	100.0
1973	69.4	17.3	86.7	13.3	100.0	83.4	—	83.4	16.6	100.0
1974	69.2	17.9	87.1	12.9	100.0	82.9	—	82.9	17.1	100.0
1975	69.7	17.2	86.9	13.1	100.0	81.9	—	81.9	18.1	100.0
1976	67.1	18.2	85.3	14.7	100.0	85.7	—	85.7	14.3	100.0
1977	64.6	18.3	82.9	17.1	100.0	84.3	—	84.3	15.7	100.0
1978	63.4	19.2	82.6	17.4	100.0	83.0	—	83.0	17.0	100.0
Government departments					Total					
(Percentage distribution)										
1950	62.7	7.7	70.4	29.6	100.0	43.6	26.3	69.9	30.1	100.0
1951	65.6	7.4	73.0	27.0	100.0	42.8	27.9	70.7	29.3	100.0
1952	71.4	8.3	79.7	20.3	100.0	45.3	27.2	72.5	27.5	100.0
1953	68.6	8.7	77.3	22.7	100.0	45.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	100.0
1954	66.0	7.8	73.8	26.2	100.0	47.1	25.0	72.0	28.0	100.0
1955	68.4	6.4	74.8	25.2	100.0	48.7	24.3	73.0	27.0	100.0
1956	72.0	6.2	78.2	21.8	100.0	50.0	26.2	76.1	23.9	100.0
1957	73.3	6.1	79.4	20.6	100.0	51.0	25.9	76.9	23.1	100.0
1958	70.8	7.3	78.1	21.9	100.0	53.1	23.1	76.2	23.8	100.0
1959	71.5	6.8	78.4	21.6	100.0	50.5	24.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
1960	70.7	6.2	76.9	23.1	100.0	48.5	25.0	73.5	26.5	100.0
1961	69.1	7.5	76.6	23.4	100.0	49.3	23.7	73.0	27.0	100.0
1962	68.7	7.8	76.4	23.6	100.0	48.7	24.7	73.4	26.6	100.0
1963	68.9	7.6	76.5	23.5	100.0	48.3	25.4	73.7	26.3	100.0
1964	70.0	8.4	78.4	21.6	100.0	48.1	27.0	75.1	24.9	100.0
1965	70.8	8.2	79.1	20.9	100.0	48.3	28.3	76.6	23.4	100.0
1966	69.5	9.1	78.5	21.5	100.0	47.7	29.8	77.6	22.4	100.0
1967	68.7	8.5	77.3	22.7	100.0	47.2	29.3	76.5	23.5	100.0
1968	66.8	9.2	76.0	24.0	100.0	48.4	27.1	75.5	24.5	100.0
1969	70.8	7.6	78.4	21.6	100.0	48.8	27.5	76.3	23.7	100.0
1970	71.6	7.2	78.8	21.2	100.0	48.2	27.6	75.9	24.1	100.0
1971	73.3	8.1	81.4	18.6	100.0	50.6	26.3	76.9	23.1	100.0
1972	74.6	8.7	83.2	16.8	100.0	50.3	26.9	77.2	22.8	100.0
1973	72.6	10.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	49.5	28.2	77.8	22.2	100.0
1974	73.2	10.8	84.0	16.0	100.0	49.4	28.8	78.2	21.8	100.0
1975	74.2	10.7	84.9	15.1	100.0	49.7	29.3	79.0	21.0	100.0
1976	73.9	10.1	84.0	16.0	100.0	50.8	28.0	78.7	21.3	100.0
1977	73.7	9.8	83.6	16.4	100.0	50.4	27.6	78.0	22.0	100.0
1978	75.7	9.3	84.8	15.2	100.0	50.1	27.9	78.0	22.0	100.0

Note: 1977 figures are actual, 1978 figures are preliminary actual.

(1) Totals differ from housing expenditures as shown in reference tables 2 to 7, in that the national income and expenditure totals include selling costs, principally real estate commissions.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Occasional, Cat. 61-504; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-206.

Reference Table 18
Private and Public Investment by Region
Capital Expenditures
1952 – 1978

Years	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic region	Quebec
(Millions of dollars)						
1952	86	17	133	104	340	1,283
1953	80	18	157	108	363	1,374
1954	73	19	156	119	367	1,362
1955	89	21	164	168	442	1,546
1956	94	24	183	186	487	1,851
1957	100	22	188	159	469	2,029
1958	107	30	185	182	504	2,054
1959	115	37	226	203	581	2,094
1960	146	37	234	180	597	2,007
1961	184	38	224	171	617	2,008
1962	261	43	223	179	706	2,154
1963	236	43	234	189	702	2,301
1964	231	39	270	257	797	2,828
1965	228	57	318	334	937	3,206
1966	341	57	412	391	1,201	3,446
1967	359	45	463	377	1,244	3,214
1968	387	41	461	330	1,219	3,175
1969	395	44	552	392	1,383	3,376
1970	503	54	607	471	1,635	3,413
1971	678	73	628	497	1,876	4,150
1972	607	72	613	487	1,779	4,824
1973	634	124	825	636	2,219	5,827
1974	698	118	893	976	2,685	7,398
1975	714	118	922	1,159	2,913	9,170
1976	829	111	1,041	1,177	3,158	9,813
1977	712	131	1,041	1,155	3,038	10,702
1978	779	164	1,203	1,273	3,420	10,995
Years	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie region	British Columbia ⁽¹⁾
(Millions of dollars)						
1952	1,899	242	313	602	1,157	604
1953	2,106	286	357	730	1,373	626
1954	2,089	270	377	627	1,274	533
1955	2,271	301	349	735	1,385	707
1956	2,842	364	485	901	1,750	1,089
1957	3,266	371	455	834	1,660	1,293
1958	3,104	409	477	890	1,776	925
1959	2,900	484	467	947	1,898	944
1960	2,856	487	474	946	1,907	895
1961	2,794	417	454	981	1,852	901
1962	3,054	424	513	937	1,874	927
1963	3,282	491	603	995	2,089	1,019
1964	3,747	528	648	1,100	1,276	1,296
1965	4,379	537	773	1,320	2,630	1,713
1966	5,261	656	928	1,564	3,148	2,034
1967	5,357	719	964	1,675	3,358	2,149
1968	5,579	820	943	1,723	3,486	1,996
1969	6,307	901	755	1,914	3,570	2,291
1970	6,928	871	603	1,957	3,431	2,386
1971	7,460	812	664	2,139	3,615	3,083
1972	8,237	970	824	2,383	4,177	3,201
1973	9,714	1,143	979	2,931	5,053	3,805
1974	11,816	1,379	1,262	3,831	6,472	4,511
1975	12,920	1,521	1,780	5,007	8,308	4,905
1976	13,948	1,812	2,180	7,003	10,995	5,720
1977	14,732	1,897	2,269	7,826	11,992	6,133
1978	15,376	2,059	2,442	9,260	13,761	6,685

Note: 1977 figures are actual, 1978 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

Reference Table 19

Private Investment Capital Expenditures Excluding Housing by Region 1961 – 1978

Years	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia ⁽²⁾
(Millions of dollars)						
1961	4,840.9	336.9	1,223.1	1,590.6	1,158.2	530.9
1962	5,036.2	405.5	1,238.3	1,729.3	1,120.2	542.3
1963	5,523.8	394.4	1,319.3	1,837.9	1,375.3	597.7
1964	6,684.9	466.2	1,656.0	2,220.4	1,504.2	839.9
1965	8,051.6	521.1	1,909.4	2,691.5	1,779.9	1,148.0
1966	9,781.1	701.5	2,225.0	3,312.9	2,144.7	1,395.9
1967	9,708.6	742.4	1,969.8	3,256.9	2,303.0	1,435.9
1968	9,317.9	689.0	1,853.4	3,123.3	2,380.7	1,271.2
1969	10,087.5	841.1	1,846.5	3,618.6	2,323.1	1,458.1
1970	11,146.5	1,052.3	1,883.4	4,340.5	2,300.0	1,570.3
1971	12,009.7	1,185.4	2,140.9	4,376.7	2,282.4	2,024.3
1972	13,132.0	1,056.3	2,718.8	4,696.2	2,744.5	1,916.2
1973	16,127.1	1,262.0	3,421.3	5,622.0	3,466.2	2,355.6
1974	20,232.1	1,491.5	4,467.6	7,058.3	4,453.0	3,477.8
1975	24,593.7	1,597.4	5,880.4	8,363.0	5,774.7	2,978.2
1976	26,251.5	1,653.1	5,676.4	8,408.7	7,297.7	3,215.6
1977	28,505.2	1,680.6	6,320.3	8,989.0	7,905.0	3,610.3
1978	31,254.2	1,895.0	6,904.7	9,628.4	8,796.5	4,029.6
(Per cent change from previous year)						
1962	4.0	20.4	1.2	8.7	-3.3	2.1
1963	9.7	-2.7	6.5	6.3	22.8	10.2
1964	21.0	18.2	25.5	20.8	9.4	40.5
1965	20.4	11.8	15.3	21.2	18.3	36.7
1966	21.5	34.6	16.5	23.1	20.5	21.6
1967	-0.7	5.8	-11.5	-1.7	7.4	2.9
1968	-4.0	-7.2	-5.9	-4.1	3.4	-11.5
1969	8.3	22.1	-0.4	15.9	-2.4	14.7
1970	10.5	25.1	2.0	19.9	-0.9	7.7
1971	7.7	12.6	13.7	0.8	-0.8	28.9
1972	9.3	-10.9	27.0	7.3	20.2	-5.3
1973	22.8	19.5	25.8	19.7	26.3	22.9
1974	25.5	18.2	30.6	25.5	28.5	47.6
1975	21.6	7.1	31.6	18.5	29.7	-14.4
1976	6.7	3.5	-3.5	0.5	26.4	8.0
1977	8.6	1.7	11.3	6.9	8.3	12.3
1978	9.6	12.8	9.2	7.1	11.3	11.6

Note: 1977 figures are actual, 1978 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Total private and public expenditures minus housing, institutions and government departments.

⁽²⁾ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

Reference Table 20
Dwelling Starts, Completions and under Construction
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Starts			Completions			Under construction ⁽¹⁾	
	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Other areas	Total	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Other areas	Total	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Total
(Number of units)								
1947.....	n.a.	n.a.	74,300	44,600	27,600	72,200	n.a.	42,200
1948.....	57,671	32,523	90,194	48,006	28,091	76,097	39,217	56,456
1949.....	58,370	32,139	90,509	60,262	27,971	88,233	37,344	59,503
1950.....	68,599	23,932	92,531	62,847	26,168	89,015	41,510	60,538
1951.....	47,374	21,205	68,579	61,167	20,143	81,310	26,783	45,926
1952.....	63,443	19,803	83,246	54,346	18,741	73,087	36,998	55,689
1953.....	80,313	22,096	102,409	73,375	23,464	96,839	42,808	59,923
1954.....	89,755	23,772	113,527	80,593	21,372	101,965	51,302	68,641
1955.....	97,386	40,890	138,276	93,942	33,987	127,929	53,677	79,339
1956.....	87,309	40,002	127,311	95,152	40,548	135,700	44,386	68,579
1957.....	84,875	37,465	122,340	80,995	36,288	117,283	49,508	72,573
1958.....	121,695	42,937	164,632	107,839	38,847	146,686	63,080	88,162
1959.....	105,991	35,354	141,345	108,059	37,612	145,671	59,879	81,905
1960.....	76,687	32,171	108,858	90,513	33,244	123,757	44,975	65,773
1961.....	92,741	32,836	125,577	83,148	32,460	115,608	53,195	73,583
1962 ⁽³⁾	104,279	25,816	130,095	100,447	26,235	126,682	60,541	76,153
1963 ⁽³⁾	120,950	27,674	148,624	101,529	26,662	128,191	79,233	96,613
1964 ⁽³⁾	136,206	29,452	165,658	123,902	27,061	150,963	89,950	107,718
1965 ⁽³⁾	138,779	27,786	166,565	125,475	27,562	153,037	101,786	119,854
1966 ⁽³⁾	108,434	26,040	134,474	135,134	27,058	162,192	71,722	88,621
1967 ⁽⁴⁾	131,858	32,265	164,123	120,163	29,079	149,242	82,616	102,716
1968 ⁽⁴⁾	162,267	34,611	196,878	136,337	34,656	170,993	106,834	126,638
1969 ⁽⁴⁾	169,739	40,676	210,415	159,089	36,737	195,826	114,386	137,357
1970 ⁽⁴⁾	150,999	39,529	190,528	138,576	37,251	175,827	123,901	148,185
1971 ⁽⁴⁾	180,948	52,705	233,653	155,892	45,340	201,232	145,885	177,257
1972 ⁽⁵⁾	206,954	42,960	249,914	192,984	39,243	232,227	163,318	188,630
1973 ⁽⁵⁾	211,543	56,986	268,529	197,513	49,068	246,581	174,852	207,236
1974 ⁽⁵⁾	169,437	52,686	222,123	202,989	54,254	257,243	138,360	168,406
1975 ⁽⁵⁾	181,846	49,610	231,456	170,325	46,639	216,964	146,517	176,599
1976 ⁽⁵⁾	209,762	63,441	273,203	180,765	55,484	236,249	168,282	204,286
1977 ⁽⁵⁾	200,201	45,523	245,724	206,217	45,572	251,789	158,216	185,599
1978 ⁽⁵⁾	178,678	48,989	227,667	198,777	47,756	246,533	135,239	164,702
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1977 ⁽⁵⁾ I.....	185,300	45,600	230,900	203,600	53,100	256,700	164,800	192,100
II.....	199,200	47,500	246,700	194,800	43,000	237,800	162,600	190,500
III.....	205,500	45,100	250,600	221,600	43,800	265,400	158,300	183,200
IV.....	204,000	43,700	247,700	204,800	43,600	248,400	156,800	182,700
1978 ⁽⁵⁾ I.....	241,500	57,500	299,000	200,500	46,100	246,600	162,000	191,300
II.....	158,100	42,000	200,100	191,900	50,100	242,000	150,900	176,300
III.....	168,500	49,100	217,600	217,800	48,500	266,300	139,500	165,900
IV.....	167,700	52,200	219,900	186,000	46,500	232,500	134,000	162,000

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ At end of period.

⁽²⁾ Data for years 1967 to 1978 and all quarters are based on areas of 10,000 population and over.

⁽³⁾ Data on 1961 Census area definitions.

⁽⁴⁾ Data on 1966 Census area definitions.

⁽⁵⁾ Data on 1971 Census area definitions.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*.

Reference Table 21
Dwelling Starts and Completions, by Type
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Starts					Completions				
	Single detached	Semi-detached and duplex	Row	Apartments	Total	Single detached	Semi-detached and duplex	Row	Apartments	Total
(Number of units)										
1947	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	74,263	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	72,218
1948	73,399	7,488	1,810	7,497	90,194	61,787	4,560	1,607	8,143	76,097
1949	71,425	7,536	—	11,548	90,509	68,966	7,309	485	11,473	88,233
1950	68,675	8,664	631	14,561	92,531	68,685	7,376	145	12,809	89,015
1951	53,002	5,658	54	9,865	68,579	60,366	7,568	585	12,791	81,310
1952	60,696	5,360	299	16,891	83,246	55,967	5,314	99	11,707	73,087
1953	70,782	7,202	553	23,872	102,409	68,916	7,714	372	19,837	96,839
1954	78,574	6,498	1,000	27,455	113,527	71,760	6,098	1,065	23,042	101,965
1955	99,003	10,606	1,909	26,758	138,276	90,553	8,278	1,547	27,551	127,929
1956	90,620	9,441	2,263	24,987	127,311	95,656	11,872	2,137	26,035	135,700
1957	82,955	9,272	2,214	27,899	122,340	81,096	8,464	2,350	25,373	117,283
1958	104,508	10,713	2,457	46,954	164,632	96,830	10,004	2,226	37,626	146,686
1959	92,178	10,468	1,908	36,791	141,345	95,455	10,923	2,308	36,985	145,671
1960	67,171	9,699	2,301	29,687	108,858	78,113	9,911	1,616	34,117	123,757
1961	76,430	11,650	1,864	35,633	125,577	76,171	10,593	2,019	26,825	115,608
1962 ⁽¹⁾	74,443	10,975	3,742	40,935	130,095	75,593	11,922	2,451	36,716	126,682
1963 ⁽¹⁾	77,158	7,891	3,895	59,680	148,624	71,585	7,150	3,487	45,969	128,191
1964 ⁽¹⁾	77,079	8,706	4,755	75,118	165,658	76,225	8,091	3,861	62,786	150,963
1965 ⁽¹⁾	75,441	7,924	5,306	77,894	166,565	75,104	8,730	4,097	65,106	153,037
1966 ⁽¹⁾	70,642	7,281	5,000	51,551	134,474	73,858	7,707	6,412	74,215	162,192
1967 ⁽²⁾	72,534	9,939	7,392	74,258	164,123	73,631	9,089	5,431	61,091	149,242
1968 ⁽²⁾	75,339	10,114	8,042	103,383	196,878	74,640	10,098	7,896	78,359	170,993
1969 ⁽²⁾	78,404	10,373	10,721	110,917	210,415	78,584	10,483	7,827	98,932	195,826
1970 ⁽²⁾	70,749	10,826	17,055	91,898	190,528	66,615	9,066	11,473	88,673	175,827
1971 ⁽²⁾	98,056	13,751	15,659	106,187	233,653	82,978	12,518	16,795	88,941	201,232
1972 ⁽³⁾	115,570	13,649	16,980	103,715	249,914	106,508	13,184	14,416	98,119	232,227
1973 ⁽³⁾	131,552	13,235	17,291	106,451	268,529	122,696	13,479	14,832	95,574	246,581
1974 ⁽³⁾	122,143	11,023	14,932	74,025	222,123	129,704	12,509	19,225	95,805	257,243
1975 ⁽³⁾	123,929	15,403	21,763	70,361	231,456	113,409	12,303	16,095	75,157	216,964
1976 ⁽³⁾	134,313	15,890	33,676	89,324	273,203	128,623	15,160	21,172	71,294	236,249
1977 ⁽³⁾	108,403	18,373	26,621	92,327	245,724	117,792	17,281	31,561	85,155	251,789
1978 ⁽³⁾	110,029	19,932	20,379	77,327	227,667	106,195	19,155	26,644	94,539	246,533
(Not seasonally adjusted)										
1977 ⁽³⁾ I	14,213	2,653	3,705	15,035	35,606	26,952	3,526	5,909	17,198	53,585
II	35,739	5,528	8,084	21,018	70,369	26,792	3,688	7,469	20,788	58,737
III	33,190	5,185	7,300	26,587	72,262	32,539	4,902	8,569	23,609	69,619
IV	25,261	5,007	7,532	29,687	67,487	31,509	5,165	9,614	23,560	69,848
1978 ⁽³⁾ I	14,343	4,017	4,917	23,920	47,197	21,714	3,486	6,644	19,616	51,460
II	31,174	5,245	4,455	16,229	57,103	23,250	4,941	5,147	26,794	60,132
III	35,006	5,465	5,552	17,571	63,594	29,066	5,589	7,298	27,516	69,469
IV	29,506	5,205	5,455	19,607	59,773	32,165	5,139	7,555	20,613	65,472

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data on 1961 Census area definitions.

⁽²⁾ Data on 1966 Census area definitions.

⁽³⁾ Data on 1971 Census area definitions.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*; Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Housing in Canada*.

Reference Table 22
Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Orders
1961 – 1978

Years, quarters and months	Manufacturing					Durable manufacturing			Non-durable manufacturing		
	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders	Total inven- tories held	Stock to sales ratio ⁽¹⁾	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders
(Millions of dollars)											
1961	1,953	1,985	1,960	4,529	2.32	769	792	1,526	1,184	1,193	434
1962	2,149	2,158	2,177	4,867	2.26	883	894	1,747	1,267	1,264	430
1963	2,335	2,344	2,199	5,085	2.18	988	995	1,784	1,347	1,350	415
1964	2,571	2,601	2,497	5,436	2.11	1,121	1,151	2,069	1,451	1,450	428
1965	2,824	2,867	2,950	5,952	2.11	1,281	1,318	2,491	1,543	1,549	459
1966	3,109	3,181	3,656	6,475	2.08	1,421	1,489	3,141	1,687	1,692	515
1967	3,246	3,241	4,025	7,408	2.28	1,478	1,475	3,513	1,768	1,766	512
1968	3,505	3,508	4,794	7,446	2.12	1,633	1,628	3,384	1,872	1,880	577
1969	3,828	3,885	4,345	8,064	2.11	1,811	1,865	3,705	2,018	2,020	640
1970	3,865	3,849	4,722	8,623	2.23	1,785	1,767	3,860	2,080	2,082	863
1971	4,189	4,215	4,834	8,643	2.06	1,977	1,997	3,954	2,213	2,218	880
1972	4,687	4,736	5,049	9,197	1.96	2,222	2,265	4,097	2,465	2,471	952
1973	5,563	5,793	6,707	10,420	1.87	2,638	2,848	5,567	2,925	2,945	1,140
1974	6,871	7,125	10,063	13,674	1.99	3,136	3,386	8,699	3,735	3,739	1,363
1975	7,372	7,297	10,818	16,350	2.22	3,346	3,284	9,594	4,025	4,013	1,224
1976	8,173	8,083	9,944	17,454	2.14	3,730	3,630	8,702	4,443	4,453	1,242
1977	9,146	9,217	10,210	18,930	2.07	4,185	4,250	8,880	4,961	4,967	1,331
1978	10,863	11,132	11,980	20,672	1.90	5,022	5,256	10,383	5,841	5,877	1,597
(Seasonally adjusted monthly averages)											
1977 I	8,802	9,043	9,756	18,328	2.08	4,030	4,261	8,422	4,772	4,782	1,334
II	9,051	9,226	10,433	18,716	2.07	4,156	4,325	9,116	4,896	4,901	1,317
III	9,253	9,156	10,327	19,145	2.07	4,232	4,129	8,998	5,021	5,027	1,329
IV	9,495	9,478	10,364	19,561	2.06	4,332	4,310	9,017	5,163	5,168	1,347
1978 I	9,864	10,151	10,760	20,008	2.03	4,471	4,736	9,355	5,393	5,415	1,404
II	10,591	10,865	11,692	20,487	1.93	4,888	5,116	10,165	5,703	5,749	1,527
III	11,066	11,288	12,162	20,796	1.88	5,142	5,302	10,469	5,924	5,986	1,693
IV	11,946	12,282	13,345	21,425	1.79	5,570	5,862	11,559	6,376	6,420	1,785
(Seasonally adjusted)											
1977 J	8,618	8,683	9,417	18,180	2.11	3,929	3,958	8,092	4,689	4,725	1,325
F	8,755	9,116	9,777	18,311	2.09	3,961	4,290	8,420	4,794	4,826	1,357
M	9,034	9,331	10,074	18,493	2.05	4,201	4,535	8,755	4,834	4,796	1,320
A	8,907	9,223	10,390	18,545	2.08	4,068	4,399	9,086	4,839	4,824	1,304
M	9,034	8,958	10,313	18,689	2.07	4,129	4,043	9,000	4,905	4,915	1,313
J	9,213	9,497	10,597	18,915	2.05	4,271	4,533	9,262	4,942	4,964	1,335
J	9,214	8,923	10,306	18,962	2.06	4,236	3,969	8,995	4,979	4,954	1,310
A	9,153	9,217	10,370	19,187	2.10	4,129	4,181	9,047	5,023	5,036	1,323
S	9,393	9,329	10,306	19,285	2.05	4,332	4,237	8,951	5,061	5,093	1,354
O	9,548	9,647	10,405	19,420	2.03	4,376	4,495	9,070	5,172	5,152	1,334
N	9,364	9,392	10,433	19,636	2.10	4,264	4,290	9,097	5,100	5,102	1,336
D	9,573	9,394	10,254	19,626	2.05	4,358	4,145	8,884	5,215	5,249	1,370
1978 J	9,623	9,858	10,490	19,817	2.06	4,317	4,560	9,128	5,306	5,298	1,363
F	9,905	10,087	10,673	20,150	2.03	4,505	4,637	9,260	5,400	5,451	1,413
M	10,065	10,507	11,115	20,057	1.99	4,592	5,011	9,679	5,472	5,495	1,437
A	10,420	10,762	11,458	20,398	1.96	4,809	5,114	9,984	5,610	5,648	1,474
M	10,479	10,701	11,680	20,464	1.95	4,768	4,932	10,148	5,711	5,769	1,532
J	10,874	11,133	11,939	20,600	1.89	5,088	5,303	10,364	5,787	5,830	1,575
J	10,892	10,819	11,866	20,576	1.89	5,109	4,975	10,229	5,782	5,844	1,637
A	10,781	10,930	12,015	20,879	1.94	4,916	5,022	10,335	5,865	5,909	1,681
S	11,526	12,115	12,604	20,934	1.82	5,400	5,908	10,843	6,126	6,206	1,761
O	11,749	12,396	13,098	21,128	1.80	5,461	6,066	11,331	6,288	6,330	1,767
N	11,805	11,977	13,373	21,429	1.81	5,484	5,605	11,598	6,321	6,373	1,775
D	12,883	12,473	13,563	21,722	1.77	5,765	5,916	11,749	6,518	6,557	1,814

Note: The 1976, 1977 and 1978 figures are subject to revision.

⁽¹⁾ Ratio of total inventories held to shipments.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, Monthly, Cat. 31-001.

Reference Table 23
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1947 - 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Real domestic product	Agriculture	Real domestic product less agriculture	Mines, quarries and oil wells	Manufacturing			
					Total	Non-durable	Durable	Construction
(Weights)	(100.000)	(3.371)	(96.629)	(3.819)	(22.862)	(11.496)	(11.366)	(6.990)
1947.....	31.2	58.4	29.5	15.1	30.2	33.0	27.6	25.0
1948.....	32.3	60.3	30.6	17.4	31.5	34.1	29.1	28.0
1949.....	33.3	56.8	31.9	19.3	32.5	35.4	29.5	31.3
1950.....	35.6	62.1	34.0	21.1	34.6	37.8	31.5	33.8
1951.....	38.4	70.9	36.3	23.8	37.6	39.7	35.5	34.1
1952.....	41.3	86.8	38.4	25.4	39.0	40.8	37.2	38.7
1953.....	43.0	79.4	40.8	27.6	41.8	43.6	40.0	43.4
1954.....	42.4	61.0	41.3	30.6	40.9	44.3	37.5	44.5
1955.....	46.8	75.2	45.1	36.3	44.8	47.6	42.2	49.5
1956.....	50.8	79.9	49.0	42.1	49.0	51.4	46.7	55.7
1957.....	51.0	67.2	50.2	46.2	48.9	52.7	45.3	60.5
1958.....	51.9	74.5	50.6	47.0	48.0	53.5	42.6	62.6
1959.....	54.6	72.2	53.6	53.1	51.6	57.2	46.0	59.6
1960.....	55.9	75.5	54.8	53.2	52.4	58.8	46.2	58.6
1961.....	57.0	65.5	56.7	54.6	54.6	61.6	47.6	60.4
1962.....	61.0	79.9	60.3	58.0	59.6	65.4	53.9	63.8
1963.....	64.5	89.7	63.5	61.2	63.7	68.5	58.9	64.7
1964.....	69.2	81.1	68.7	68.8	69.8	73.8	65.9	70.9
1965.....	74.1	83.6	73.8	72.0	76.1	77.8	74.5	79.5
1966.....	79.5	95.5	78.9	73.3	81.5	82.4	80.6	85.6
1967.....	82.2	77.7	82.4	77.6	83.6	84.3	82.9	85.3
1968.....	86.9	82.5	87.2	83.2	89.3	88.7	89.7	89.0
1969.....	92.1	87.3	92.3	83.8	95.7	94.6	96.8	91.8
1970.....	94.4	86.1	94.8	95.7	94.4	95.4	93.4	90.9
1971.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972.....	105.6	88.2	106.3	107.4	107.2	107.3	107.2	102.4
1973.....	113.4	89.5	114.2	120.6	116.9	114.3	119.5	107.5
1974.....	118.1	82.0	119.4	119.2	120.8	116.9	124.7	112.3
1975.....	119.0	91.7	119.9	108.9	114.1	111.3	116.9	116.3
1976.....	125.2	104.2	125.9	110.2	120.2	117.9	122.5	122.3
1977.....	129.0	101.3	130.0	114.3	124.8	122.6	126.9	119.8
1978.....	133.3	109.2	134.2	104.4	134.1	133.4	134.8	112.2
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I.....	116.9	89.2	117.9	112.0	112.7	111.3	114.1	109.0
II.....	117.9	91.9	118.8	107.1	113.2	111.3	115.0	112.6
III.....	119.9	93.0	120.8	109.3	114.7	111.2	118.1	118.5
IV.....	121.2	92.3	122.1	107.4	115.8	111.1	120.5	123.9
1976 I.....	123.2	104.4	123.8	109.6	118.4	115.3	121.5	124.8
II.....	125.2	103.9	125.9	109.3	121.6	118.9	124.3	125.3
III.....	125.8	107.7	126.4	109.0	120.7	118.8	122.6	119.6
IV.....	126.5	101.5	127.4	112.4	120.2	118.6	121.8	120.1
1977 I.....	128.1	95.5	129.3	116.1	123.5	121.9	125.2	121.4
II.....	128.4	100.6	129.4	115.4	124.2	122.2	126.1	121.6
III.....	129.3	104.2	130.2	114.0	124.9	122.5	127.2	119.7
IV.....	130.2	104.8	131.1	112.0	126.7	124.1	129.3	116.4
1978 I.....	131.4	109.9	132.2	108.9	128.6	129.0	128.2	112.3
II.....	132.5	107.4	133.4	103.1	132.7	131.4	134.1	115.6
III.....	134.0	109.8	134.8	100.3	135.9	135.0	136.8	111.6
IV.....	135.4	108.9	136.3	105.4	139.2	138.0	140.4	109.0

Reference Table 23 (continued)
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1947 - 1978
(1971 = 100)

Year and quarters	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Transportation, storage and communication	Trade			Finance, insurance and real estate	Community, business and personal service	Public administration and defence
			Total	Wholesale	Retail			
(Weights)	(2.816)	(9.096)	(4.509)	(11.367)	(6.858)	(12.036)	(19.359)	(7.388)
1947.....	13.6	31.0	29.3	33.5	36.3	—	31.4	—
1948.....	14.4	31.5	29.5	33.1	35.5	—	32.4	—
1949.....	15.2	31.6	30.3	34.5	37.3	—	33.8	—
1950.....	17.2	32.7	31.4	36.9	40.6	—	34.9	—
1951.....	19.6	35.8	34.0	37.3	39.7	—	36.5	—
1952.....	21.4	37.8	36.2	39.9	42.4	—	38.2	—
1953.....	22.4	38.3	38.3	42.6	45.5	—	39.7	—
1954.....	24.5	37.3	38.5	43.0	46.1	—	40.4	—
1955.....	27.8	42.4	43.5	47.9	51.0	—	41.4	—
1956.....	31.0	47.3	48.1	52.3	55.2	—	43.9	—
1957.....	33.4	47.4	47.5	52.3	55.6	—	45.3	—
1958.....	36.6	45.8	48.4	53.5	57.0	—	47.0	—
1959.....	41.6	49.5	53.4	57.1	59.8	—	49.6	—
1960.....	45.3	50.9	53.0	57.2	60.2	—	51.5	—
1961.....	48.0	54.3	54.5	58.6	61.5	56.5	53.3	75.5
1962.....	50.6	56.5	57.7	62.2	65.3	60.0	56.1	77.9
1963.....	53.6	60.4	61.0	65.2	68.1	63.4	59.5	78.5
1964.....	58.0	65.5	67.2	70.0	72.1	67.8	63.9	80.3
1965.....	62.4	69.6	74.0	75.8	77.2	71.6	69.1	81.8
1966.....	67.9	75.3	79.7	80.7	81.4	76.7	74.6	84.7
1967.....	72.6	79.5	84.3	84.8	85.2	80.8	80.3	89.3
1968.....	78.2	83.9	88.6	88.3	88.1	86.4	85.6	90.7
1969.....	85.4	89.8	93.6	92.8	92.3	91.6	91.7	92.7
1970.....	93.3	94.4	94.8	93.8	93.1	96.1	95.6	95.9
1971.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972.....	111.3	107.0	109.0	108.1	109.6	106.0	104.9	104.2
1973.....	120.4	115.7	118.0	118.2	118.0	114.3	109.8	110.0
1974.....	129.7	123.6	125.7	126.1	125.4	119.4	115.3	114.2
1975.....	130.0	126.1	126.3	121.7	129.5	126.4	120.0	118.6
1976.....	140.4	131.4	133.1	126.8	137.6	134.0	125.4	122.6
1977.....	148.6	136.7	134.9	127.1	140.3	142.6	129.4	124.4
1978.....	157.1	141.7	139.6	131.4	145.4	148.7	133.2	125.5
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I.....	129.3	125.6	123.2	119.3	126.0	123.6	117.6	116.6
II.....	129.3	126.2	124.2	121.0	125.4	125.6	119.1	117.4
III.....	129.9	126.1	127.1	122.8	130.1	127.5	121.1	119.4
IV.....	131.1	126.4	130.5	123.7	135.3	128.6	122.3	120.7
1976 I.....	135.5	129.0	130.1	126.3	132.7	130.6	123.3	120.8
II.....	139.3	129.8	133.3	127.5	137.4	132.6	124.8	122.3
III.....	140.7	133.3	133.5	126.2	138.6	135.0	126.2	123.4
IV.....	146.3	133.4	135.1	126.9	140.7	137.8	127.1	123.9
1977 I.....	145.8	135.1	135.8	128.5	141.0	139.7	128.5	125.1
II.....	143.7	136.3	133.0	126.2	137.7	142.3	128.6	123.8
III.....	149.4	137.6	134.9	126.9	140.5	143.3	129.7	123.9
IV.....	155.2	137.6	135.8	127.1	141.9	145.0	130.9	124.8
1978 I.....	161.3	139.7	138.1	129.5	144.1	145.9	132.3	125.1
II.....	152.3	140.0	139.0	131.4	144.3	147.5	132.8	125.8
III.....	155.4	143.5	141.1	132.5	147.0	149.7	133.4	126.2
IV.....	159.2	143.9	139.8	131.6	145.5	152.2	134.5	125.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, 1971 = 100, Occasional, Cat. 61-510; Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, Monthly, Cat. 61-005.

Reference Table 24
Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1947 - 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Real domestic product	Agriculture	Real domestic product less agriculture	Mines, quarries and oil wells	Manufacturing			
					Total	Non-durable	Durable	Construction
(Per cent change from previous period)								
1947	4.3	-6.1	6.1	4.9	9.0	4.1	16.9	16.8
1948	3.5	3.3	3.7	15.2	4.3	3.3	5.4	12.0
1949	3.1	-5.8	4.2	10.9	3.2	3.8	1.4	11.8
1950	6.9	9.3	6.6	9.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	8.0
1951	7.9	14.2	6.8	12.8	8.7	5.0	12.7	0.9
1952	7.6	22.4	5.8	6.7	3.7	2.8	4.8	13.5
1953	4.1	-8.5	6.2	8.7	7.2	6.9	7.5	12.1
1954	-1.4	-23.2	1.2	10.9	-2.2	1.6	-6.3	2.5
1955	10.4	23.3	9.2	18.6	9.5	7.4	12.5	11.2
1956	8.5	6.2	8.6	16.0	9.4	8.0	10.7	12.5
1957	0.4	-15.9	2.4	9.7	-0.2	2.5	-3.0	8.6
1958	1.8	10.9	0.8	1.7	-1.8	1.5	-6.0	3.5
1959	5.2	-3.1	5.9	13.0	7.5	6.9	8.0	-4.8
1960	2.4	4.6	2.2	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.4	-1.7
1961	2.0	-13.2	3.5	2.6	4.2	4.8	3.0	3.1
1962	7.0	22.0	6.3	6.2	9.2	6.2	13.2	5.6
1963	5.7	12.3	5.3	5.5	6.9	4.7	9.3	1.4
1964	7.3	-9.6	8.2	12.4	9.6	7.7	11.9	9.6
1965	7.1	3.1	7.4	4.7	9.0	5.4	13.1	12.1
1966	7.3	14.2	6.9	1.8	7.1	5.9	8.2	7.7
1967	3.4	-18.6	4.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	-0.4
1968	5.7	6.2	5.8	7.2	6.8	5.2	8.2	4.3
1969	6.0	5.8	5.8	0.7	7.2	6.7	7.9	3.1
1970	2.5	-1.4	2.7	14.2	-1.4	0.8	-3.5	-1.0
1971	5.9	16.2	5.5	4.4	5.9	4.7	7.1	10.0
1972	5.6	-11.8	6.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.2	2.4
1973	7.4	1.5	7.4	12.3	9.1	6.5	11.5	5.0
1974	4.1	-8.4	4.6	-1.2	3.3	2.3	4.4	4.8
1975	0.8	11.8	0.4	-8.6	-5.6	-4.8	-6.3	3.6
1976	5.2	13.6	5.0	1.2	5.4	5.7	4.8	5.2
1977	3.1	-2.8	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	-2.1
1978	3.4	7.8	3.2	-8.6	7.4	8.8	6.2	-6.3
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I	-0.9	7.6	-1.1	-3.4	-4.2	-2.3	-6.1	-2.7
II	-0.8	3.0	-0.7	-4.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	3.3
III	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.3	-0.1	2.7	5.3
IV	1.1	-0.8	1.1	-1.7	1.0	0.0	2.0	4.5
1976 I	1.7	13.1	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.7	0.9	0.7
II	1.6	-0.5	1.7	-0.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	0.4
III	0.5	3.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-4.5
IV	0.6	-5.7	0.7	3.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.4
1977 I	1.3	-6.0	1.5	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.1
II	0.2	5.3	0.1	-0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2
III	0.7	3.6	0.6	-1.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	-1.6
IV	0.7	0.6	0.7	-1.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	-2.7
1978 I	0.9	4.9	0.8	-2.8	1.5	3.9	-0.9	-3.5
II	0.8	-2.3	1.0	-5.4	3.2	1.9	4.6	2.9
III	1.1	2.2	1.0	-2.7	2.4	2.7	2.1	-3.4
IV	1.0	-0.9	1.1	5.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	-2.4

Reference Table 24 (continued)
Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1947 – 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Transportation, storage and communication	Trade			Finance, insurance and real estate	Community, business and personal service	Public administration and defence
			Total	Wholesale	Retail			
(Per cent change from previous period)								
1947	12.4	8.4	8.8	7.7	9.3	—	4.0	—
1948	5.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	-2.2	—	3.2	—
1949	5.6	0.3	4.2	2.7	5.1	—	4.3	—
1950	13.2	3.5	7.0	3.6	8.8	—	3.3	—
1951	14.0	9.5	1.1	8.3	-2.2	—	4.6	—
1952	9.2	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.8	—	4.7	—
1953	4.7	1.3	6.8	5.8	7.3	—	3.9	—
1954	9.4	-2.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	—	1.8	—
1955	13.5	13.7	11.4	13.0	10.6	—	2.5	—
1956	11.5	11.6	9.2	10.6	8.2	—	6.0	—
1957	7.7	0.2	0.0	-1.2	0.7	—	3.2	—
1958	9.6	-3.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	—	3.8	—
1959	13.7	8.1	6.7	10.6	4.9	—	5.5	—
1960	8.9	2.8	0.2	-0.7	0.7	—	3.8	—
1961	6.0	6.7	2.4	2.8	2.2	—	3.5	—
1962	5.4	4.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.3	3.2
1963	5.9	6.9	4.8	5.7	4.3	5.7	6.1	0.8
1964	8.2	8.4	7.4	10.2	5.9	6.9	7.4	2.3
1965	7.6	6.3	8.3	10.1	7.1	5.6	8.1	1.9
1966	8.8	8.2	6.5	7.7	5.4	7.1	8.0	3.5
1967	6.9	5.6	5.1	5.8	4.7	5.3	7.6	5.4
1968	7.7	5.5	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.9	6.6	1.6
1969	9.2	7.0	5.1	5.6	4.8	6.0	7.1	2.2
1970	9.3	5.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	4.9	4.3	3.5
1971	7.1	5.9	6.6	5.5	7.4	4.1	4.6	4.3
1972	11.3	7.0	9.0	8.1	9.6	6.0	4.9	4.2
1973	8.2	8.1	8.3	9.3	7.7	7.8	4.7	5.6
1974	7.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.3	4.5	5.0	3.8
1975	0.2	2.0	0.5	-3.5	3.3	5.9	4.1	3.9
1976	8.0	4.2	5.4	4.0	6.3	6.0	4.5	3.4
1977	5.9	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.0	6.4	3.2	1.4
1978	5.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.3	3.0	0.9
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I	-1.0	-0.4	0.2	-2.4	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.5
II	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.7
III	0.4	-0.1	2.4	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.7	1.7
IV	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
1976 I	3.4	2.0	-0.3	2.1	-1.9	1.5	0.8	0.1
II	2.8	0.6	2.4	0.9	3.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
III	1.0	2.7	0.1	-1.0	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.9
IV	3.9	0.1	1.2	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.4
1977 I	-0.3	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.9
II	-1.5	0.9	-2.1	-1.8	-2.3	1.8	0.1	-1.0
III	4.0	1.0	1.5	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.1
IV	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7
1978 I	3.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.2
II	-5.5	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.6
III	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.3
IV	2.4	0.3	-0.9	-0.7	-1.1	1.6	0.8	-1.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; and Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by industry* (1971 = 100).

Reference Table 25

Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Major Industrial Grouping

1947 – 1978

(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Commercial industries	Commercial industries less agriculture	Goods-producing industries	Goods-producing industries less agriculture	Service-producing industries	Non-commercial industries	Index of industrial production
(Weights)	(81.341)	(77.970)	(40.754)	(37.383)	(59.246)	(18.659)	(29.497)
1947	31.0	29.1	30.4	26.9	32.1	—	26.4
1948	32.1	30.2	32.0	28.4	32.7	—	27.8
1949	32.9	31.3	32.6	29.5	34.0	—	28.8
1950	35.3	33.4	35.3	31.9	35.8	—	30.9
1951	38.0	35.7	38.6	34.6	37.9	—	33.8
1952	40.8	37.6	42.0	36.3	40.3	—	35.2
1953	42.5	39.9	43.6	39.1	42.2	—	37.8
1954	41.5	40.3	41.6	39.4	43.0	—	37.7
1955	46.2	44.3	47.2	43.7	46.2	—	41.9
1956	50.4	48.5	51.8	48.4	49.4	—	46.3
1957	50.5	49.5	51.3	49.4	50.5	—	47.0
1958	51.2	49.7	52.1	49.4	51.5	—	46.7
1959	54.0	52.9	54.5	52.5	54.4	—	50.8
1960	55.1	53.9	55.8	53.5	55.6	—	51.9
1961	56.3	55.8	56.3	55.4	57.6	61.9	53.9
1962	60.5	59.5	61.6	59.9	60.5	64.7	58.5
1963	64.1	62.9	65.6	63.2	63.7	67.2	62.3
1964	68.9	68.3	70.5	69.4	68.1	70.7	68.5
1965	74.1	73.7	76.2	75.4	72.5	74.3	74.2
1966	79.6	78.8	81.9	80.5	77.6	78.8	79.0
1967	81.9	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.2	84.3	81.7
1968	86.7	86.9	87.5	87.9	86.6	88.6	87.3
1969	92.0	92.2	92.7	93.2	91.6	92.9	93.0
1970	94.1	94.4	93.6	94.3	95.1	96.7	94.5
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	106.2	107.0	105.0	106.5	106.1	103.3	107.6
1973	114.9	116.0	113.6	115.8	113.2	107.0	117.7
1974	120.0	121.6	116.4	119.5	119.3	110.0	121.4
1975	120.4	121.6	112.7	114.6	123.3	112.9	114.9
1976	127.4	128.5	119.3	120.7	129.2	115.2	120.7
1977	131.8	133.1	122.3	124.2	133.6	116.8	125.6
1978	136.8	138.0	126.6	128.2	137.9	118.2	132.3
(Seasonally adjusted)							
1975 I	118.1	119.4	110.9	112.9	121.0	111.6	114.1
II	119.2	120.3	111.4	113.2	122.2	112.0	113.8
III	121.3	122.5	113.7	115.6	124.1	113.6	115.4
IV	122.7	124.0	114.6	116.6	125.6	114.2	116.1
1976 I	125.2	126.1	118.1	119.3	126.7	114.3	118.8
II	127.5	128.5	120.4	121.9	128.4	115.0	121.6
III	128.1	129.0	119.5	120.5	130.1	115.7	121.0
IV	128.9	130.1	119.4	121.0	131.3	116.0	121.6
1977 I	130.7	132.2	121.4	123.8	132.7	117.2	124.6
II	131.2	132.5	122.0	123.9	132.8	116.3	124.8
III	132.2	133.4	122.5	124.2	133.9	116.7	125.7
IV	133.2	134.5	123.3	125.0	135.0	117.1	127.4
1978 I	134.6	135.6	124.2	125.5	136.4	117.6	129.0
II	135.8	137.1	125.8	127.5	137.1	118.2	130.6
III	137.5	138.7	126.9	128.4	138.8	118.5	133.0
IV	139.2	140.5	129.5	131.4	139.3	118.5	136.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100).

Reference Table 26
 Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Major Industrial Grouping
 1947 – 1978
 (1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Commercial industries	Commercial industries less agriculture	Goods-producing industries	Goods-producing industries less agriculture	Service-producing industries	Non-commercial industries	Index of industrial production
(Per cent change from previous period)							
1947	6.9	9.0	5.9	10.2	2.9	—	9.5
1948	3.5	3.8	5.3	5.6	1.9	—	5.3
1949	2.5	3.6	1.9	3.9	4.0	—	3.6
1950	7.3	6.7	8.3	8.1	5.3	—	7.3
1951	7.6	6.9	9.3	8.5	5.9	—	9.4
1952	7.4	5.3	8.8	4.9	6.3	—	4.1
1953	4.2	6.1	3.8	7.7	4.7	—	7.4
1954	−2.4	1.0	−4.6	0.8	1.9	—	−0.3
1955	11.3	9.9	13.5	10.9	7.4	—	11.1
1956	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.8	6.9	—	10.5
1957	0.2	2.1	−1.0	2.1	2.2	—	1.5
1958	1.4	0.4	1.6	—	2.0	—	0.6
1959	5.5	6.4	4.6	6.3	5.6	—	8.8
1960	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	—	2.2
1961	2.2	3.5	0.9	3.6	3.6	—	3.9
1962	7.5	6.6	9.4	8.1	5.0	4.5	8.5
1963	6.0	5.7	6.5	5.5	5.3	3.9	6.5
1964	7.5	8.6	7.5	9.8	6.9	5.2	10.0
1965	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.6	6.5	5.1	8.3
1966	7.4	6.9	7.5	6.8	7.0	6.1	6.5
1967	2.9	4.2	0.5	2.6	5.9	7.0	3.4
1968	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.4	5.4	5.1	6.9
1969	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.9	6.5
1970	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.2	3.8	4.1	1.6
1971	6.3	5.9	6.9	6.1	5.2	3.4	5.8
1972	6.2	7.0	5.0	6.5	6.1	3.3	7.6
1973	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.7	6.7	3.6	9.4
1974	4.4	4.8	2.5	3.2	5.4	2.8	3.1
1975	0.3	0.0	−3.2	−4.1	3.4	2.6	−5.4
1976	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.8	2.0	5.1
1977	3.4	3.6	2.5	2.9	3.4	1.4	4.0
1978	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	1.2	5.3
(Seasonally adjusted)							
1975 I	−1.2	−1.4	−3.1	−3.7	0.5	0.3	−3.8
II	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.2
III	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.3
IV	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6
1976 I	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	2.4
II	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.3
III	0.5	0.4	−0.7	−1.1	1.3	0.6	−0.5
IV	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
1977 I	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.5
II	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	−0.7	0.2
III	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
IV	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.4
1978 I	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.3
II	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.3
III	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.8
IV	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	2.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; Statistics Canada, *Index of Real Domestic Product by Industry (1971 = 100)*.

Reference Table 27
Main Components of the Labour Market⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1978⁽²⁾

Years and months	Population 15 years and over	Labour force			Employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(Thousands of persons)							
1966	13,083	7,493	5,147	2,346	7,242	4,975	2,267
1967	13,444	7,747	5,261	2,485	7,451	5,058	2,393
1968	13,805	7,951	5,354	2,597	7,593	5,110	2,483
1969	14,162	8,194	5,465	2,728	7,832	5,230	2,601
1970	14,528	8,395	5,571	2,824	7,919	5,260	2,660
1971	14,872	8,639	5,667	2,972	8,104	5,329	2,775
1972	15,186	8,897	5,797	3,101	8,344	5,460	2,885
1973	15,526	9,276	5,973	3,303	8,761	5,678	3,083
1974	15,924	9,639	6,163	3,477	9,125	5,870	3,255
1975	16,323	9,974	6,294	3,680	9,284	5,903	3,381
1976	16,706	10,206	6,369	3,837	9,479	5,965	3,515
1977	17,057	10,498	6,505	3,994	9,648	6,031	3,617
1978	17,381	10,882	6,650	4,232	9,972	6,148	3,824
(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽³⁾							
1977 J	16,901	10,362	6,467	3,895	9,574	6,029	3,545
F	16,931	10,381	6,462	3,919	9,556	6,004	3,552
M	16,956	10,402	6,464	3,938	9,566	5,995	3,571
A	16,983	10,422	6,483	3,939	9,576	6,013	3,563
M	17,016	10,464	6,495	3,969	9,645	6,031	3,614
J	17,043	10,460	6,485	3,975	9,630	6,018	3,612
J	17,070	10,490	6,488	4,002	9,636	6,010	3,626
A	17,104	10,551	6,513	4,038	9,687	6,034	3,653
S	17,130	10,582	6,542	4,040	9,710	6,054	3,656
O	17,156	10,616	6,553	4,063	9,731	6,067	3,664
N	17,183	10,629	6,558	4,071	9,733	6,062	3,671
D	17,207	10,639	6,562	4,077	9,735	6,056	3,679
1978 J	17,238	10,663	6,555	4,108	9,777	6,061	3,716
F	17,267	10,719	6,584	4,135	9,825	6,090	3,735
M	17,291	10,799	6,612	4,187	9,875	6,104	3,771
A	17,316	10,800	6,607	4,193	9,884	6,091	3,793
M	17,348	10,847	6,629	4,218	9,920	6,115	3,805
J	17,372	10,885	6,654	4,231	9,962	6,141	3,821
J	17,395	10,926	6,669	4,257	10,018	6,168	3,850
A	17,423	10,949	6,687	4,262	10,027	6,174	3,853
S	17,446	10,975	6,690	4,285	10,042	6,177	3,865
O	17,470	10,969	6,690	4,279	10,070	6,196	3,874
N	17,494	10,999	6,698	4,301	10,093	6,202	3,891
D	17,518	11,037	6,717	4,320	10,142	6,234	3,908

⁽¹⁾ Small differences in totals may arise due to the seasonal adjustment process, or rounding.

⁽²⁾ Labour force survey data were first collected under the revised Labour Force Survey in January, 1975. In January, 1976, the Revised Survey replaced the Former Survey. Revised data have been estimated back to 1966. The former Labour Force survey data (1954-1975) may be found in the 1976 edition of this *Review*.

⁽³⁾ Population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Reference Table 27 (continued)
Main Components of the Labour Market⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1978⁽²⁾

Years and months	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Unem- ployment	Total immigration	Immigrants destined to the labour force
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	(Per cent)						(Thousands of persons)		
1966	3.4	3.3	3.4	57.3	79.8	35.4	251	195	99
1967	3.8	3.9	3.7	57.6	79.3	36.5	296	223	120
1968	4.5	4.6	4.4	57.6	78.6	37.1	358	184	95
1969	4.4	4.3	4.7	57.9	78.3	38.0	362	162	84
1970	5.7	5.6	5.8	57.8	77.8	38.3	476	148	78
1971	6.2	6.0	6.6	58.1	77.3	39.4	535	122	61
1972	6.2	5.8	7.0	58.6	77.5	40.2	553	122	59
1973	5.5	4.9	6.7	59.7	78.2	41.9	515	184	92
1974	5.3	4.8	6.4	60.5	78.7	43.0	514	218	106
1975	6.9	6.2	8.1	61.1	78.4	44.4	690	188	81
1976	7.1	6.3	8.4	61.1	77.6	45.2	727	149	61
1977	8.1	7.3	9.4	61.5	77.6	46.0	850	115	48
1978	8.4	7.6	9.6	62.6	77.9	47.8	911	n.a	n.a
	(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽³⁾								
1977 J	7.6	6.8	9.0	61.3	77.9	45.3	788	—	—
F	7.9	7.1	9.4	61.3	77.7	45.5	825	26	11
M	8.0	7.3	9.3	61.3	77.6	45.6	836	—	—
A	8.1	7.2	9.5	61.4	77.7	45.6	846	—	—
M	7.8	7.1	8.9	61.5	77.7	45.8	819	32	13
J	7.9	7.2	9.1	61.4	77.5	45.8	830	—	—
J	8.1	7.4	9.4	61.5	77.4	46.1	854	—	—
A	8.2	7.4	9.5	61.7	77.5	46.4	864	33	13
S	8.2	7.5	9.5	61.8	77.8	46.3	872	—	—
O	8.3	7.4	9.8	61.9	77.8	46.5	885	—	—
N	8.4	7.6	9.8	61.9	77.7	46.6	896	24	10
D	8.5	7.7	9.8	61.8	77.7	46.6	904	—	—
1978 J	8.3	7.5	9.5	61.9	77.4	46.8	886	—	—
F	8.3	7.5	9.7	62.1	77.7	47.0	894	20	9
M	8.6	7.7	9.9	62.5	77.9	47.6	924	—	—
A	8.5	7.8	9.5	62.4	77.7	47.6	916	—	—
M	8.5	7.8	9.8	62.5	77.8	47.8	927	24	10
J	8.5	7.7	9.7	62.7	78.0	47.8	923	—	—
J	8.3	7.5	9.6	62.8	78.1	48.1	908	—	—
A	8.4	7.7	9.6	62.8	78.2	48.0	922	18	7
S	8.5	7.7	9.8	62.9	78.1	48.2	933	—	—
O	8.2	7.4	9.5	62.8	78.0	48.1	899	—	—
N	8.2	7.4	9.5	62.9	78.0	48.3	906	n.a.	n.a.
D	8.1	7.2	9.5	63.0	78.2	48.4	895	—	—

n.a. = not available.
⁽¹⁾ Small differences in totals may arise due to the seasonal adjustment process, or rounding.
⁽²⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.
⁽³⁾ Immigration statistics are by quarters and are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201; Department of Employment and Immigration, *Immigration Statistics. Quarterly Immigration Bulletin*.

Reference Table 28
Changes in the Main Components of the Labour Market
1967 – 1978⁽¹⁾

Years and months	Population 15 years and over	Labour force			Employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(Per cent change from previous period)							
1967	2.8	3.4	2.2	5.9	2.9	1.7	5.6
1968.....	2.7	2.6	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.0	3.8
1969	2.6	3.1	2.1	5.0	3.1	2.3	4.8
1970	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.5	1.1	0.6	2.3
1971	2.4	2.9	1.7	5.2	2.3	1.3	4.3
1972	2.1	3.0	2.3	4.3	3.0	2.5	4.0
1973	2.2	4.3	3.0	6.5	5.0	4.0	6.9
1974	2.6	3.9	3.2	5.3	4.2	3.4	5.6
1975	2.5	3.5	2.1	5.8	1.7	0.6	3.9
1976	2.3	2.3	1.2	4.3	2.1	1.1	4.0
1977	2.1	2.9	2.1	4.1	1.8	1.1	2.9
1978	1.9	3.7	2.2	6.0	3.4	1.9	5.7
(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽²⁾							
1977 J	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1
F	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.2
M	0.1	0.2	—	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.5
A	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	-0.2
M	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.4
J	0.2	—	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
J	0.2	0.3	—	0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.4
A	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7
S	0.2	0.3	0.4	—	0.2	0.3	0.1
O	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
N	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	-0.1	0.2
D	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	-0.1	0.2
1978 J	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.0
F	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
M	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.0
A	0.1	—	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.6
M	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
J	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
J	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8
A	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
S	0.1	0.2	—	0.5	0.1	—	0.3
O	0.1	-0.1	—	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
N	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
D	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4

(1), (2) See notes 2 and 3 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 29

Participation and Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Groups

1966 – 1978⁽¹⁾

Years and months	Participation rates				Unemployment rates			
	15-24		25+		15-24		25+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(Percentage)								
1966	64.1	48.4	84.9	31.2	6.3	4.8	2.6	2.7
1967	64.1	49.1	84.5	32.3	7.2	5.5	3.0	2.8
1968	63.3	49.8	84.0	32.8	8.7	6.5	3.5	3.3
1969	62.7	50.2	83.8	33.8	8.3	6.5	3.2	3.7
1970	62.5	49.5	83.3	34.5	11.2	8.6	4.1	4.4
1971	62.7	50.8	82.7	35.4	12.0	9.8	4.3	5.0
1972	64.4	51.8	82.3	36.2	11.9	9.6	4.1	5.7
1973	66.8	54.2	82.3	37.6	10.0	9.2	3.4	5.4
1974	68.9	56.0	82.2	38.5	9.6	8.9	3.3	5.1
1975	68.8	56.8	81.9	40.0	12.5	11.4	4.3	6.5
1976	67.9	56.8	81.1	41.1	13.3	12.1	4.2	6.6
1977	68.8	57.5	80.9	42.1	14.9	13.8	4.9	7.4
1978	69.7	58.9	81.0	44.0	15.1	13.9	5.2	7.7
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1977 J	69.9	57.7	80.8	41.0	13.7	12.9	4.6	7.1
F	69.0	57.4	80.9	41.4	14.4	14.1	4.8	7.1
M	69.0	57.5	80.7	41.6	14.6	13.8	4.9	7.2
A	68.9	57.7	81.0	41.4	14.5	14.2	5.0	7.3
M	69.0	57.2	80.9	41.9	14.3	13.2	4.9	6.9
J	68.4	56.9	80.8	42.0	14.5	13.3	4.9	7.2
J	68.3	57.9	80.7	42.0	15.0	14.5	5.0	7.0
A	68.6	57.6	80.8	42.5	15.2	14.1	4.9	7.4
S	69.1	57.8	80.9	42.4	15.1	13.8	5.1	7.5
O	69.1	57.9	81.0	42.6	15.6	14.2	4.9	7.8
N	68.9	57.6	81.0	42.8	16.0	13.8	4.9	8.0
D	68.4	56.8	81.0	43.1	16.0	13.9	5.1	7.9
1978 J	68.2	57.8	80.8	43.0	15.6	13.7	5.1	7.6
F	69.0	57.9	80.8	43.3	15.4	13.8	5.0	7.8
M	69.7	58.7	80.9	43.8	15.7	14.0	5.2	8.1
A	69.0	58.3	80.9	43.9	15.8	13.4	5.3	7.8
M	69.5	58.6	80.9	44.0	15.5	14.0	5.3	7.9
J	69.3	59.0	81.2	44.0	15.0	13.9	5.4	7.8
J	70.0	59.2	81.1	44.3	14.6	13.4	5.3	7.8
A	70.0	59.2	81.2	44.2	14.9	14.0	5.4	7.6
S	69.9	59.5	81.1	44.4	14.7	14.1	5.5	7.8
O	70.0	59.5	81.0	44.2	14.3	13.7	5.2	7.6
N	70.5	59.8	80.8	44.4	14.8	14.1	5.1	7.4
D	70.8	59.6	80.8	44.6	14.4	14.2	4.9	7.4

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 30
Participation Rates, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1978

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Labour force as a percentage of population 15 years and over)						
1966	57.3	50.4	56.0	59.8	58.3	56.7
1967	57.6	50.4	56.4	60.2	58.3	57.5
1968	57.6	50.0	55.6	60.3	59.5	57.6
1969	57.9	49.9	55.9	60.5	59.7	58.2
1970	57.8	49.4	55.4	60.5	60.0	58.7
1971	58.1	49.8	56.0	60.9	60.0	58.3
1972	58.6	50.5	55.9	61.7	60.8	58.8
1973	59.7	52.3	57.6	62.4	61.8	59.6
1974	60.5	53.4	58.0	63.4	62.6	60.3
1975	61.1	53.5	58.5	64.1	63.0	61.1
1976	61.1	53.4	58.3	63.9	63.8	61.3
1977	61.5	53.7	58.9	64.3	64.3	61.5
1978	62.6	54.9	59.7	65.5	65.3	62.6
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1977 J	61.3	52.5	58.8	64.0	64.2	60.9
F	61.3	53.2	58.8	64.2	64.0	60.9
M	61.3	54.0	58.7	64.1	64.2	61.2
A	61.4	53.4	58.5	64.2	64.8	61.2
M	61.5	53.8	58.7	64.5	64.2	61.6
J	61.4	53.8	58.4	64.1	64.1	61.9
J	61.5	54.2	58.4	64.1	64.1	61.9
A	61.7	54.4	58.8	64.4	64.2	61.9
S	61.8	53.7	59.1	64.4	64.2	62.1
O	61.9	53.5	59.3	64.9	64.5	61.2
N	61.9	54.0	59.5	64.4	64.5	61.6
D	61.8	53.9	59.6	64.5	64.5	61.7
1978 J	61.9	54.0	59.3	64.5	64.4	61.8
F	62.1	54.3	59.7	64.5	64.9	62.3
M	62.5	54.5	60.1	65.1	65.4	62.6
A	62.4	54.9	59.7	65.2	65.3	62.2
M	62.5	54.7	60.0	65.2	65.7	62.3
J	62.7	54.8	59.8	65.5	65.4	62.8
J	62.8	55.5	59.6	65.9	65.6	62.3
A	62.8	55.0	59.7	65.9	65.5	62.8
S	62.9	55.0	59.7	65.9	65.3	63.1
O	62.8	55.2	59.6	65.8	65.7	62.8
N	62.9	55.2	59.6	66.0	65.2	63.0
D	63.0	55.2	59.6	66.3	65.7	63.1

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 31
Labour Force, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1978

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Thousands of persons)							(Per cent change from previous period) *					
1966.....	7,493	616	2,113	2,787	1,263	717	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967.....	7,747	626	2,185	2,891	1,287	759	3.4	1.6	3.4	3.8	1.9	5.9
1968.....	7,951	636	2,205	2,980	1,343	789	2.6	1.6	0.9	3.1	4.4	4.1
1969.....	8,194	647	2,264	3,077	1,376	830	3.1	1.7	2.7	3.3	2.5	5.1
1970.....	8,395	652	2,289	3,177	1,406	871	2.5	0.8	1.1	3.2	2.2	4.9
1971.....	8,639	674	2,347	3,290	1,430	899	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.6	1.7	3.3
1972.....	8,897	696	2,383	3,410	1,471	938	3.0	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	4.3
1973.....	9,276	736	2,499	3,532	1,522	987	4.3	5.8	4.9	3.6	3.5	5.2
1974.....	9,639	767	2,570	3,686	1,576	1,040	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.6	5.4
1975.....	9,974	787	2,647	3,818	1,635	1,087	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.5
1976.....	10,206	805	2,689	3,885	1,712	1,116	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	4.7	2.6
1977.....	10,498	829	2,756	3,994	1,775	1,144	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.5
1978.....	10,882	864	2,827	4,147	1,852	1,192	3.7	4.2	2.6	3.8	4.3	4.2
(Seasonally adjusted)												
1977 J.....	10,362	801	2,735	3,934	1,750	1,122	0.9	-1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	-0.2
F.....	10,381	814	2,740	3,954	1,751	1,123	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
M.....	10,402	828	2,740	3,955	1,758	1,130	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6
A.....	10,422	819	2,734	3,968	1,779	1,132	0.2	-1.1	-0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2
M.....	10,464	827	2,745	3,993	1,767	1,142	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	-0.7	0.9
J.....	10,460	829	2,736	3,978	1,768	1,149	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.6
J.....	10,490	836	2,739	3,983	1,771	1,151	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
A.....	10,551	841	2,756	4,009	1,782	1,154	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3
S.....	10,582	832	2,775	4,021	1,784	1,161	0.3	-1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6
O.....	10,616	830	2,782	4,051	1,799	1,147	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	-1.2
N.....	10,629	839	2,795	4,032	1,800	1,156	0.1	1.1	0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.8
D.....	10,639	839	2,804	4,042	1,804	1,160	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
1978 J.....	10,663	843	2,791	4,050	1,806	1,165	0.2	0.5	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
F.....	10,719	848	2,815	4,057	1,825	1,177	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.0
M.....	10,799	852	2,835	4,101	1,840	1,184	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6
A.....	10,800	861	2,819	4,117	1,843	1,179	0.0	1.1	-0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.4
M.....	10,847	860	2,837	4,123	1,858	1,182	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.3
J.....	10,885	862	2,832	4,143	1,853	1,193	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.9
J.....	10,926	873	2,823	4,177	1,861	1,187	0.4	1.3	-0.3	0.8	0.4	-0.5
A.....	10,949	867	2,832	4,183	1,862	1,199	0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0
S.....	10,975	869	2,837	4,188	1,861	1,206	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.6
O.....	10,969	874	2,834	4,186	1,876	1,203	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.2
N.....	10,999	876	2,835	4,207	1,865	1,209	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.5
D.....	11,037	877	2,836	4,229	1,884	1,214	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.4

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 32
Employment, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1978

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Thousands of persons)							(Per cent change from previous period)					
1966	7,242	583	2,027	2,714	1,233	684	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	7,451	593	2,085	2,799	1,255	720	2.9	1.7	2.9	3.1	1.8	5.3
1968	7,593	598	2,081	2,873	1,299	742	1.9	0.8	-0.1	2.6	3.5	3.0
1969	7,832	607	2,126	2,979	1,331	788	3.2	1.5	2.1	3.7	2.5	6.2
1970	7,919	612	2,128	3,037	1,337	805	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.2
1971	8,104	628	2,175	3,113	1,356	834	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	3.7
1972	8,344	642	2,205	3,239	1,394	865	3.0	2.5	1.4	4.1	2.8	3.7
1973	8,761	679	2,330	3,380	1,451	920	5.0	5.9	5.7	4.4	4.1	6.4
1974	9,125	702	2,401	3,523	1,523	976	4.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	5.0	6.0
1975	9,284	710	2,434	3,576	1,571	995	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	3.1	1.9
1976	9,479	725	2,456	3,645	1,641	1,020	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.9	4.5	2.5
1977	9,648	756	2,473	3,714	1,690	1,047	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	3.0	2.7
1978	9,972	756	2,520	3,847	1,756	1,093	3.4	4.3	1.9	3.6	3.9	4.4
(Seasonally adjusted)												
1977 J	9,574	705	2,485	3,671	1,669	1,023	0.9	-1.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	-0.4
F	9,556	710	2,466	3,675	1,671	1,029	-0.2	0.7	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
M	9,566	718	2,468	3,678	1,670	1,032	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3
A	9,576	715	2,464	3,681	1,688	1,032	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0
M	9,645	729	2,474	3,713	1,683	1,052	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	-0.3	1.9
J	9,630	728	2,469	3,699	1,686	1,052	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0
J	9,636	734	2,454	3,710	1,685	1,051	0.1	0.8	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
A	9,687	737	2,474	3,724	1,696	1,055	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4
S	9,710	729	2,480	3,735	1,700	1,065	0.2	-1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9
O	9,731	724	2,475	3,777	1,710	1,049	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	1.1	0.6	-1.5
N	9,733	729	2,483	3,754	1,708	1,057	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.8
D	9,735	730	2,488	3,752	1,711	1,062	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5
1978 J	9,777	739	2,475	3,768	1,716	1,065	0.4	1.2	-0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
F	9,825	742	2,505	3,768	1,727	1,079	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.3
M	9,875	740	2,512	3,796	1,743	1,085	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
A	9,884	748	2,506	3,808	1,742	1,089	0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4
M	9,920	749	2,515	3,816	1,760	1,088	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	-0.1
J	9,962	756	2,516	3,838	1,757	1,099	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	-0.2	1.0
J	10,018	762	2,529	3,874	1,765	1,094	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	-0.5
A	10,027	757	2,526	3,885	1,763	1,098	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4
S	10,042	762	2,533	3,877	1,757	1,107	0.1	0.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.8
O	10,070	768	2,539	3,890	1,779	1,102	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.3	-0.5
N	10,093	770	2,542	3,901	1,772	1,104	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.2
D	10,142	769	2,539	3,937	1,794	1,106	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	1.2	0.2

(1) See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 33
Unemployment, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1978

Years and months	Unemployed						Unemployment rate					
	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
	(Thousands of persons)						(Per cent)					
1966	251	33	86	72	30	33	3.4	5.4	4.1	2.6	2.4	4.6
1967	296	33	100	92	32	39	3.8	5.3	4.6	3.2	2.5	5.1
1968	358	38	124	107	44	47	4.5	6.0	5.6	3.6	3.3	5.9
1969	362	40	137	99	45	42	4.4	6.2	6.1	3.2	3.3	5.0
1970	476	40	160	139	69	67	5.7	6.1	7.0	4.4	4.9	7.7
1971	535	46	171	178	74	65	6.2	6.8	7.3	5.4	5.2	7.2
1972	553	54	178	171	78	73	6.2	7.7	7.5	5.0	5.3	7.8
1973	515	57	169	152	71	66	5.5	7.8	6.8	4.3	4.7	6.7
1974	514	65	169	164	53	64	5.3	8.4	6.6	4.4	3.4	6.2
1975	690	77	214	242	65	92	6.9	9.8	8.1	6.3	3.9	8.5
1976	727	88	233	240	71	96	7.1	10.9	8.7	6.2	4.1	8.6
1977	850	104	284	280	86	97	8.1	12.6	10.3	7.0	4.9	8.5
1978	911	108	307	300	96	98	8.4	12.5	10.9	7.2	5.2	8.3
(Seasonally adjusted)												
1977 J	788	96	250	263	81	99	7.6	12.0	9.1	6.7	4.6	8.8
F	825	104	274	279	80	94	7.9	12.8	10.0	7.1	4.6	8.4
M	836	110	272	277	88	98	8.0	13.3	9.9	7.0	5.0	8.7
A	846	104	270	287	91	100	8.1	12.7	9.9	7.2	5.1	8.8
M	819	98	271	280	84	90	7.8	11.9	9.9	7.0	4.8	7.9
J	830	101	267	279	82	97	7.9	12.3	9.8	7.0	4.6	8.4
J	854	102	285	273	86	100	8.1	12.2	10.4	6.9	4.9	8.7
A	864	104	282	285	86	99	8.2	12.2	10.2	7.1	4.8	8.6
S	872	103	298	286	84	96	8.2	12.5	10.6	7.1	4.8	8.3
O	885	106	307	280	87	98	8.3	12.9	11.0	6.9	4.7	8.5
N	896	110	312	278	92	99	8.4	13.2	11.2	6.9	5.1	8.6
D	904	109	316	290	93	98	8.5	13.1	11.3	7.2	5.2	8.4
1978 J	886	104	316	282	90	100	8.3	12.3	11.3	7.0	5.0	8.6
F	894	106	310	289	98	98	8.3	12.5	11.0	7.1	5.4	8.3
M	924	112	323	305	97	99	8.6	13.1	11.4	7.4	5.3	8.4
A	916	113	313	309	101	90	8.5	13.1	11.1	7.5	5.5	7.6
M	927	111	322	307	98	94	8.5	12.9	11.4	7.4	5.3	8.0
J	923	106	316	305	96	94	8.5	12.3	11.2	7.4	5.2	7.9
J	908	111	294	303	96	93	8.3	12.7	10.4	7.3	5.2	7.8
A	922	110	306	298	99	101	8.4	12.7	10.8	7.1	5.3	8.4
S	933	107	304	311	104	99	8.5	12.3	10.7	7.4	5.6	8.2
O	899	106	295	296	97	101	8.2	12.1	10.4	7.1	5.2	8.4
N	906	106	293	306	93	105	8.2	12.1	10.3	7.3	5.0	8.7
D	895	108	297	292	90	108	8.1	12.3	10.5	6.9	4.8	8.9

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 27.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 34
Unemployed Persons by Family Status, Canada⁽¹⁾
1960 – 1978

Years and quarters	Members of family units						Non-members of family units	Members of family units						Non-members of family units
	Total unemployed	Total	Heads of units	Single son or daughter	Other relatives	Total unemployed		Total	Heads of units	Single son or daughter	Other relatives			
(Thousands of persons, annual averages)							(Change from same period a year ago)							
Former Labour Force Survey														
1960 ⁽²⁾	349	314	142	132	121	36								
1961	497	454	230	168	56	43	148	140	88	36	-65	7		
1962	405	371	187	138	45	35	-92	-83	-43	-30	-11	-8		
1963	390	357	174	132	51	34	-15	-14	-13	-6	6	-1		
1964	348	319	148	123	47	30	-42	-38	-26	-9	-4	-4		
1965	298	273	127	105	41	25	-50	-46	-21	-18	-6	-5		
1966	274	252	113	101	37	23	-24	-21	-14	-4	-4	-2		
1967	321	294	134	114	46	27	47	42	21	13	9	4		
1968	390	354	155	144	55	36	69	60	21	30	9	9		
1969	391	359	146	150	63	32	1	5	-9	6	8	-4		
1970	492	444	183	190	72	47	101	85	37	40	9	15		
1971	572	516	212	213	91	56	80	72	29	23	19	9		
1972	571	509	202	215	93	61	-1	-7	-10	2	2	5		
1973	520	453	169	190	95	67	-51	-56	-33	-25	3	6		
1974	525	462	171	197	93	64	5	11	2	7	-2	-3		
1975	710	624	241	252	131	87	185	162	70	55	38	23		
Revised Labour Force Survey														
1975	690	609	194	221	194	80	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1976	727	640	190	240	210	87	37	31	-4	19	16	7		
1977	850	752	224	280	248	99	123	112	34	40	38	12		
1978	911	800	247	289	264	110	61	48	23	9	16	11		
1977 I	910	807	277	268	262	103	134	132	50	35	47	2		
II	839	741	227	282	232	98	122	112	37	40	35	10		
III	827	737	183	308	246	90	118	99	24	50	25	19		
IV	825	723	209	263	251	102	120	107	24	37	46	13		
1978 I	1,001	882	311	292	279	119	91	75	34	24	17	16		
II	933	820	259	298	263	113	94	79	32	16	31	15		
III	881	777	202	308	267	104	54	40	19	—	21	14		
IV	829	721	216	258	247	108	4	-2	7	-5	-4	6		

⁽¹⁾ These data have not been linked back over the years prior to 1975, when the former Labour Force Survey was in effect; as a result, both sets of data are presented here.

⁽²⁾ Average of July and October only.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*.

Reference Table 35

Family Units with One or More Unemployed Persons by the Number of Employed Persons in the Family Unit, Canada⁽¹⁾ 1960 – 1978

Years and quarters	Units with some unemployed	No persons in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed				Units with some unemployment	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed				
			Total	One employed	Two employed ⁽³⁾	Three or more employed			Total	One employed	Two employed ⁽³⁾	Three or more employed	
(Thousands of family units, annual averages)							(Change from same period a year ago)						
Former Labour Force Survey													
1960 ⁽²⁾	260	110	171	100	45	26							
1961	394	177	217	132	57	28	134	67	46	32	12	2	
1962	331	148	183	112	46	25	-63	-29	-34	-20	-11	-3	
1963	315	138	179	108	46	26	-16	-10	-4	-4	—	1	
1964	284	115	170	99	48	23	-31	-23	-9	-9	2	-3	
1965	245	96	149	87	40	22	-39	-19	-21	-12	-8	-1	
1966	229	87	142	83	39	19	-16	-9	-7	-4	-1	-3	
1967	248	100	168	100	44	24	19	13	26	17	5	5	
1968	319	119	200	119	54	28	71	19	32	19	10	4	
1969	320	113	207	122	54	31	1	-6	7	3	—	3	
1970	396	141	256	157	69	30	76	28	49	35	15	-1	
1971	461	165	295	181	77	39	65	24	39	24	8	9	
1972	456	159	297	186	76	36	-5	-6	2	5	-1	-3	
1973	408	128	281	172	70	39	-48	-31	-16	-14	6	3	
1974	412	135	276	170	70	36	4	7	-5	-2	—	-3	
1975	547	185	362	228	92	43	135	50	86	58	22	7	
Revised Labour Force Survey													
1975	553	150	399	260	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1976	576	153	423	273	150	—	23	3	24	10	11	—	
1977	669	176	493	318	175	—	93	23	70	45	25	—	
1978	711	187	523	340	183	—	42	11	30	22	8	—	
1977 I	715	221	493	329	164	—	112	33	79	53	26	—	
II	662	180	482	304	178	—	97	32	66	33	33	—	
III	655	138	518	319	199	—	76	12	66	44	22	—	
IV	646	164	481	321	160	—	90	14	75	53	22	—	
1978 I	776	233	543	364	179	—	61	12	50	35	15	—	
II	730	193	537	341	196	—	68	13	55	37	18	—	
III	693	157	536	337	199	—	38	19	18	18	—	—	
IV	644	164	480	320	160	—	-2	—	-1	-1	—	—	

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 34.

(3) On revised Labour Force Survey this column reads "two or more employed".

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*.

Reference Table 36
 Help-Wanted Index, Canada and Regions
 1962 – 1978
 (1969 = 100)

Years and quarters	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
1962	62.0	86.0	89.9	44.5	53.9	40.8
1963	64.5	84.1	87.7	51.3	60.2	40.0
1964	78.5	96.4	102.2	65.9	72.1	53.8
1965	96.5	136.9	117.8	85.9	85.7	69.1
1966	106.8	143.1	126.9	96.6	102.3	75.5
1967	93.7	122.6	110.1	79.4	105.5	66.9
1968	81.5	107.1	85.6	77.2	84.8	69.6
1969	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970	82.2	78.4	86.3	82.7	78.7	75.0
1971	85.6	86.4	92.0	80.3	87.3	82.4
1972	115.1	101.8	113.8	116.6	120.7	112.3
1973	148.4	136.3	140.0	149.3	154.3	165.3
1974	199.9	234.8	203.1	171.5	232.5	223.8
1975	163.6	212.3	200.1	115.4	196.0	151.9
1976	156.5	136.0	194.9	105.3	211.2	147.4
1977	152.6	152.4	188.7	103.6	198.3	146.7
1978	165.0	139.0	206.0	113.0	228.0	147.0
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1975 I	160.9	215.3	180.7	121.3	193.7	154.7
II	165.3	217.3	193.3	119.0	209.5	153.2
III	167.9	248.0	220.2	113.9	187.6	148.7
IV	159.8	161.8	206.9	107.6	193.1	151.2
1976 I	168.8	132.9	209.5	116.0	211.3	164.8
II	148.5	132.1	185.6	100.4	196.9	137.8
III	154.5	149.3	192.9	103.2	213.8	142.0
IV	155.9	130.6	190.2	103.3	227.1	149.2
1977 I	160.2	172.1	192.5	109.5	211.5	148.9
II	149.4	169.5	179.5	104.5	191.6	143.9
III	148.2	128.9	185.7	98.2	198.9	147.6
IV	153.1	135.6	197.8	102.7	190.2	146.3
1978 I	163.0	131.0	216.0	104.0	212.0	135.0
II	152.0	135.0	188.0	106.0	201.0	144.0
III	158.0	124.0	198.0	105.0	228.0	147.0
IV	188.0	167.0	220.0	138.0	270.0	164.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

Reference Table 37
 Changes in Help Wanted-Index, Canada and Regions
 1963 – 1978
 (1969 = 100)

Years and quarters	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Per cent change from previous period)						
1963	4.0	-2.2	-2.4	15.3	11.7	-2.0
1964	21.7	14.6	16.5	28.5	19.8	34.5
1965	22.9	42.0	15.3	30.3	18.9	28.4
1966	10.7	4.5	7.7	12.5	19.4	9.3
1967	-12.3	-14.3	-13.2	-17.8	3.1	-11.4
1968	-13.0	-12.6	-22.3	-2.8	-19.6	4.0
1969	22.7	-6.4	16.8	29.5	17.9	44.7
1970	-17.8	-21.6	-13.7	-17.3	-21.3	-25.0
1971	4.1	10.2	6.6	-2.9	10.9	9.9
1972	34.5	17.8	23.7	45.2	38.3	36.3
1973	28.9	33.9	23.0	28.0	27.8	47.2
1974	34.7	72.3	45.1	14.9	50.7	35.4
1975	-18.2	-9.6	-1.5	-32.7	-15.7	-32.2
1976	-4.3	-35.9	-2.6	-8.2	7.8	-3.0
1977	-2.5	12.1	-3.2	-1.6	-6.1	-0.5
1978	7.8	-8.6	9.0	8.7	15.2	0.0
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1975 I	-12.1	-18.5	-11.9	-15.2	-10.4	-14.8
II	2.7	0.9	7.0	-1.9	8.2	-1.0
III	1.6	14.1	13.9	-4.3	-10.5	-2.9
IV	-4.8	-34.8	-6.0	-5.5	2.9	1.7
1976 I	5.6	-17.9	1.3	7.8	9.4	9.0
II	-12.0	-0.6	-11.4	-13.4	-6.8	-16.4
III	4.0	13.0	3.9	2.8	8.6	3.0
IV	0.9	-12.5	-1.4	0.1	6.2	5.1
1977 I	2.8	31.8	1.2	6.0	-6.9	-0.2
II	-6.7	-1.5	-6.8	-4.6	-9.4	-3.4
III	-0.8	-24.0	3.5	-6.0	3.8	2.6
IV	3.3	5.2	6.5	4.6	-4.4	-0.9
1978 I	6.5	-3.7	9.1	1.0	11.6	-7.5
II	-6.5	3.1	-13.0	1.9	-5.2	6.7
III	3.9	-8.1	5.3	-0.9	13.4	2.1
IV	19.0	34.7	11.1	31.4	18.4	11.6

Source: Statistics Canada.

Reference Table 38
Productivity and Costs: Commercial Non-agricultural Industries
1961 – 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	56.5	75.1	79.7	43.1	75.2	70.9	57.3	76.2
1962	60.2	77.7	82.7	45.7	77.5	72.8	58.8	75.8
1963	63.4	79.9	84.6	48.4	79.4	74.9	60.6	76.4
1964	68.7	83.4	88.3	52.5	82.2	77.7	63.0	76.5
1965	74.1	88.1	92.9	58.4	84.1	79.8	66.3	78.8
1966	79.0	92.3	96.2	65.6	85.6	82.1	71.1	83.0
1967	82.2	93.9	97.4	71.7	87.7	84.4	76.3	87.2
1968	86.8	94.3	96.8	76.5	92.1	89.7	81.1	88.1
1969	92.3	97.7	99.4	85.0	94.4	92.9	86.9	92.1
1970	94.3	98.1	98.9	91.3	96.1	95.4	93.0	96.8
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	107.0	104.0	103.5	111.5	102.8	103.3	107.1	104.2
1973	116.0	109.9	109.4	129.6	105.6	106.0	117.9	111.7
1974	121.6	115.7	114.4	154.9	105.1	106.3	133.9	127.3
1975	121.6	116.8	114.6	179.1	104.1	106.1	153.4	147.3
1976	128.5	118.6	116.1	204.2	108.4	110.7	172.3	159.0
1977	133.1	121.9	117.5	224.5	109.2	113.3	184.1	168.6
1978	138.0	124.5	121.1	243.2	110.8	114.0	195.3	176.2
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	6.5	3.5	3.8	6.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	-0.5
1963	5.3	2.8	2.3	5.9	2.5	2.9	3.1	0.8
1964	8.2	4.4	4.4	8.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	0.1
1965	8.0	5.6	5.2	11.2	2.3	2.7	5.2	3.0
1966	6.6	4.8	3.6	12.3	1.8	2.9	7.2	5.3
1967	4.1	1.7	1.2	9.1	2.2	2.8	7.3	5.1
1968	5.6	0.4	-0.6	6.8	5.3	6.3	6.3	1.0
1969	6.3	3.6	2.7	11.1	2.5	3.6	7.2	4.5
1970	2.2	0.4	-0.5	7.4	1.8	2.7	7.0	5.1
1971	6.0	1.9	1.1	9.5	4.1	4.8	7.5	3.3
1972	7.0	4.0	3.5	11.5	2.8	3.3	7.1	4.2
1973	8.4	5.7	5.7	16.2	2.7	2.6	10.1	7.2
1974	4.8	5.3	4.6	19.5	-0.5	0.3	13.6	14.0
1975	—	1.0	0.2	15.6	-1.0	-0.2	14.6	15.7
1976	5.7	1.5	1.3	14.0	4.1	4.3	12.3	7.9
1977	3.6	2.8	1.2	9.9	0.7	2.3	6.8	6.0
1978	3.7	2.1	3.1	8.3	1.5	0.6	6.1	4.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 39

Productivity and Costs: Commercial Non-agricultural Goods-producing Industries

1961 – 1978

(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	55.6	82.7	84.7	44.7	67.2	65.6	54.0	80.4
1962	60.0	85.3	88.3	47.6	70.4	67.9	55.9	79.4
1963	63.3	87.2	90.1	50.3	72.6	70.3	57.7	79.5
1964	69.1	91.3	94.7	54.9	75.7	73.0	60.2	79.5
1965	75.2	96.3	100.0	61.5	78.1	75.2	63.9	81.7
1966	80.8	100.7	104.1	69.5	80.2	77.6	69.1	86.1
1967	83.2	100.3	102.7	74.6	83.0	81.0	74.4	89.7
1968	88.2	99.7	101.8	79.0	88.5	86.6	79.3	89.5
1969	93.7	101.4	102.6	86.6	92.4	91.3	85.4	92.4
1970	94.7	99.3	100.2	91.5	95.4	94.5	92.2	96.6
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	106.5	102.3	102.1	109.8	104.1	104.3	107.3	103.1
1973	115.9	107.7	107.6	129.1	107.6	107.6	119.9	111.4
1974	119.5	110.7	110.3	154.0	108.1	108.4	139.2	128.9
1975	114.6	108.7	107.6	174.9	105.4	106.6	160.9	152.6
1976	120.7	109.3	108.6	197.6	110.4	111.1	180.7	163.7
1977	124.2	110.5	108.4	217.4	112.5	114.6	196.8	175.0
1978	128.2	111.0	110.3	232.3	115.5	116.3	209.3	181.2
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	7.9	3.1	4.3	6.5	4.8	3.3	3.5	- 1.2
1963	5.5	2.2	2.0	5.7	3.1	3.5	3.2	0.1
1964	9.2	4.7	5.1	9.1	4.3	3.8	4.3	—
1965	8.8	5.5	5.6	12.0	3.2	3.0	6.1	2.8
1966	7.4	4.6	4.1	13.0	2.7	3.2	8.1	5.4
1967	3.0	- 0.4	- 1.3	7.3	3.5	4.4	7.7	4.2
1968	6.0	- 0.6	- 0.9	5.9	6.6	6.9	6.6	- 0.2
1969	6.2	1.7	0.8	9.6	4.4	5.4	7.7	3.2
1970	1.1	- 2.1	- 2.3	5.7	3.2	3.5	8.0	4.5
1971	5.6	0.7	- 0.2	9.3	4.8	5.8	8.5	3.5
1972	6.5	2.3	2.1	9.8	4.1	4.3	7.3	3.1
1973	8.8	5.3	5.4	17.6	3.4	3.2	11.7	8.1
1974	3.1	2.8	2.5	19.3	0.4	0.7	16.1	15.7
1975	- 4.1	- 1.8	- 2.4	13.6	- 2.4	- 1.7	15.6	18.4
1976	5.3	0.6	0.9	13.0	4.7	4.2	12.3	7.3
1977	2.9	1.1	- 0.2	10.0	1.9	3.2	8.9	6.9
1978	3.2	0.5	1.8	6.9	2.7	1.5	6.4	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 40
Productivity and Costs: Commercial Service-producing Industries
1961 – 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	57.5	69.2	75.7	41.5	83.1	76.0	59.9	72.2
1962	60.5	71.7	78.2	43.7	84.3	77.3	61.0	72.3
1963	63.5	74.2	80.3	46.6	85.6	79.1	62.8	73.4
1964	68.2	77.3	83.2	50.2	88.2	82.0	64.9	73.6
1965	73.1	81.8	87.3	55.4	89.4	83.7	67.8	75.8
1966	77.3	85.8	90.0	61.8	90.0	85.9	72.0	79.9
1967	81.4	89.0	93.2	68.7	91.4	87.3	77.2	84.4
1968	85.5	90.1	92.8	74.0	94.9	92.1	82.2	86.6
1969	91.0	94.9	96.8	83.4	95.9	94.0	87.8	91.6
1970	94.0	97.2	97.8	91.0	96.7	96.1	93.7	96.8
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	107.4	105.4	104.7	113.1	101.9	102.6	107.3	105.3
1973	116.1	111.6	110.8	130.0	104.0	104.8	116.5	112.0
1974	123.5	119.5	117.7	155.7	103.3	104.9	130.2	126.1
1975	128.0	123.1	120.3	183.2	104.0	106.4	148.9	143.2
1976	135.5	125.7	122.0	210.8	107.8	111.0	167.6	155.6
1977	141.2	130.8	124.8	231.4	107.9	113.2	176.8	163.9
1978	146.9	135.1	129.7	253.9	108.7	113.2	188.0	172.9
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	5.2	3.6	3.3	5.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.1
1963	5.0	3.5	2.7	6.6	1.5	2.3	3.0	1.4
1964	7.4	4.2	3.6	7.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	0.4
1965	7.2	5.8	4.9	10.4	1.4	2.1	4.5	3.0
1966	5.7	4.9	3.1	11.6	0.7	2.6	6.2	5.4
1967	5.3	3.7	3.6	11.2	1.6	1.6	7.2	5.6
1968	5.0	1.2	-0.4	7.7	3.8	5.5	6.5	2.6
1969	6.4	5.3	4.3	12.7	1.1	2.1	6.8	5.8
1970	3.3	2.4	1.0	9.1	0.8	2.2	6.7	5.7
1971	6.4	2.9	2.2	9.9	3.4	4.1	6.7	3.3
1972	7.4	5.4	4.7	13.1	1.9	2.6	7.3	5.3
1973	8.1	5.9	5.8	14.9	2.1	2.1	8.6	6.4
1974	6.4	7.1	6.2	19.8	-0.7	0.1	11.8	12.6
1975	3.6	3.0	2.2	17.7	0.7	1.4	14.4	13.6
1976	5.9	2.1	1.4	15.1	3.7	4.3	12.6	8.7
1977	4.2	4.1	2.3	9.8	0.1	2.0	5.5	5.3
1978	4.0	3.3	3.9	9.7	0.7	—	6.3	5.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 41
Productivity and Costs: Manufacturing Industries
1961 – 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
1961	54.4	83.6	84.4	46.9	65.1	64.4	56.1	86.1
1962	59.4	85.8	87.6	50.1	69.2	67.8	58.3	84.3
1963	63.4	88.0	90.1	53.3	72.1	70.4	60.6	84.1
1964	69.5	92.0	94.6	58.1	75.6	73.5	63.2	83.6
1965	75.8	96.7	99.4	64.1	78.4	76.2	66.3	84.6
1966	81.5	101.3	103.4	71.9	80.5	78.9	71.0	88.2
1967	83.9	101.7	103.1	77.2	82.5	81.4	75.9	92.0
1968	89.1	101.0	102.5	82.4	88.3	86.9	81.6	92.4
1969	95.8	102.9	104.1	89.9	93.1	92.0	87.3	93.8
1970	94.5	100.6	101.2	94.0	94.0	93.4	93.5	99.5
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	107.2	102.9	102.5	110.6	104.2	104.6	107.5	103.1
1973	116.9	107.4	107.0	126.7	108.8	109.3	118.0	108.4
1974	120.8	109.5	108.7	148.9	110.3	111.1	135.9	123.2
1975	114.1	106.8	105.2	165.0	106.8	108.5	154.4	144.6
1976	120.2	106.8	105.9	189.5	112.5	113.5	177.4	157.7
1977	124.8	107.0	105.0	207.8	116.6	118.9	194.2	166.5
1978	134.1	108.9	108.2	229.2	123.2	123.9	210.6	170.9
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	9.2	2.6	3.8	6.8	6.3	5.3	3.9	-2.1
1963	6.7	2.6	2.9	6.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	-0.2
1964	9.6	4.5	5.0	9.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	-0.6
1965	9.1	5.1	5.1	10.3	3.7	3.7	4.9	1.2
1966	7.5	4.8	4.0	12.2	2.7	3.5	7.1	4.3
1967	2.9	0.4	-0.3	7.4	2.5	3.2	6.9	4.3
1968	6.2	-0.7	-0.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	0.4
1969	7.5	1.9	1.6	9.1	5.4	5.9	7.0	1.5
1970	-1.4	-2.2	-2.8	4.6	1.0	1.5	7.1	6.1
1971	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.0	0.5
1972	7.2	2.9	2.5	10.6	4.2	4.6	7.5	3.1
1973	9.0	4.4	4.4	14.6	4.4	4.5	9.8	5.1
1974	3.3	2.0	1.6	17.5	1.4	1.6	15.2	13.7
1975	-5.5	-2.5	-3.2	10.8	-3.2	-2.3	13.6	17.4
1976	5.3	—	0.7	14.6	5.3	4.6	14.9	9.1
1977	3.8	0.2	-0.8	9.7	3.6	4.8	9.5	5.6
1978	7.5	1.8	3.0	10.3	5.7	4.2	8.4	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, Annual, Cat. 14-201.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Monthly, Cat. 72-002.

Reference Table 43

Annual Average Wage Changes Provided by Major Collective Agreements (without COLA)⁽¹⁾ (Percentage changes on a life-of-contract basis)

Years	Primary Industries	Manufacturing	Transportation and Communication	Trade, Finance, Insurance, etc.	Non-commercial	Public Administration	Total Commercial	Total Non Commercial	All Industries
1967	8.1	7.7	7.4	9.1	9.2	12.0	7.7	11.0	8.3
1968	9.3	7.9	7.3	9.9	9.7	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.9
1969	8.9	8.4	7.5	9.6	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.2	7.7
1970	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.0	8.7	8.4	8.6
1971	9.4	7.9	7.5	10.9	8.4	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.6
1972	9.5	9.6	8.4	11.5	7.6	7.7	9.6	7.6	8.6
1973	13.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	10.0	8.8	11.5	9.4	10.4
1974	19.5	15.9	13.6	19.1	19.0	11.4	15.2	12.5	13.3
1975	24.5	16.3	17.1	16.4	20.6	17.4	17.1	19.0	18.3
1976	8.4	10.4	11.1	10.0	11.3	9.8	10.4	10.5	10.5
1977	6.8	7.7	7.9	8.3	6.9	8.7	7.8	7.9	7.8
1978	5.8	7.5	7.0	9.8	6.7	6.9	7.5	6.8	7.2
1975 I	11.4	16.5	22.7	13.9	19.6	15.1	19.4	17.3	17.8
II	22.5	16.6	15.5	23.3	28.0	19.5	17.0	23.8	21.2
III	28.8	19.3	14.6	18.0	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1
IV	—	14.3	17.5	12.0	14.7	11.7	14.9	13.6	14.2
1976 I	—	12.3	14.9	11.5	19.3	11.7	13.2	14.6	13.9
II	10.1	10.3	11.9	11.3	12.5	8.8	11.1	10.4	10.6
III	6.9	9.3	9.1	8.5	9.5	10.1	8.6	10.2	9.6
IV	8.4	9.3	8.6	11.9	7.8	9.0	9.2	8.3	8.6
1977 I	5.6	7.7	9.1	7.8	7.6	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.5
II	—	7.7	9.0	9.8	6.9	9.8	8.3	8.4	8.4
III	7.3	7.8	6.9	7.7	6.7	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.4
IV	6.8	7.4	6.6	7.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.9
1978 I	4.6	7.1	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1
II	4.4	6.5	6.3	8.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3
III	—	7.9	7.6	9.3	7.4	6.9	8.1	7.1	7.5
IV	6.4	8.4	10.6	11.0	6.8	7.2	9.2	7.1	8.0

(1) Agreements covering 500 or more employees (excluding construction). Percentage increases refer to base wage rates, the lowest paid classification used for qualified workers in the bargaining unit.

Source: Labour Canada, *Wage Developments Resulting from Major Collective Bargaining Settlements*, Annual and Quarterly.

Reference Table 44

Gross National Expenditure Implicit Price Indexes⁽¹⁾

1947 - 1978

(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure
			Total	Government	Business ⁽²⁾	Housing			
1947	50.5	28.3	44.2	48.5	43.6	41.9	59.3	56.2	45.7
1948	57.3	32.3	50.1	54.4	49.0	49.1	63.6	62.8	51.3
1949	59.4	34.6	52.5	56.6	51.5	51.2	66.8	64.9	53.5
1950	61.2	35.9	54.8	58.9	53.8	53.8	69.8	69.4	54.8
1951	67.4	40.2	62.6	69.9	60.8	62.0	77.6	76.7	61.0
1952	69.0	42.0	64.6	71.5	63.0	63.1	76.7	71.3	63.7
1953	68.8	43.0	64.7	67.3	63.9	63.7	74.9	71.2	63.6
1954	69.5	44.7	64.5	67.4	63.8	63.1	74.3	71.4	64.6
1955	69.5	46.2	66.4	72.5	65.2	64.3	77.3	72.6	65.0
1956	70.6	49.4	69.9	80.3	68.8	65.3	79.4	75.0	67.4
1957	72.8	51.9	70.9	75.8	70.3	67.2	79.0	76.9	68.8
1958	74.7	53.5	70.4	71.9	71.0	67.0	78.7	78.0	69.8
1959	75.6	55.3	70.9	72.2	72.0	66.9	79.8	77.5	71.2
1960	76.3	57.3	71.9	72.8	72.7	68.2	80.3	78.2	72.1
1961	76.8	59.1	71.4	70.4	72.7	68.8	81.3	80.3	72.4
1962	77.8	60.6	72.4	71.4	74.1	68.6	84.5	84.0	73.4
1963	79.0	63.1	74.4	74.0	76.1	70.1	85.3	85.9	74.8
1964	80.0	65.2	77.0	76.3	78.8	73.0	87.1	86.6	76.6
1965	81.6	68.2	81.1	81.3	82.3	77.2	88.7	87.3	79.1
1966	84.3	72.8	85.3	85.9	85.9	82.2	91.1	89.2	82.6
1967	87.2	77.8	87.1	86.8	87.2	87.0	93.0	90.7	85.9
1968	90.8	82.2	87.7	87.0	87.8	87.9	94.3	93.0	88.7
1969	94.3	89.0	91.4	91.2	91.2	92.1	96.4	95.6	92.6
1970	97.7	94.2	95.3	95.3	95.6	94.1	99.7	98.2	96.9
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.0	107.2	105.0	105.2	104.0	107.1	103.9	103.1	105.0
1973	111.6	116.4	114.2	114.8	110.0	123.8	117.4	111.2	114.6
1974	124.2	135.1	133.3	138.0	126.7	147.9	152.2	134.3	132.1
1975	137.2	155.8	150.1	153.2	143.6	167.7	168.6	153.5	146.2
1976	147.1	178.1	164.6	163.7	155.0	190.6	174.1	155.9	160.4
1977	158.0	195.0	177.1	176.8	167.0	205.6	186.9	174.2	171.5
1978	170.3	211.1	191.7	189.9	180.8	225.2	202.4	196.3	183.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1975 I	132.7	147.1	143.8	146.9	138.0	160.8	163.6	150.4	140.7
II	135.4	152.1	147.6	149.8	141.6	165.3	166.5	153.5	143.6
III	138.6	162.0	151.7	154.3	145.3	169.3	171.3	156.0	148.3
IV	141.7	161.9	157.0	162.0	149.7	174.0	172.9	154.3	152.1
1976 I	143.6	166.4	160.5	160.9	151.7	184.2	172.3	155.1	154.8
II	146.0	178.8	163.3	162.4	154.4	187.1	173.0	155.4	159.7
III	148.3	178.2	166.4	165.0	156.1	193.0	175.5	156.3	161.9
IV	150.1	189.4	168.4	166.9	157.8	198.0	175.3	156.6	165.1
1977 I	153.2	186.8	171.4	170.0	161.5	199.9	181.8	166.2	166.8
II	156.8	192.8	175.6	175.3	165.6	203.1	184.2	171.0	170.4
III	159.6	199.6	179.5	179.8	169.3	207.7	190.6	177.9	173.5
IV	162.6	200.9	182.0	181.6	171.5	212.3	191.1	181.8	175.0
1978 I	165.5	204.2	186.0	183.3	176.0	216.7	196.0	188.4	178.1
II	168.4	208.7	190.3	189.1	179.3	222.7	197.5	191.3	181.8
III	171.8	213.6	192.9	192.9	181.6	227.1	204.9	198.1	184.8
IV	175.5	218.1	197.1	194.1	185.9	234.4	210.5	206.5	187.2

⁽¹⁾ These implicit price indexes are currently weighted price indexes. They reflect not only pure price change, but also changing expenditure patterns within and between major groups. The implicit price index for gross national expenditure is derived by dividing the total of current dollars by the total of constant dollars.

⁽²⁾ Excludes residential construction.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 45

Changes in Gross National Expenditure Implicit Price Indexes⁽¹⁾

1947 – 1978

(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure
			Total	Government	Business ⁽²⁾	Housing			
(Per cent change from previous period)									
1947	9.1	7.7	10.5	9.7	9.9	12.8	- 11.0	12.0	8.8
1948	13.5	14.1	13.3	12.3	12.4	17.1	7.2	11.8	12.3
1949	3.6	7.1	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.3
1950	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.6	7.0	2.3
1951	10.2	11.8	14.1	18.7	12.9	15.3	11.1	10.4	11.5
1952	2.3	4.5	3.2	2.2	3.7	1.9	- 1.1	- 7.0	4.3
1953	- 0.2	2.5	0.2	- 5.8	1.4	0.9	- 2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
1954	0.9	4.0	- 0.3	0.1	0.0	- 0.8	- 0.8	0.3	1.6
1955	0.0	3.3	2.9	7.6	2.2	1.9	4.0	1.7	0.6
1956	1.6	7.0	5.3	10.8	5.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	3.6
1957	3.1	5.1	1.4	- 5.6	2.2	2.8	- 0.5	2.5	2.1
1958	2.6	3.0	- 0.7	- 5.1	0.9	- 0.3	- 0.4	1.4	1.4
1959	1.1	3.4	0.8	0.3	1.5	- 0.1	1.5	- 0.6	2.1
1960	0.9	3.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.2
1961	0.7	3.2	- 0.6	- 3.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.5
1962	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	- 0.3	3.9	4.6	1.4
1963	1.5	4.1	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.3	0.9	2.3	1.9
1964	1.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.1	0.8	2.5
1965	1.9	4.5	5.2	6.5	4.5	5.8	1.8	0.7	3.2
1966	3.3	6.7	5.2	5.7	4.3	6.5	2.7	2.2	4.4
1967	3.4	6.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	5.8	2.0	1.7	3.9
1968	4.2	5.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.3
1969	3.9	8.3	4.2	4.9	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.8	4.4
1970	3.6	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	2.2	3.5	2.7	4.7
1971	2.4	6.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	6.3	0.3	1.8	3.2
1972	4.0	7.2	5.0	5.2	4.0	7.1	3.9	3.1	5.0
1973	7.3	8.6	8.8	9.1	5.8	15.6	13.0	7.9	9.1
1974	11.3	16.1	16.7	20.2	15.2	19.5	29.6	20.0	15.3
1975	10.5	15.3	12.6	11.0	13.3	13.4	10.8	14.3	10.7
1976	7.2	14.3	9.7	6.9	7.9	13.7	3.3	1.6	9.7
1977	7.4	9.5	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.4	11.7	6.9
1978	7.8	8.3	8.2	7.4	8.3	9.5	8.3	12.7	6.7
(Seasonally adjusted)									
1975 I	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.8	2.7	2.9	1.2	3.8	2.0
II	2.0	3.4	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.8	1.8	2.1	2.1
III	2.4	6.5	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.6	3.3
IV	2.2	- 0.1	3.5	5.0	3.0	2.8	0.9	- 1.1	2.6
1976 I	1.3	2.8	2.2	- 0.7	1.3	5.9	- 0.3	0.5	1.8
II	1.7	7.5	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.2	3.2
III	1.6	- 0.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	3.2	1.4	0.6	1.4
IV	1.2	6.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.6	- 0.1	0.2	2.0
1977 I	2.1	- 1.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.0	3.7	6.1	1.0
II	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.3	2.9	2.2
III	1.8	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.5	4.0	1.8
IV	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.2	0.3	2.2	0.9
1978 I	1.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.6	1.8
II	1.8	2.2	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.8	0.8	1.5	2.1
III	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.3	2.0	3.7	3.6	1.7
IV	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.6	2.4	3.2	2.7	4.2	1.3

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 44.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 46
Consumer Price Indexes: Standard Classifications
1961 – 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
1961	74.9	76.1	73.1	77.7	77.0	70.2	73.7	77.8
1962	75.8	77.5	73.9	78.4	76.9	71.6	74.4	78.7
1963	77.2	80.0	74.8	80.4	76.9	73.4	75.4	78.9
1964	78.6	81.3	76.0	82.4	77.7	75.9	76.6	80.4
1965	80.5	83.4	77.3	83.8	80.7	79.4	77.9	81.7
1966	83.5	88.7	79.4	87.0	82.6	81.8	80.1	83.7
1967	86.5	89.9	82.9	91.3	86.1	86.0	84.2	85.8
1968	90.0	92.8	86.7	94.1	88.3	89.5	88.3	93.6
1969	94.1	96.7	91.2	96.7	92.4	93.8	93.6	97.2
1970	97.2	98.9	95.7	98.5	96.1	98.0	96.8	98.4
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.8	107.6	104.7	102.6	102.6	104.8	102.8	102.7
1973	112.7	123.3	111.4	107.7	105.3	109.4	107.1	106.0
1974	125.0	143.4	121.1	118.0	115.8	119.4	116.5	111.8
1975	138.5	161.9	133.2	125.1	129.4	133.0	128.5	125.3
1976	148.9	166.2	148.0	132.0	143.3	144.3	136.2	134.3
1977	160.8	180.1	161.9	141.0	153.3	155.0	142.7	143.8
1978	175.2	208.0	174.1	146.4	162.2	166.2	148.2	155.5
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I	133.3	154.7	128.6	123.2	123.3	127.4	124.0	121.5
II	136.2	158.3	130.9	124.3	126.6	131.8	127.2	124.9
III	140.8	166.8	134.3	125.3	132.1	134.6	130.9	126.9
IV	143.7	167.6	139.2	127.5	135.5	138.1	132.0	128.0
1976 I	145.6	166.1	143.2	129.1	139.4	140.3	133.1	128.7
II	147.8	166.3	145.9	131.4	141.8	143.6	135.1	134.4
III	150.0	166.8	149.2	132.6	144.5	145.4	138.2	136.4
IV	152.2	165.7	153.9	135.0	147.6	147.9	138.7	137.6
1977 I	155.5	170.8	157.1	136.7	150.8	150.2	139.8	139.3
II	159.1	177.0	160.1	140.2	153.0	154.2	141.5	142.7
III	162.6	183.7	163.2	142.0	153.8	156.4	143.8	145.9
IV	166.1	188.9	167.2	145.0	155.7	159.4	145.5	147.3
1978 I	169.2	194.8	169.9	145.5	158.9	161.7	145.8	149.3
II	173.3	206.2	172.1	143.7	160.3	164.3	146.3	156.1
III	177.7	216.0	175.1	145.5	162.7	167.4	148.9	157.7
IV	180.5	215.0	179.3	151.0	167.0	171.2	151.8	158.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*, Monthly, Cat. 62-002.

Reference Table 47
Changes in Consumer Price Indexes: Standard Classifications
1961 – 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)								
1961	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5
1962	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	- 0.2	2.0	0.9	1.2
1963	1.8	3.2	1.2	2.6	—	2.5	1.3	0.3
1964	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.7	1.9
1965	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.7	3.9	4.6	1.7	1.6
1966	3.7	6.4	2.7	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.4
1967	3.6	1.4	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.1	5.1	2.5
1968	4.0	3.2	4.6	3.1	2.6	4.1	4.9	9.1
1969	4.6	4.2	5.2	2.8	4.6	4.8	6.0	3.8
1970	3.3	2.3	4.9	1.9	4.0	4.5	3.4	1.2
1971	2.9	1.0	4.5	1.5	4.1	2.0	3.3	1.6
1972	4.8	7.7	4.7	2.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	2.7
1973	7.6	14.6	6.4	5.0	2.6	4.8	4.2	3.2
1974	10.8	16.3	8.7	9.6	10.0	8.7	8.8	5.5
1975	10.8	12.9	10.0	6.0	11.7	11.4	10.4	12.1
1976	7.5	2.7	11.1	5.5	10.7	8.5	6.0	7.2
1977	8.0	8.4	9.4	6.8	7.0	7.4	4.8	7.1
1978	9.0	15.5	7.5	3.8	5.8	7.2	3.9	8.1
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I	11.7	14.5	10.3	8.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	12.9
II	10.5	12.3	9.5	6.1	10.8	11.6	11.4	12.6
III	10.9	14.1	9.5	5.0	12.0	11.6	9.7	12.7
IV	10.1	10.7	10.7	4.4	12.8	10.9	8.2	10.2
1976 I	9.2	7.4	11.4	4.8	13.1	10.1	7.3	5.9
II	8.5	5.1	11.5	5.7	12.0	9.0	6.2	7.6
III	6.5	—	11.1	5.8	9.4	8.0	5.6	7.5
IV	5.9	- 1.1	10.6	5.9	8.9	7.1	5.1	7.5
1977 I	6.8	2.8	9.7	5.9	8.2	7.1	5.0	8.2
II	7.6	6.4	9.7	6.7	7.9	7.4	4.7	6.2
III	8.4	10.1	9.4	7.1	6.4	7.6	4.1	7.0
IV	9.1	14.0	8.6	7.4	5.5	7.8	4.9	7.0
1978 I	8.8	14.1	8.1	6.4	5.4	7.7	4.3	7.2
II	8.9	16.5	7.5	2.5	4.8	6.5	3.4	9.4
III	9.3	17.6	7.3	2.5	5.8	7.0	3.5	8.1
IV	8.7	13.8	7.2	4.1	7.3	7.4	4.3	7.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

Reference Table 48
Consumer Price Indexes: Reclassified by Goods and Services
1961 – 1978
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Total consumer price index	Total excluding food	Total commodities	Total commodities excluding food	Non-durables	Non-durables excluding food	Durables	Total services ⁽¹⁾	Services excluding shelter
1961	74.9	74.6	79.9	—	77.3	—	94.0	66.6	—
1962	75.8	75.3	80.7	83.0	78.4	80.1	93.1 ⁽¹⁾	67.8	67.7
1963	77.2	76.2	82.1	83.7	80.0	80.0	93.3	68.9	68.8
1964	78.6	77.6	83.1	84.5	81.2	81.1	92.4	70.9	70.9
1965	80.5	79.4	84.5	85.4	83.0	82.4	92.2	73.5	74.7
1966	83.5	81.7	87.8	87.3	87.0	84.5	92.2	76.1	77.6
1967	86.5	85.3	90.0	90.4	88.6	86.9	94.8	80.2	82.2
1968	90.0	89.0	93.4	93.7	92.4	91.5	96.3	84.4	85.8
1969	94.1	93.1	96.3	96.1	95.9	94.7	97.2	90.0	91.4
1970	97.2	96.7	98.2	97.9	98.1	97.0	98.4	95.3	96.0
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.8	103.7	104.5	102.3	105.8	102.9	101.2	105.2	104.7
1973	112.7	109.0	113.7	106.4	118.1	108.3	102.6	111.6	109.8
1974	125.0	118.6	128.1	116.7	135.3	120.4	110.4	120.5	119.4
1975	138.5	130.5	142.0	127.7	152.7	136.0	118.9	133.4	135.2
1976	148.9	142.8	149.0	136.1	160.0	147.6	125.3	149.6	153.1
1977	160.8	154.0	160.0	145.2	173.0	158.9	131.7	163.2	166.9
1978	175.2	163.9	176.2	153.9	194.4	170.5	139.4	174.3	178.0
(Not seasonally adjusted)									
1975 I	133.3	126.0	137.0	124.0	145.7	129.5	117.3	127.9	129.2
II	136.2	128.6	139.7	126.3	149.4	133.0	118.8	130.9	133.2
III	140.8	132.0	144.9	129.1	157.0	139.3	119.0	134.9	137.0
IV	143.7	135.5	146.5	131.3	158.6	142.2	120.6	139.8	141.3
1976 I	145.6	138.5	147.2	133.2	158.3	143.7	124.1	143.8	146.8
II	147.8	141.3	148.5	135.4	159.5	146.2	125.2	147.5	151.6
III	150.0	144.1	149.6	136.8	160.8	148.6	125.5	151.5	155.5
IV	152.2	147.3	150.6	139.1	161.5	152.0	126.4	155.8	158.7
1977 I	155.5	150.0	154.0	141.4	165.5	154.2	129.7	158.8	162.7
II	159.1	152.8	158.3	144.5	170.7	158.0	131.1	161.5	166.2
III	162.6	155.1	162.0	146.2	175.8	160.5	131.9	164.4	168.3
IV	166.1	158.1	165.6	148.8	180.0	163.1	134.3	167.8	170.4
1978 I	169.2	160.3	169.0	150.6	184.3	165.1	137.4	170.5	174.0
II	173.3	162.1	174.3	151.8	192.9	169.2	136.9	172.7	176.8
III	177.7	164.6	179.5	154.1	199.9	172.0	139.0	175.5	179.4
IV	180.5	168.6	182.2	158.9	200.4	175.5	144.3	178.6	181.8

⁽¹⁾ Includes new houses, property taxes, and mortgage interest, but excludes the commodity component of shelter repairs.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

Reference Table 49

Changes in Consumer Price Indexes: Reclassified by Goods and Services

1962 – 1978

(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Total consumer price index	Total excluding food	Total commodities	Total commodities excluding food	Non-durables	Non-durables excluding food	Durables	Total services	Services excluding shelter
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)									
1962	1.2	1.0	0.9	—	1.5	—	—0.9	1.7	—
1963	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	2.0	—0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6
1964	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	—1.0	2.9	3.1
1965	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	—0.2	3.7	5.4
1966	3.7	2.9	3.9	2.2	4.8	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.9
1967	3.6	4.4	2.5	3.6	1.8	2.8	2.8	5.4	5.9
1968	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.3	5.3	1.6	5.2	4.5
1969	4.6	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.5	0.9	6.6	6.3
1970	3.3	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.2	5.9	5.1
1971	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.1	1.6	4.9	4.2
1972	4.8	3.7	4.6	2.3	5.8	2.9	1.2	5.2	4.7
1973	7.6	5.1	8.7	4.0	11.6	5.2	1.4	6.1	4.8
1974	10.8	8.8	12.7	9.7	14.6	11.2	7.6	8.0	8.8
1975	10.8	10.0	10.9	9.4	12.9	13.0	7.7	10.7	13.2
1976	7.5	9.4	4.9	6.6	4.8	8.5	5.4	12.1	13.2
1977	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.7	8.1	7.7	5.1	9.1	9.0
1978	9.0	6.4	10.1	6.0	12.4	7.3	5.8	6.8	6.7
(Not seasonally adjusted)									
1975 I	11.7	10.7	12.7	11.2	14.1	13.6	10.1	10.1	12.4
II	10.5	9.8	10.7	9.5	12.2	11.8	9.2	10.2	13.2
III	10.9	9.7	11.2	9.0	13.8	13.4	6.7	10.4	13.1
IV	10.2	10.0	9.2	8.1	11.5	13.0	5.0	11.9	14.0
1976 I	9.2	9.9	7.4	7.4	8.6	11.0	5.8	12.4	13.6
II	8.5	9.9	6.3	7.2	6.8	9.9	5.4	12.7	13.8
III	6.5	9.2	3.2	6.0	2.4	6.7	5.5	12.3	13.5
IV	5.9	8.7	2.8	5.9	1.8	6.9	4.8	11.4	12.3
1977 I	6.8	8.3	4.6	6.2	4.5	7.3	4.5	10.4	10.8
II	7.6	8.1	6.6	6.7	7.0	8.1	4.7	9.5	9.6
III	8.4	7.6	8.3	6.9	9.3	8.0	5.1	8.5	8.2
IV	9.1	7.3	10.0	7.0	11.5	7.3	6.3	7.7	7.4
1978 I	8.8	6.9	9.7	6.5	11.4	7.1	5.9	7.4	6.9
II	8.9	6.1	10.1	5.1	13.0	7.1	4.4	6.9	6.4
III	9.3	6.1	10.8	5.4	13.7	7.2	5.4	6.8	6.6
IV	8.7	6.6	10.0	6.8	11.3	7.6	7.4	6.4	6.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

Reference Table 50
Other Price Indexes
1961 – 1978

Years and quarters	Farm price of agricultural products ⁽¹⁾	Industry selling price index			Thirty industrial materials	Building materials		Merchandise export prices	Merchandise import prices	Terms of trade ⁽²⁾
		Total	Food	Non-food		Residential	Non-residential			
(1971 = 100)		(1935-39 = 100)			(1971 = 100)					
1961.....	85.3	82.4	78.2	83.7	243.2	69.3	74.6	—	—	—
1962.....	89.0	83.3	79.8	84.4	248.0	69.7	74.0	—	—	—
1963.....	87.8	84.4	82.6	85.0	253.5	72.1	76.0	—	—	—
1964.....	86.4	85.1	83.1	85.8	258.3	75.8	79.6	—	—	—
1965.....	92.0	86.2	83.9	87.0	258.7	80.2	83.2	—	—	—
1966.....	99.8	88.7	88.4	88.8	261.4	83.9	86.1	—	—	—
1967.....	99.0	90.4	89.1	90.9	253.1	86.8	87.9	—	—	—
1968.....	97.3	92.3	90.3	93.0	254.0	91.5	90.0	—	—	—
1969.....	99.7	95.8	94.9	96.1	267.7	96.4	94.0	—	—	—
1970.....	99.0	98.1	97.2	98.3	268.8	95.3	96.6	—	—	—
1971.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	266.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9
1972.....	114.1	104.4	108.6	103.4	299.5	109.8	104.9	103.2	102.3	100.9
1973.....	170.4	116.1	131.3	112.3	390.8	124.0	113.1	117.9	110.0	107.2
1974.....	205.5	138.1	155.0	133.8	494.7	135.2	137.3	156.3	135.7	115.2
1975.....	203.5	153.7	170.9	149.3	484.4	139.7	147.0	173.1	157.2	110.1
1976.....	194.6	161.5	173.7	158.3	488.6	153.6	156.6	177.4	157.8	112.4
1977.....	189.6	173.9	185.8	170.9	509.0	165.2	165.6	188.9	175.9	107.4
1978.....	206.9	188.4	205.4	184.0	564.1	183.6	178.4	204.9	198.3	103.3
(Not seasonally adjusted)										
1975 I.....	195.6	149.8	165.8	145.6	492.2	131.8	144.1	170.8	155.1	110.1
II.....	202.5	152.3	168.4	148.3	479.4	137.7	145.4	170.8	157.4	108.5
III.....	212.5	155.1	174.6	150.3	484.7	143.8	147.5	174.7	159.8	109.3
IV.....	203.6	157.4	174.7	153.0	481.5	145.5	151.2	176.3	156.4	112.7
1976 I.....	200.5	158.7	172.8	155.1	480.6	149.8	153.2	178.2	157.9	112.9
II.....	202.2	160.8	174.1	157.3	493.8	153.3	156.0	175.8	157.8	111.4
III.....	193.1	162.5	174.8	159.2	495.8	155.3	158.1	178.4	158.1	112.8
IV.....	182.6	164.2	173.0	161.8	484.4	156.2	159.0	177.3	157.5	112.6
1977 I.....	186.2	169.1	178.8	166.5	503.3	159.4	161.2	183.3	167.8	109.2
II.....	195.3	173.4	187.3	169.9	512.1	163.2	164.7	186.3	172.7	107.9
III.....	189.9	175.6	187.9	172.4	508.0	169.0	167.7	192.8	179.9	107.2
IV.....	187.1	177.6	189.2	174.7	512.7	169.1	168.6	193.1	183.2	105.4
1978 I.....	192.7	181.9	195.1	178.5	531.0	175.5	172.4	199.1	191.1	104.2
II.....	206.8	186.6	204.6	182.1	548.4	181.7	176.8	200.4	193.5	103.6
III.....	209.9	189.9	208.3	185.2	566.6	185.9	180.1	207.4	200.8	103.3
IV.....	218.2	195.2	213.6	190.3	610.5	191.1	184.4	212.5	207.7	102.3

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of Newfoundland. Western grain prices used in the construction of the index prior to August 1, 1967 are final prices. From August 1, 1968 to date, the western grain prices used in the index are initial prices only for wheat, oats and barley. For the period August 1, 1967 to July 31, 1968, the western grain prices used in the construction of the index are final prices for oats and barley and initial prices for wheat.

⁽²⁾ The index of the ratio of merchandise export prices to merchandise import prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Exports*, Monthly, Cat. 65-004; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Imports*, Monthly, Cat. 65-007; Statistics Canada, *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products*, Monthly, Cat. 62-003.

Reference Table 51
Changes in Other Price Indexes
1961 – 1978

Years and quarters	Farm prices of agricultural products	Industry selling price index			Thirty industrial materials	Building materials		Merchandise export prices	Merchandise import prices	Terms of trade
		Total	Food	Non-food		Residential	Non-residential			
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)										
1961	4.1	0.3	2.2	—	1.2	-0.7	-1.0	—	—	—
1962	4.3	1.1	2.0	0.8	2.0	0.6	-0.8	—	—	—
1963	-1.3	1.4	3.5	0.7	2.2	3.4	2.7	—	—	—
1964	-1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.9	5.1	4.7	—	—	—
1965	6.5	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.2	5.8	4.5	—	—	—
1966	8.5	2.9	5.4	2.1	1.0	4.6	3.5	—	—	—
1967	-0.8	2.0	0.8	2.4	-3.2	3.5	2.1	—	—	—
1968	-1.7	2.1	0.6	2.3	0.4	5.4	2.4	—	—	—
1969	2.5	3.8	5.1	3.3	5.4	5.4	4.4	—	—	—
1970	-0.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.4	-1.1	2.8	—	—	—
1971	1.0	1.9	2.9	1.7	-0.7	4.9	3.5	—	—	—
1972	14.1	4.4	8.6	3.4	12.2	9.8	4.9	3.4	2.3	0.9
1973	49.3	11.2	20.9	8.6	30.5	12.9	7.8	14.2	7.6	6.2
1974	20.6	19.0	18.1	19.1	26.6	9.0	21.4	32.6	23.3	7.5
1975	-1.0	11.3	10.3	11.6	-2.1	3.3	7.1	10.7	15.8	-4.4
1976	-4.4	5.1	1.6	6.0	0.9	10.0	6.5	2.5	0.4	2.1
1977	-2.6	7.7	7.0	8.0	4.2	7.6	5.7	6.5	11.5	-4.6
1978	9.1	8.3	10.5	7.7	10.8	11.1	7.7	8.5	12.7	-3.8
(Not seasonally adjusted)										
1975 I	-5.1	16.0	13.7	16.5	-3.4	-0.1	13.0	20.6	26.9	5.3
II	-1.1	12.5	13.5	12.3	-2.3	0.2	6.7	10.3	20.2	8.9
III	3.1	9.6	10.5	9.5	-3.6	4.7	4.1	7.6	12.9	5.0
IV	-0.8	7.4	4.1	8.4	-5.5	8.6	5.1	6.0	5.6	-0.4
1976 I	2.5	5.9	4.2	6.5	-2.4	13.7	6.3	4.3	1.8	-2.5
II	-4.6	5.6	3.4	6.1	3.0	11.3	7.3	2.9	-0.3	2.7
III	-14.1	4.8	0.1	5.9	2.3	8.0	7.2	2.1	1.1	3.2
IV	-10.3	4.3	-1.0	5.8	0.6	7.4	5.2	0.6	0.7	-0.1
1977 I	-7.1	6.6	3.5	7.4	4.7	6.4	5.2	2.9	6.3	-3.3
II	-3.4	7.8	7.6	8.0	3.7	6.5	5.6	6.0	9.4	-3.1
III	-1.7	8.1	7.5	8.3	2.5	8.8	6.1	8.1	13.8	-5.0
IV	2.5	8.2	9.4	8.0	5.8	8.3	6.0	8.9	16.3	-6.4
1978 I	3.5	7.6	9.1	7.2	5.5	10.1	6.9	8.6	13.9	-4.6
II	5.9	7.6	9.2	7.2	7.1	11.3	7.3	7.6	12.0	-4.0
III	10.5	8.1	10.9	7.4	11.5	10.0	7.4	7.6	11.6	-3.6
IV	16.6	9.9	12.9	8.9	19.1	13.0	9.4	10.0	13.4	-2.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Exports*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Imports*; Statistics Canada, *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products*.

Reference Table 52
Total Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Withholding taxes	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Capital consumption allowances	Total CPP and QPP ⁽¹⁾	Total revenues ⁽²⁾
(Millions of dollars)									
1947.....	927	702	35	1,855	35	261	146	—	3,961
1948.....	986	687	41	1,907	47	261	171	—	4,100
1949.....	956	723	47	1,955	57	242	187	—	4,167
1950.....	915	993	54	2,129	62	280	201	—	4,634
1951.....	1,279	1,431	56	2,677	77	285	248	—	6,053
1952.....	1,588	1,403	55	2,901	82	368	265	—	6,662
1953.....	1,748	1,244	54	3,107	84	378	280	—	6,895
1954.....	1,776	1,115	58	3,131	73	373	293	—	6,819
1955.....	1,855	1,310	67	3,407	79	420	320	—	7,458
1956.....	2,127	1,443	69	3,858	97	537	365	—	8,496
1957.....	2,350	1,378	83	4,095	106	490	385	—	8,887
1958.....	2,214	1,350	48	4,186	124	542	404	—	8,868
1959.....	2,444	1,615	74	4,651	224	604	434	—	10,046
1960.....	2,794	1,588	79	4,901	234	649	465	—	10,710
1961.....	2,944	1,649	116	5,159	256	710	531	—	11,365
1962.....	3,180	1,753	125	5,807	268	784	574	—	12,491
1963.....	3,387	1,891	127	6,115	274	885	629	—	13,308
1964.....	3,917	2,100	140	6,877	316	978	676	—	15,004
1965.....	4,431	2,197	167	7,741	377	1,080	768	—	16,761
1966.....	5,792	2,355	204	8,669	401	1,241	864	724	19,526
1967.....	7,009	2,396	218	9,489	447	1,495	922	904	21,976
1968.....	8,244	2,852	209	10,303	613	1,765	988	1,040	24,974
1969.....	10,055	3,221	234	11,423	838	2,257	1,113	1,190	29,141
1970.....	11,547	3,070	269	12,055	1,077	2,705	1,231	1,327	31,954
1971.....	13,042	3,346	278	13,048	1,107	3,180	1,334	1,478	35,335
1972.....	14,631	3,920	287	14,760	1,036	3,690	1,495	1,657	39,819
1973.....	17,041	5,080	322	16,686	1,072	4,386	1,710	1,875	46,297
1974.....	21,197	7,051	430	20,876	1,125	5,916	2,161	2,313	58,756
1975.....	24,066	7,468	465	21,438	1,138	7,108	2,524	2,780	64,207
1976.....	28,385	7,450	504	24,666	1,463	8,251	2,892	3,282	73,611
1977.....	31,295	7,486	534	26,969	1,600	9,776	3,341	3,686	81,001
1978.....	33,152	8,382	582	28,660	1,936	11,689	3,820	4,164	88,221
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1975 I.....	22,900	6,908	416	21,360	1,104	6,812	2,388	2,532	61,888
II.....	23,444	7,268	452	20,972	1,236	6,464	2,480	2,760	62,316
III.....	24,896	7,748	480	21,344	1,152	7,300	2,568	2,828	65,488
IV.....	25,024	7,948	512	22,076	1,060	7,856	2,660	3,000	67,136
1976 I.....	27,132	7,424	508	24,248	1,424	7,776	2,744	3,200	71,256
II.....	26,360	7,580	524	24,768	1,300	8,260	2,836	3,140	71,628
III.....	29,428	7,980	508	24,684	1,532	8,324	2,940	3,392	75,396
IV.....	30,620	6,816	476	24,964	1,596	8,644	3,048	3,396	76,164
1977 I.....	32,484	7,992	592	26,284	1,696	8,860	3,164	3,540	81,072
II.....	30,092	7,632	516	26,872	1,556	9,844	3,280	3,804	79,792
III.....	31,536	7,232	536	26,968	1,556	10,180	3,400	3,780	81,408
IV.....	31,068	7,088	492	27,752	1,592	10,220	3,520	3,620	81,732
1978 I.....	30,840	7,792	648	28,552	1,860	10,308	3,640	3,872	83,640
II.....	32,588	7,740	508	28,580	1,872	12,164	3,760	4,160	87,212
III.....	33,728	8,584	544	28,304	2,008	12,232	3,880	4,216	89,280
IV.....	35,452	9,412	628	29,204	2,004	12,052	4,000	4,408	92,752

⁽¹⁾ Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) employer-employee contributions and investment income included in total government direct taxes persons and investment income, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes CPP and QPP. Excludes intergovernmental transfers.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 53
Total Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Goods and services	National defence ⁽¹⁾	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance ⁽²⁾	Transfers to non-residents	Total CPP and QPP ⁽³⁾	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures ⁽⁴⁾	Deficit (-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	1,343	227	834	559	177	6	46	—	233	3,198	763
1948	1,454	236	857	558	75	10	32	—	392	3,378	722
1949	1,722	361	942	572	77	13	15	—	483	3,824	343
1950	1,928	493	1,023	544	64	10	14	—	497	4,080	554
1951	2,811	1,157	1,024	609	129	13	21	—	620	5,227	826
1952	3,620	1,800	1,343	651	102	14	28	—	847	6,605	57
1953	3,824	1,907	1,449	620	113	14	37	—	755	6,812	83
1954	3,825	1,727	1,626	650	89	13	23	—	865	7,091	- 272
1955	4,036	1,760	1,719	664	86	8	36	—	949	7,498	- 40
1956	4,426	1,802	1,746	718	127	27	42	—	1,138	8,224	272
1957	4,573	1,765	2,052	774	120	29	52	—	1,306	8,906	- 19
1958	4,854	1,661	2,605	826	150	18	67	—	1,426	9,946	- 1,078
1959	4,976	1,559	2,721	1,023	250	22	85	—	1,570	10,647	- 601
1960	5,281	1,546	3,090	1,093	314	17	74	—	1,511	11,380	- 670
1961	6,206	1,613	2,709	1,184	321	21	77	—	1,682	12,200	- 835
1962	6,608	1,680	2,912	1,316	361	41	59	—	1,900	13,197	- 706
1963	6,982	1,572	2,979	1,431	401	77	89	—	1,973	13,932	- 624
1964	7,593	1,584	3,175	1,546	436	92	95	—	1,968	14,905	99
1965	8,358	1,559	3,423	1,675	457	92	119	—	2,430	16,554	207
1966	9,748	1,709	3,750	1,862	639	65	195	15	2,842	19,101	425
1967	11,153	1,805	4,667	2,081	637	91	217	17	2,982	21,828	148
1968	12,684	1,812	5,473	2,391	641	100	170	37	3,013	24,472	502
1969	14,241	1,799	6,161	2,767	701	110	185	77	3,061	27,226	1,915
1970	16,630	1,868	6,985	3,250	756	123	244	134	3,160	31,148	806
1971	18,368	1,926	8,255	3,622	772	225	249	200	3,714	35,205	130
1972	20,291	1,963	9,918	4,137	884	245	279	284	3,984	39,738	81
1973	23,037	2,174	11,198	4,788	1,088	326	318	406	4,290	45,045	1,252
1974	27,816	2,548	13,880	5,425	2,619	326	407	542	5,488	55,961	2,795
1975	33,332	2,780	17,079	6,549	3,857	486	592	777	6,354	68,249	- 4,042
1976	38,848	3,220	19,547	7,918	3,397	510	542	1,099	6,359	77,121	- 3,510
1977	43,382	3,693	22,469	9,045	3,290	545	632	1,427	7,043	86,406	- 5,405
1978	47,695	4,080	25,305	10,880	3,223	616	1,007	1,781	7,689	96,415	- 8,194
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1975 I	31,192	2,536	15,608	5,980	3,844	440	500	688	6,080	63,644	- 1,756
II	32,700	2,856	16,864	6,364	3,848	376	564	748	6,352	67,068	- 4,752
III	34,820	2,948	17,648	6,652	4,012	544	556	764	6,372	70,604	- 5,116
IV	34,616	2,780	18,196	7,200	3,724	584	748	908	6,612	71,680	- 4,544
1976 I	36,672	3,300	19,044	7,512	3,516	612	444	1,000	6,508	74,308	- 3,052
II	39,100	3,276	18,916	7,700	3,560	424	616	1,080	6,440	76,756	- 5,128
III	38,648	3,028	19,724	8,076	3,508	512	528	1,128	6,224	77,220	- 1,824
IV	40,972	3,276	20,504	8,384	3,004	492	580	1,188	6,264	80,200	- 4,036
1977 I	41,524	3,788	21,100	8,740	3,200	476	632	1,316	6,496	82,168	- 1,096
II	43,356	3,408	21,812	8,596	3,692	576	640	1,392	7,068	85,740	- 5,948
III	44,028	3,772	23,140	9,332	3,332	496	568	1,460	7,232	88,128	- 6,720
IV	44,620	3,804	23,824	9,512	2,936	632	688	1,540	7,376	89,588	- 7,856
1978 I	46,068	4,140	24,320	10,920	3,460	572	1,832	1,660	7,368	94,540	- 10,900
II	47,288	4,056	25,044	10,464	3,608	636	556	1,748	7,736	95,332	- 8,120
III	48,256	3,980	25,764	10,664	2,972	648	804	1,832	7,728	96,836	- 7,556
IV	49,168	4,144	26,092	11,472	2,852	608	836	1,884	7,924	98,952	- 6,200

⁽¹⁾ Included in goods and services.

⁽²⁾ From 1961 on, this item is treated as government current expenditures; prior to 1961, it was treated as a capital transfer.

⁽³⁾ CPP and QPP goods and services expenditures and benefit payments included in total government goods and services and transfers to persons and non-residents, respectively.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes CPP and QPP. Excludes intergovernmental transfers.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 54
Federal Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 - 1978

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Withholding taxes	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
(Millions of dollars)								
1947.....	825	631	35	1,136	4	102	43	2,776
1948.....	875	568	41	1,086	6	91	50	2,717
1949.....	841	593	47	1,048	7	109	54	2,699
1950.....	806	847	54	1,115	7	133	58	3,020
1951.....	1,158	1,242	56	1,494	6	143	66	4,165
1952.....	1,461	1,294	55	1,594	7	205	71	4,687
1953.....	1,613	1,168	54	1,697	2	200	75	4,809
1954.....	1,622	1,051	58	1,612	1	187	77	4,608
1955.....	1,647	1,248	67	1,743	1	220	82	5,008
1956.....	1,910	1,364	69	1,970	1	296	88	5,698
1957.....	2,105	1,170	83	1,989	2	230	93	5,672
1958.....	1,965	1,105	48	1,906	2	285	98	5,409
1959.....	2,183	1,340	74	2,120	2	316	104	6,139
1960.....	2,503	1,308	79	2,177	3	336	111	6,517
1961.....	2,629	1,345	116	2,188	2	382	117	6,779
1962.....	2,605	1,314	125	2,400	1	410	124	6,979
1963.....	2,730	1,412	127	2,449	2	471	132	7,323
1964.....	3,129	1,575	140	2,845	2	525	139	8,355
1965.....	3,332	1,652	167	3,245	3	545	151	9,095
1966.....	3,634	1,774	204	3,570	3	632	167	9,984
1967.....	4,305	1,758	218	3,705	3	738	179	10,906
1968.....	5,125	2,107	209	3,761	4	821	191	12,218
1969.....	6,503	2,402	234	4,028	2	1,108	213	14,490
1970.....	7,436	2,276	269	4,034	2	1,279	232	15,528
1971.....	8,299	2,477	278	4,480	4	1,458	245	17,241
1972.....	9,285	2,901	287	5,121	5	1,684	277	19,560
1973.....	10,861	3,644	322	5,837	6	1,827	312	22,809
1974.....	13,538	5,012	430	8,495	8	2,116	379	29,978
1975.....	15,231	5,353	465	7,882	8	2,299	438	31,676
1976.....	18,042	5,300	504	8,601	11	2,600	494	35,552
1977.....	17,748	5,289	534	9,083	13	3,131	571	36,369
1978.....	17,387	5,921	582	9,707	16	3,907	657	38,177
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1975 I.....	14,536	4,956	416	7,796	8	2,236	416	30,364
II.....	14,932	5,216	452	7,488	8	2,152	432	30,680
III.....	15,644	5,552	480	7,704	8	2,168	444	32,000
IV.....	15,812	5,688	512	8,540	8	2,640	460	33,660
1976 I.....	17,360	5,280	508	8,504	8	2,228	472	34,360
II.....	17,096	5,400	524	8,932	12	2,704	484	35,152
III.....	18,660	5,676	508	8,568	12	2,772	500	36,696
IV.....	19,052	4,844	476	8,400	12	2,696	520	36,000
1977 I.....	19,200	5,644	592	8,812	12	2,752	540	37,552
II.....	16,036	5,396	516	9,204	12	3,160	560	34,884
III.....	17,828	5,108	536	9,120	16	3,352	580	36,540
IV.....	17,928	5,008	492	9,196	12	3,260	604	36,500
1978 I.....	16,940	5,512	648	9,116	16	2,952	624	35,808
II.....	16,340	5,472	508	9,940	16	4,436	648	37,360
III.....	17,576	6,056	544	9,772	16	4,140	668	38,772
IV.....	18,692	6,644	628	10,000	16	4,100	688	40,768

Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Reference Table 55
Federal Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Goods and services	National defence ⁽¹⁾	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance ⁽²⁾	Transfer payments to non-residents	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	651	227	611	453	171	1	46	192	-36	2,089	687
1948	628	236	570	453	71	1	32	150	47	1,952	765
1949	757	361	583	461	73	1	15	187	138	2,215	484
1950	923	493	615	427	60	1	14	251	79	2,370	650
1951	1,634	1,157	580	486	124	—	21	259	90	3,194	971
1952	2,315	1,800	975	515	96	2	28	368	193	4,492	195
1953	2,462	1,907	1,043	471	106	1	37	412	126	4,658	151
1954	2,316	1,727	1,165	482	84	1	23	430	153	4,654	-46
1955	2,364	1,760	1,229	487	75	3	36	450	162	4,806	202
1956	2,517	1,802	1,221	516	118	16	42	485	185	5,100	598
1957	2,513	1,765	1,460	531	108	20	52	521	217	5,422	250
1958	2,524	1,661	1,893	568	131	13	67	663	317	6,176	-767
1959	2,387	1,559	1,782	733	229	19	85	880	363	6,478	-339
1960	2,426	1,546	1,973	753	283	15	74	994	228	6,746	-229
1961	2,584	1,613	2,005	786	285	18	77	1,128	306	7,189	-410
1962	2,688	1,680	2,110	865	322	38	59	1,134	270	7,486	-507
1963	2,617	1,572	2,134	935	355	74	89	1,169	236	7,609	-286
1964	2,750	1,584	2,241	995	379	89	95	1,252	209	8,010	345
1965	2,829	1,559	2,311	1,052	372	86	119	1,431	351	8,551	544
1966	3,267	1,709	2,484	1,151	500	62	195	1,664	430	9,753	231
1967	3,562	1,805	2,918	1,245	519	73	217	1,992	464	10,990	-84
1968	3,883	1,812	3,295	1,409	522	78	170	2,372	500	12,229	-11
1969	4,242	1,799	3,598	1,589	555	88	185	2,726	486	13,469	1,021
1970	4,551	1,868	4,057	1,862	589	97	244	3,397	465	15,262	266
1971	4,958	1,926	4,684	1,974	513	171	249	4,323	514	17,386	-145
1972	5,452	1,963	6,186	2,253	596	181	277	4,558	623	20,126	-566
1973	6,087	2,174	7,008	2,518	738	227	315	4,807	722	22,422	387
1974	7,408	2,548	8,705	2,961	2,060	193	403	6,165	974	28,869	1,109
1975	8,309	2,780	10,620	3,705	3,183	288	588	7,660	1,125	35,478	-3,802
1976	9,653	3,220	11,533	4,519	2,527	316	537	8,510	1,158	38,753	-3,201
1977	10,963	3,693	13,081	5,101	2,456	370	625	9,961	1,221	43,778	-7,409
1978	11,862	4,080	14,556	6,408	2,378	412	998	10,859	1,381	48,854	-10,677
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1975 I	7,808	2,536	9,700	3,428	3,228	260	496	7,220	948	33,088	-2,724
II	8,144	2,856	10,476	3,688	3,068	248	560	7,452	1,172	34,808	-4,128
III	8,588	2,948	11,064	3,660	3,500	328	552	7,520	1,192	36,404	-4,404
IV	8,696	2,780	11,240	4,044	2,936	316	744	8,448	1,188	37,612	-3,952
1976 I	9,524	3,300	10,968	4,280	2,664	300	440	7,388	1,200	36,764	-2,404
II	9,780	3,276	11,280	4,316	2,684	296	612	8,380	1,180	38,528	-3,376
III	9,452	3,028	11,652	4,596	2,676	344	524	9,156	1,140	39,540	-2,844
IV	9,856	3,276	12,232	4,884	2,084	324	572	9,116	1,112	40,180	-4,180
1977 I	10,772	3,788	12,264	4,876	2,288	288	624	9,788	1,108	42,008	-4,456
II	10,976	3,408	12,832	4,756	2,880	384	636	9,752	1,232	43,448	-8,564
III	11,032	3,772	13,296	5,296	2,628	340	560	9,244	1,268	43,664	-7,124
IV	11,072	3,804	13,932	5,476	2,028	468	680	11,060	1,276	45,992	-9,492
1978 I	11,936	4,140	14,072	6,436	2,560	344	1,824	10,608	1,344	49,124	-13,316
II	11,704	4,056	14,564	6,120	2,700	452	548	10,464	1,400	47,952	-10,592
III	11,844	3,980	14,692	6,152	2,244	440	796	11,220	1,360	48,748	-9,976
IV	11,964	4,144	14,896	6,924	2,008	412	824	11,144	1,420	49,592	-8,824

(1) Included in goods and services.

(2) See note 2 on reference table 53.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 56
Provincial Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Transfers from other levels of government	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	97	71	359	28	101	199	44	899
1948	105	119	418	37	111	159	53	1,002
1949	109	130	462	46	79	197	59	1,082
1950	102	146	515	51	89	261	62	1,226
1951	121	189	575	60	117	270	80	1,412
1952	127	109	607	61	140	378	81	1,503
1953	135	76	652	64	154	424	83	1,588
1954	154	64	690	56	165	443	88	1,660
1955	208	62	762	59	186	465	100	1,842
1956	217	79	864	72	221	494	125	2,072
1957	245	208	958	78	240	533	129	2,391
1958	249	245	1,016	94	234	657	132	2,627
1959	261	275	1,087	191	264	880	143	3,101
1960	291	280	1,131	197	287	979	154	3,319
1961	315	304	1,270	211	298	1,110	156	3,664
1962	575	439	1,572	217	341	1,105	172	4,421
1963	657	479	1,713	225	372	1,134	193	4,773
1964	788	525	2,006	261	398	1,217	211	5,406
1965	1,099	545	2,265	313	474	1,379	253	6,328
1966	1,444	581	2,622	331	516	1,593	288	7,375
1967	1,855	638	3,019	367	603	1,951	300	8,733
1968	2,194	745	3,447	541	720	2,320	319	10,286
1969	2,545	819	3,933	776	863	2,678	357	11,971
1970	3,057	794	4,263	1,007	1,032	3,347	395	13,895
1971	3,640	869	4,566	1,031	1,202	4,274	436	16,018
1972	4,156	1,019	5,261	956	1,380	4,449	481	17,702
1973	4,875	1,436	6,198	984	1,812	4,734	575	20,614
1974	6,051	2,039	7,236	1,038	2,897	6,054	778	26,093
1975	6,929	2,115	7,543	1,045	3,702	7,567	911	29,812
1976	8,138	2,150	9,015	1,341	4,309	8,359	1,075	34,387
1977	11,134	2,197	10,081	1,470	5,085	9,652	1,249	40,868
1978	13,039	2,461	10,442	1,796	6,031	10,548	1,425	45,742
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1974 I	5,524	1,896	6,972	1,060	2,140	5,156	712	23,460
II	5,680	2,040	7,152	1,040	2,812	6,516	760	26,000
III	6,272	2,148	7,440	1,012	3,076	6,288	800	27,036
IV	6,728	2,072	7,380	1,040	3,560	6,256	840	27,876
1975 I	6,616	1,952	7,564	1,012	3,568	7,188	856	28,756
II	6,616	2,052	7,476	1,144	3,228	7,372	892	28,780
III	7,312	2,196	7,628	1,060	3,996	7,380	928	30,500
IV	7,172	2,260	7,504	964	4,016	8,328	968	31,212
1976 I	7,572	2,144	8,720	1,308	4,304	7,224	1,012	32,284
II	7,164	2,180	8,788	1,176	4,244	8,224	1,052	32,828
III	8,484	2,304	9,056	1,408	4,176	9,000	1,096	35,524
IV	9,332	1,972	9,496	1,472	4,512	8,988	1,140	36,912
1977 I	10,936	2,348	9,688	1,572	4,640	9,608	1,184	39,976
II	11,496	2,236	9,864	1,428	5,156	9,464	1,228	40,872
III	11,232	2,124	10,036	1,420	5,232	8,956	1,272	40,272
IV	10,872	2,080	10,736	1,460	5,312	10,580	1,312	42,352
1978 I	11,392	2,280	10,940	1,720	5,692	10,264	1,360	43,648
II	13,488	2,268	10,132	1,732	6,024	10,264	1,400	45,308
III	13,424	2,528	10,016	1,868	6,288	10,912	1,448	46,484
IV	13,852	2,768	10,680	1,864	6,120	10,752	1,492	47,528

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 57
Provincial Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Goods and services	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit (-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)									
1947	268	204	68	6	5	101	152	804	95
1948	318	266	68	4	9	129	193	987	15
1949	387	336	72	4	12	157	172	1,140	-58
1950	391	384	75	4	9	171	196	1,230	-4
1951	470	416	78	5	13	197	229	1,408	4
1952	502	334	83	6	12	215	290	1,442	61
1953	498	368	88	7	13	242	265	1,481	107
1954	519	417	94	5	12	259	301	1,607	53
1955	578	449	93	11	5	327	351	1,814	28
1956	688	485	101	9	11	362	460	2,116	-44
1957	703	547	116	12	9	452	536	2,375	16
1958	816	658	115	19	5	545	519	2,677	-50
1959	907	874	121	21	3	622	566	3,114	-13
1960	986	1,044	143	31	2	714	612	3,532	-213
1961	1,040	625	160	36	3	1,535	546	3,945	-281
1962	1,063	718	184	39	3	1,845	625	4,477	-56
1963	1,209	759	212	46	3	1,984	659	4,872	-99
1964	1,322	849	238	57	3	2,242	776	5,487	-81
1965	1,507	1,024	271	85	6	2,560	875	6,328	0
1966	1,890	1,173	317	139	3	3,041	986	7,549	-174
1967	2,307	1,647	385	118	18	3,546	1,046	9,067	-334
1968	2,716	2,030	485	119	22	4,012	958	10,342	-56
1969	2,957	2,369	638	146	22	4,495	1,025	11,652	319
1970	4,109	2,611	759	167	26	5,406	1,046	14,124	-229
1971	4,708	3,139	920	259	54	5,999	1,409	16,488	-470
1972	5,297	3,238	1,127	288	64	6,823	1,556	18,393	-691
1973	6,112	3,574	1,404	350	99	7,540	1,637	20,716	-102
1974	7,539	4,464	1,545	559	133	9,132	2,069	25,441	652
1975	9,613	5,481	1,849	674	198	11,337	2,418	31,570	-1,758
1976	10,940	6,731	2,319	870	194	12,448	2,182	35,684	-1,297
1977	12,050	7,775	2,753	834	175	14,510	2,532	40,629	239
1978	13,304	8,763	3,160	845	204	15,874	2,869	45,019	723
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1974 I	6,936	3,872	1,380	452	132	8,216	1,780	22,768	692
II	7,332	4,292	1,536	560	104	8,796	1,916	24,536	1,464
III	7,756	4,584	1,544	716	140	9,452	2,236	26,428	608
IV	8,132	5,108	1,720	508	156	10,064	2,344	28,032	-156
1975 I	9,256	5,020	1,592	616	180	10,248	2,356	29,268	-512
II	9,596	5,424	1,732	780	128	11,056	2,504	31,220	-2,440
III	9,836	5,604	1,936	512	216	12,580	2,420	33,104	-2,604
IV	9,764	5,876	2,136	788	268	11,464	2,392	32,688	-1,476
1976 I	10,548	6,888	2,224	852	312	12,216	2,364	35,404	-3,120
II	10,700	6,364	2,284	876	128	12,700	2,236	35,288	-2,460
III	11,260	6,760	2,348	832	168	11,968	2,036	35,372	152
IV	11,252	6,912	2,420	920	168	12,908	2,092	36,672	240
1977 I	11,624	7,328	2,712	912	188	15,232	2,220	40,216	-240
II	12,216	7,404	2,724	812	192	14,308	2,588	40,244	628
III	12,100	8,200	2,824	704	156	14,080	2,632	40,696	-424
IV	12,260	8,168	2,752	908	164	14,420	2,688	41,360	992
1978 I	12,792	8,388	3,236	900	228	15,332	2,672	43,548	100
II	13,188	8,500	3,040	908	184	15,304	2,880	44,004	1,304
III	13,356	9,048	3,188	728	208	16,192	2,936	45,656	828
IV	13,880	9,116	3,176	844	196	16,668	2,988	46,868	660

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 58
Local Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Direct taxes	Indirect taxes	Investment income	Transfers from persons	Transfers from other levels of government	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	5	360	58	3	101	59	586
1948	6	403	59	4	129	68	669
1949	6	445	54	4	157	74	740
1950	7	499	58	4	172	81	821
1951	—	608	25	11	199	102	945
1952	—	700	23	14	218	113	1,068
1953	—	758	24	18	245	122	1,167
1954	—	829	21	16	261	128	1,255
1955	—	902	14	19	334	138	1,407
1956	—	1,024	20	24	371	152	1,591
1957	—	1,148	20	26	468	163	1,825
1958	—	1,264	23	28	568	174	2,057
1959	—	1,444	24	31	646	187	2,332
1960	—	1,593	26	34	746	200	2,599
1961	—	1,701	28	41	874	212	2,856
1962	—	1,835	31	47	1,107	229	3,249
1963	—	1,953	39	44	1,200	250	3,486
1964	—	2,026	52	50	1,342	268	3,738
1965	—	2,231	58	58	1,514	299	4,160
1966	—	2,477	79	64	1,868	336	4,824
1967	—	2,765	95	74	2,122	364	5,420
1968	—	3,095	105	65	2,354	393	6,012
1969	—	3,462	99	56	2,595	450	6,662
1970	—	3,758	116	64	3,192	500	7,630
1971	—	4,002	140	68	3,583	538	8,331
1972	—	4,378	153	71	4,069	612	9,283
1973	—	4,651	170	78	4,501	683	10,083
1974	—	5,145	187	75	5,308	840	11,555
1975	—	6,013	223	81	6,701	989	14,007
1976	—	7,050	255	107	7,201	1,119	15,732
1977	—	7,805	277	113	8,844	1,289	18,328
1978	—	8,511	303	120	9,668	1,474	20,076
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
1974 I	—	5,132	184	72	4,848	784	11,020
II	—	5,140	180	72	5,148	820	11,360
III	—	5,148	192	76	5,312	860	11,588
IV	—	5,160	192	80	5,924	896	12,252
1975 I	—	6,000	212	80	6,116	936	13,344
II	—	6,008	212	80	6,296	972	13,568
III	—	6,012	236	80	7,788	1,008	15,124
IV	—	6,032	232	84	6,604	1,040	13,992
1976 I	—	7,024	236	104	6,788	1,064	15,216
II	—	7,048	260	108	7,772	1,100	16,288
III	—	7,060	260	108	6,980	1,136	15,544
IV	—	7,068	264	108	7,264	1,176	15,880
1977 I	—	7,784	264	108	9,324	1,220	18,700
II	—	7,804	276	112	8,768	1,264	18,224
III	—	7,812	280	116	8,328	1,312	17,848
IV	—	7,820	288	116	8,956	1,360	18,540
1978 I	—	8,496	292	120	9,312	1,404	19,624
II	—	8,508	292	120	8,984	1,452	19,356
III	—	8,516	308	120	9,844	1,496	20,284
IV	—	8,524	320	120	10,532	1,544	21,040

Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Reference Table 59
Local Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Goods and services	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	424	19	38	7	117	605	- 19
1948	508	21	37	9	152	727	- 58
1949	578	23	39	10	173	823	- 83
1950	614	24	42	11	222	913	- 92
1951	707	28	45	13	301	1,094	- 149
1952	803	34	53	13	364	1,267	- 199
1953	864	38	61	15	364	1,342	- 175
1954	990	44	74	15	411	1,534	- 279
1955	1,094	41	84	22	436	1,677	- 270
1956	1,221	40	101	18	493	1,873	- 282
1957	1,357	45	127	28	553	2,110	- 285
1958	1,514	54	143	17	590	2,318	- 261
1959	1,682	65	169	24	641	2,581	- 249
1960	1,869	73	197	17	671	2,827	- 228
1961	1,968	79	223	34	680	2,984	- 128
1962	2,174	84	251	28	847	3,384	- 135
1963	2,373	86	266	33	926	3,684	- 198
1964	2,635	85	294	31	834	3,879	- 141
1965	3,015	88	333	37	1,054	4,527	- 367
1966	3,399	93	373	51	1,235	5,151	- 327
1967	3,881	102	430	70	1,274	5,757	- 337
1968	4,438	133	475	64	1,338	6,448	- 436
1969	5,142	143	516	66	1,337	7,204	- 542
1970	5,803	213	595	64	1,425	8,100	- 470
1971	6,277	260	695	64	1,550	8,846	- 515
1972	6,836	246	721	69	1,582	9,454	- 171
1973	7,757	250	825	60	1,676	10,568	- 485
1974	9,072	216	873	61	2,152	12,374	- 819
1975	10,804	257	943	70	2,503	14,577	- 570
1976	12,696	247	1,024	73	2,673	16,713	- 981
1977	14,295	257	1,131	67	2,940	18,690	- 362
1978	15,878	285	1,250	63	3,034	20,510	- 434
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
1974 I	8,568	220	932	64	1,972	11,756	- 736
II	8,644	216	856	64	2,124	11,904	- 544
III	9,200	216	876	60	2,244	12,596	- 1008
IV	9,876	212	828	56	2,268	13,240	- 988
1975 I	9,892	256	908	84	2,448	13,588	- 244
II	10,544	260	896	64	2,364	14,128	- 560
III	11,412	260	1,000	56	2,456	15,184	- 60
IV	11,368	252	968	76	2,744	15,408	- 1,416
1976 I	11,648	248	952	68	2,608	15,524	- 308
II	12,816	248	1,044	68	2,684	16,860	- 572
III	12,616	248	1,076	76	2,704	16,720	- 1,176
IV	13,704	244	1,024	80	2,696	17,748	- 1,868
1977 I	13,352	252	1,096	64	2,820	17,584	1116
II	14,064	256	1,056	96	2,900	18,372	- 148
III	14,784	260	1,152	68	2,980	19,244	- 1,396
IV	14,980	260	1,220	40	3,060	19,560	- 1,020
1978 I	15,000	268	1,192	72	2,960	19,492	132
II	15,780	288	1,244	76	3,048	20,436	- 1080
III	16,360	292	1,260	60	3,032	21,004	- 720
IV	16,372	292	1,304	44	3,096	21,108	- 68

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 60
Hospital Revenues and Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts basis
1961 - 1978

Years and quarters	Revenues					Expenditures				
	Investment income	Transfers from other levels of government	Transfers from persons	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues	Goods and services	Interest on the public debt	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
(Millions of dollars)										
1961	2	713	2	46	763	614	15	150	779	- 16
1962	2	795	3	49	849	683	16	158	857	- 8
1963	3	852	3	54	912	783	18	152	953	- 41
1964	3	966	3	58	1,030	886	19	149	1,054	- 24
1965	3	1,135	3	65	1,206	1,007	19	150	1,176	30
1966	4	1,295	3	73	1,375	1,177	21	191	1,389	- 14
1967	4	1,535	3	79	1,621	1,386	21	198	1,605	16
1968	4	1,774	3	85	1,866	1,625	22	217	1,864	2
1969	4	2,014	4	93	2,115	1,874	24	213	2,111	4
1970	5	2,328	4	104	2,441	2,137	34	224	2,395	46
1971	5	2,529	4	115	2,653	2,397	33	241	2,671	- 18
1972	6	2,932	4	125	3,067	2,672	36	223	2,931	136
1973	7	3,172	4	140	3,323	3,044	41	255	3,340	- 17
1974	11	3,996	4	164	4,175	3,754	46	293	4,093	82
1975	10	4,799	4	186	4,999	4,554	52	308	4,914	85
1976	10	5,471	4	204	5,689	5,501	56	346	5,903	- 214
1977	10	6,042	4	232	6,288	6,010	60	350	6,420	- 132
1978	10	6,580	4	264	6,858	6,580	62	405	7,047	- 189
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)										
1974 I	8	3,540	4	156	3,708	3,240	44	280	3,564	144
II	12	3,800	4	160	3,976	3,480	44	300	3,824	152
III	12	4,244	4	168	4,428	4,136	48	296	4,480	- 52
IV	12	4,400	4	172	4,588	4,160	48	296	4,504	84
1975 I	12	4,248	4	180	4,444	4,184	52	328	4,564	- 120
II	8	4,904	4	184	5,100	4,376	48	312	4,736	364
III	12	4,988	4	188	5,192	4,944	56	304	5,304	- 112
IV	8	5,056	4	192	5,260	4,712	52	288	5,052	208
1976 I	8	5,660	4	196	5,868	4,896	56	336	5,288	580
II	12	5,152	4	200	5,368	5,752	56	340	6,148	- 780
III	8	5,220	4	208	5,440	5,260	56	344	5,660	- 220
IV	12	5,852	4	212	6,080	6,096	56	364	6,516	- 436
1977 I	12	6,152	4	220	6,388	5,724	56	348	6,128	260
II	8	5,924	4	228	6,164	6,032	60	348	6,440	- 276
III	12	6,108	4	236	6,360	6,044	60	352	6,456	- 96
IV	8	5,984	4	244	6,240	6,240	64	352	6,656	- 416
1978 I	8	6,436	4	252	6,700	6,280	56	392	6,728	- 28
II	12	6,596	4	260	6,872	6,568	60	408	7,036	- 164
III	8	6,716	4	268	6,996	6,604	64	400	7,068	- 72
IV	12	6,572	4	276	6,864	6,868	68	420	7,356	- 492

Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Reference Table 61
Federal Government
Liabilities and Assets
Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities	230	253	282	319	344	380	446	480	504	529	554	618	704	773	821	873
Currency and deposits	18	22	21	30	41	32	34	50	62	65	57	50	81	92	68	119
Payables	26	25	19	27	164	271	209	65	11	59	85	147	207	262	250	253
Loans	1,219	1,240	1,258	1,272	1,280	1,284	1,285	1,283	1,277	1,266	1,265	1,238	1,218	1,197	1,173	1,187
Pensions ⁽¹⁾	10	15	26	33	96	73	100	118	132	147	167	184	243	313	331	353
Claims by associated enterprises	596	640	685	796	865	1,006	1,281	1,173	1,581	1,891	2,584	2,760	3,442	3,880	4,070	3,882
Other liabilities	17,789	18,863	19,345	19,286	19,728	20,779	22,231	22,797	24,655	27,431	29,021	28,915	33,294	37,280	41,468	49,601
Unmatured debt	19,888	21,058	21,636	21,763	22,518	23,825	25,586	25,966	28,222	31,388	33,733	33,912	39,189	43,797	48,181	56,268
Total liabilities																
Financial assets	409	840	576	654	671	335	336	1,057	1,143	1,905	2,163	1,687	4,246	3,494	2,671	4,018
Currency and deposits	3	4	8	7	6	6	6	8	9	10	19	20	30	52	55	82
Receivables	1,601	1,588	1,591	1,658	1,880	2,053	2,270	2,445	2,648	3,078	3,414	4,063	4,599	5,179	5,550	6,171
Loans	—	—	—	5	7	12	10	11	6	8	13	12	12	18	18	26
Finance and other short-term paper	238	255	272	293	343	404	457	525	548	556	553	552	569	554	519	479
Mortgages																
Bonds and treasury bills																
Federal government	310	156	410	198	482	419	544	559	511	33	39	20	20	20	31	25
Provincial governments	7	12	14	15	15	12	21	20	12	18	15	17	15	14	12	14
Municipal bonds	4	8	8	10	9	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	10	8	8	10	10	8	14	19	23	25	27	29	35	39	37	36
Claims on associated enterprises	7,779	8,139	8,709	9,505	9,870	11,247	12,350	13,171	15,385	17,437	18,382	18,503	20,338	21,460	23,799	24,518
Stocks	8	7	6	7	10	15	19	26	53	76	237	389	467	572	528	463
Foreign investments	5	—	225	198	180	168	92	60	28	3	5	5	13	6	5	4
Other financial assets	1,443	1,524	1,522	1,508	1,573	1,533	1,763	1,433	1,208	1,434	1,607	1,904	2,770	2,535	1,935	1,921
Total financial assets	11,817	12,541	13,351	14,067	15,056	16,219	17,882	19,334	21,585	24,583	26,474	27,201	33,114	33,943	35,160	37,757
Excess of liabilities over financial assets	8,071	8,517	8,285	7,696	7,462	7,606	7,704	6,632	6,637	6,805	7,259	6,711	6,075	9,854	13,021	18,511

(1) This mainly represents the balance in government annuities.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 62
Provincial and Local Governments and Hospitals
Liabilities and Assets
Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities																
Payables	99	123	169	253	343	423	475	502	653	656	755	791	949	1,335	1,457	1,379
Loans	487	585	729	980	1,383	1,592	1,761	1,987	2,198	2,377	2,728	3,437	4,236	4,798	5,013	5,375
Finance and other short-term paper ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	174	313	435	343	204	633	459	310
Mortgages	63	71	80	86	99	121	190	143	159	157	177	158	168	177	206	225
Claims by associated enterprises	36	36	39	67	68	73	80	77	191	232	385	353	400	487	558	595
Other liabilities	1,426	1,438	1,483	1,539	1,603	1,643	1,655	1,685	1,892	1,999	1,717	2,386	2,551	2,863	2,914	3,113
Unmatured debt																
Provincial governments	4,751	5,127	5,562	6,038	6,885	8,098	9,431	10,757	12,208	13,774	15,860	17,443	19,896	23,487	26,947	31,164
Municipal governments	4,589	5,022	5,469	5,867	6,615	7,527	8,147	8,674	9,221	9,829	10,533	11,278	12,207	13,796	15,625	17,503
Other	238	245	253	281	311	342	351	391	388	400	408	412	448	479	501	528
Total liabilities	11,689	12,647	13,784	15,111	17,307	19,819	22,090	24,334	27,084	29,737	32,998	36,601	41,059	48,055	53,680	60,192
Financial assets																
Currency and deposits	502	631	741	677	690	647	791	1,256	1,529	1,422	2,123	2,361	2,497	2,783	3,431	3,405
Receivables	70	66	73	82	121	145	160	188	224	240	295	301	431	530	708	842
Loans	44	61	88	143	344	472	555	631	1,458	1,746	1,950	2,183	2,439	2,673	2,772	2,920
Finance and other short-term paper ..	9	10	11	13	16	14	17	21	34	45	66	79	83	86	88	91
Mortgages	200	214	235	260	277	284	356	462	660	924	1,103	1,291	1,551	1,890	2,234	2,542
Bonds and treasury bills	383	353	367	335	318	293	326	305	268	238	217	207	205	221	216	324
Federal government	1,130	1,212	1,250	1,406	1,555	1,647	1,712	1,919	1,889	1,892	1,994	2,136	2,271	2,860	3,048	3,984
Provincial governments	699	816	949	1,102	1,397	1,758	2,138	2,472	2,870	3,237	3,547	3,774	4,095	4,464	5,011	5,573
Municipal governments	130	122	205	308	434	525	692	948	238	314	303	260	296	356	377	520
Other	1,521	1,515	1,560	1,759	1,930	2,224	2,490	2,961	3,845	4,188	4,639	5,054	6,075	7,691	8,043	9,786
Claims on associated enterprises	10	11	10	15	13	16	31	45	168	173	159	124	141	269	306	313
Stocks	1,878	1,923	2,008	2,103	2,229	2,270	2,428	2,534	2,564	2,772	2,287	3,425	4,603	4,697	3,902	5,905
Other financial assets	6,576	6,934	7,497	8,203	9,324	10,295	11,696	13,742	15,747	17,191	18,683	21,195	24,687	28,520	30,136	36,205
Total financial assets	5,113	5,713	6,287	6,908	7,983	9,524	10,394	10,592	11,337	12,546	14,315	15,406	16,372	19,535	23,544	23,987
Excess of liabilities over financial assets	6,576	6,934	7,497	8,203	9,324	10,295	11,696	13,742	15,747	17,191	18,683	21,195	24,687	28,520	30,136	36,205

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 63
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Summary
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
I Budgetary transactions										
A Revenues	11,817	14,155	14,717	16,344	18,821	21,863	28,067	29,956	32,721	32,846
B Expenditures	-12,308	-13,662	-15,089	-17,046	-18,645	-22,839	-29,245	-33,978	-39,011	-42,882
Surplus or deficit (-)	-491	493	-372	-702	176	-976	-1,178	-4,022	-6,290	-10,036
II Non-budgetary transactions										
A Loans, investments and advances	-1,012	-1,091	-1,341	-1,627	-1,365	-1,702	-2,230	-3,310	-2,171	-1,217
B Annuity, insurance and pension accounts	629	711	609	303	-458	749	1,328	1,020	2,368	1,626
C Other transactions	69	185	112	688	394	467	38	1,719	704	1,357
Net source or requirement (-)	-314	-195	-620	-636	-1,429	-486	-864	-571	901	1,766
Financial requirements (excluding foreign exchange)	-805	298	-992	-1,338	-1,253	-1,462	-2,042	-4,593	-5,389	-8,270
III Foreign exchange transactions....	-766	-452	-1,431	-700	-130	76	496	-186	1,122	1,007
Total financial requirements⁽¹⁾	-1,571	-154	-2,423	-2,038	-1,383	-1,386	-1,546	-4,779	-4,267	-7,263
IV Unmatured debt transactions⁽²⁾ ..	1,156	390	2,854	2,360	1,782	197	3,940	4,627	4,812	8,172
Change in cash balance ⁽³⁾	-415	236	431	322	399	-1,189	2,394	-152	545	909
V Level of cash balance at end of period.....	611	847	1,278	1,600	1,999	810	3,204	3,052	3,597	4,506
Canadian dollar balance	598	824	1,256	1,582	1,984	801	3,186	3,037	3,580	4,487

⁽¹⁾ Cash requirement (-).

⁽²⁾ Excluding change in unmatured debt outstanding payable in foreign currency.

⁽³⁾ Cash decrease (-).

Note: To provide a consistent historical record, the old age security transactions are treated as budgetary throughout.

Reference Table 63 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
I Budgetary transactions										
A Revenues										
Personal income tax	4,334	5,588	6,395	7,227	8,378	9,226	11,710	12,720	14,620	13,440
Corporate income tax	2,213	2,839	2,426	2,396	2,920	3,710	4,836	5,748	5,377	5,828
Other direct taxes	318	349	378	420	353	338	434	482	451	503
Sales tax	2,098	2,294	2,281	2,653	3,052	3,590	3,866	3,515	3,929	4,427
Other indirect taxes	1,649	1,715	1,779	1,984	2,220	2,765	4,640	4,628	4,778	4,762
Non-tax revenues	1,205	1,370	1,458	1,664	1,898	2,234	2,581	2,863	3,566	3,886
Total revenues	11,817	14,155	14,717	16,344	18,821	21,863	28,067	29,956	32,721	32,846
B Expenditures										
Health and welfare	3,498	4,043	4,688	5,415	5,868	7,940	9,932	11,445	13,798	13,768
Economic development and support	1,527	1,776	1,857	2,167	2,419	2,870	4,284	5,467	5,212	5,908
Public debt ⁽¹⁾	1,480	1,717	1,920	2,137	2,321	2,592	3,208	3,955	4,721	5,550
Defence	2,191	2,213	2,183	2,263	2,353	2,770	3,131	3,664	4,161	4,615
Fiscal transfer payments to provinces	867	932	1,229	1,426	1,501	1,874	2,639	2,666	3,356	3,466
Transportation and communications	932	893	940	1,023	1,164	1,556	2,205	2,222	2,555	2,854
General government services	411	515	579	694	819	965	1,217	1,502	1,706	1,982
Internal overhead	644	639	685	698	793	734	875	990	1,097	1,296
Education assistance	287	315	463	561	588	617	641	701	872	1,402
Culture and recreation	244	376	263	348	435	482	567	691	804	917
Foreign affairs	227	243	282	314	384	439	546	675	729	1,124
Total expenditures	12,308	13,662	15,089	17,046	18,645	22,839	29,245	33,978	39,011	42,882
Budgetary surplus or deficit(-)	-491	493	-372	-702	176	-976	-1,178	-4,022	-6,290	-10,036

⁽¹⁾ Includes additional interest in respect of the Public Service, the Canadian Forces and the R.C.M.P. Superannuation accounts from 1970-71 to 1977-78.

Reference Table 63 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
II Non-budgetary transactions										
A Loans, investments and advances										
Crown corporations and agencies										
Lending institutions	(-541)	(-599)	(-698)	(-794)	(-633)	(-676)	(-1,060)	(-1,898)	(-1,612)	(-1,134)
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	-385	-481	-596	-656	-475	-375	-735	-1,058	-837	-532
Export Development Corporation	-32	-42	-81	-118	-124	-141	-93	-357	-202	-84
Farm Credit Corporation	-128	-78	-49	-30	-43	-170	-243	-297	-277	-297
Federal Business Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-197	-307	-241
Municipal Development Loan Board	-2	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	10
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation	6	-7	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
All other Crown corporations ..	(-337)	(-394)	(-401)	(-431)	(-128)	(-357)	(-498)	(-929)	(-492)	(54)
Air Canada	-50	-71	-111	-27	14	—	-145	3	83	3
Atomic Energy of Canada	-68	-136	-161	-112	-77	-62	-87	-206	-156	84
Canadian National Railways	-150	-102	-93	-202	2	-205	-143	-213	-40	-99
Petro-Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-237	-257	-150
Other	-69	-85	-36	-90	-67	-90	-123	-276	-122	216
Other loans	(-134)	(-98)	(-242)	(-402)	(-604)	(-669)	(-672)	(-483)	(-67)	(-137)
Finance-employment loans	—	—	-12	-139	-135	-108	-67	-47	45	14
Regional Economic Expansion	-43	-45	-77	-32	-64	-61	-52	-29	-17	4
Canada Development Corporation	—	—	—	-25	-162	-75	-50	—	-10	—
Loans to developing countries	-47	-81	-114	-143	-144	-183	-230	-265	-182	16
Other	-44	28	-39	-63	-99	-242	-273	-142	97	-171
Total loans, investments and advances	-1,012	-1,091	-1,341	-1,627	-1,365	-1,702	-2,230	-3,310	-2,171	-1,217
B Annuity, insurance and pension accounts										
Canada Pension Plan	18	19	49	32	43	41	53	76	98	93
Unemployment insurance account	77	71	-131	-459	-1,351	-282	23	-568	591	-380
Superannuation accounts	533	621	688	728	851	988	1,220	1,448	1,580	1,749
Government annuities	-2	-4	-8	-10	-13	-19	-21	-10	-1	-9
Other	3	4	11	12	12	21	53	74	100	173
Total annuity, insurance and pension accounts	629	711	609	303	-458	749	1,328	1,020	2,368	1,626
C Other transactions										
Interest and matured debt ..	59	4	245	320	369	320	424	650	696	904
Accounts payable and accrued salaries	-50	141	-15	81	105	444	-109	-33	623	-521
Cash in transit	-51	95	-133	71	-104	-854	-72	665	-169	-188
Outstanding cheques, warrants and money orders ..	74	18	121	131	16	539	5	366	-361	632
Provincial tax collection account	51	3	-88	130	8	-44	-196	67	-121	330
Other	-14	-76	-18	-45	—	62	-14	4	36	200
Total other transactions	69	185	112	688	394	467	38	1,719	704	1,357
Total non-budgetary requirements ..	-314	-195	-620	-636	-1,429	-486	-864	-571	901	1,766

Reference Table 63 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
III Foreign exchange transactions										
Source or requirement (-)										
Exchange fund account	- 834	- 353	- 1,358	- 938	- 125	175	673	39	1,537	248
International Monetary Fund										
Subscriptions	—	- 17	- 349	7	- 51	- 105	44	- 89	110	- 310
Notes payable	- 239	- 188	271	115	103	137	- 74	73	- 364	260
Other international organiza-										
tions										
Subscriptions, advances										
and loans	- 30	- 31	- 28	- 51	- 107	- 125	- 141	- 158	- 265	- 252
Notes payable	23	- 34	- 8	26	52	70	44	- 23	106	73
Unmatured debt payable in										
foreign currency	282	5	- 110	- 2	- 2	- 76	- 50	- 28	- 2	855
Special Drawing Rights	—	134	119	117	—	—	—	—	—	133
Columbia River Treaty	32	32	32	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total foreign exchange transac-										
tions	- 766	- 452	- 1,431	- 700	- 130	76	496	- 186	1,122	1,007
IV Unmatured debt transactions										
Increase or decrease (-)										
Marketable bonds payable in										
Canadian currency	1,004	- 10	631	363	36	93	672	1,137	2,265	3,439
Treasury bills	360	55	840	95	460	615	725	865	1,760	3,040
Canada Savings Bonds	72	410	1,226	1,907	1,277	- 583	2,509	2,602	787	1,707
Securities issued to Canada										
Pension Plan	6	4	5	7	7	8	9	10	10	12
Notes payable to Canadian										
banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850
Less:										
Unmatured debt payable in										
foreign currency	- 282	- 5	110	2	2	76	50	28	2	- 855
Canada Savings Bonds held										
for employees	—	- 3	—	1	- 8	- 4	- 13	- 1	- 5	- 7
Securities issued to Canada										
Pension Plan	- 6	- 4	- 5	- 7	- 7	- 8	- 9	- 10	- 10	- 12
Securities investment ac-										
count ⁽¹⁾	2	- 57	47	- 8	15	—	- 3	- 4	3	- 2
Total unmatured debt transactions	1,156	390	2,854	2,360	1,782	197	3,940	4,627	4,812	8,172
V Level of cash balance at end of										
period										
In Canadian dollars	598	824	1,256	1,582	1,984	801	3,186	3,037	3,580	4,487
In foreign currency	13	23	22	18	15	9	18	15	17	19

⁽¹⁾ Including investments held for retirement of unmatured debt.

Source: Public Accounts and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 64
Government of Canada
Liabilities and Assets
Public Accounts Presentation
(Fiscal Year ended March 31)

	1927	1932	1937	1942	1947	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Millions of dollars)																
Liabilities																	
Annuity, insurance and pension accounts.....	43	90	177	331	885	1,949	3,083	3,700	6,671	9,115	9,599	10,455	11,485	12,790	14,384	16,161	18,167
Foreign liabilities.....	538	553	859	475	395	686	564	502	732	1,233	1,488	1,641	1,773	1,692	1,701	1,441	2,762
Other liabilities ⁽²⁾	247	224	90	452	938	844	1,306	1,240	1,955	2,853	3,475	3,941	5,252	5,411	6,335	7,279	8,753
Unmatured debt—net of own holdings																	
Marketable bonds	2,436	2,498	3,125	5,304	13,601	11,431	9,144	10,861	11,188	13,310	13,665	13,716	13,809	14,480	15,609	17,877	21,314
Canada Savings Bonds.....	—	—	—	—	483	1,059	2,421	4,042	5,981	7,760	9,669	10,938	10,351	12,848	15,444	16,226	17,926
Treasury bills.....	—	15	150	520	1,280	1,400	1,625	1,885	2,310	3,735	3,830	4,290	4,905	5,630	6,495	8,255	11,295
Notes payable to Canadian banks.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850
Total unmaturred debt held by outside parties	2,436	2,513	3,275	5,824	15,364	13,890	13,190	16,788	19,479	24,805	27,164	28,944	29,065	32,958	37,548	42,358	51,385
Less: unmaturred debt payable in foreign currency.....	538	553	859	475	160	397	351	130	366	337	335	334	258	208	166	164	1,019
Total unmaturred debt payable in Canadian currency	1,898	1,960	2,416	5,349	15,204	13,493	12,839	16,658	19,113	24,468	26,829	28,610	28,807	32,750	37,382	42,194	50,366
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	2,726	2,827	3,542	6,607	17,422	16,972	17,792	22,100	28,471	37,689	41,391	44,647	47,317	52,643	59,802	67,075	80,048
Assets																	
Loans, investments and advances ⁽²⁾	243	329	429	1,044	2,805	3,890	4,281	5,994	8,903	13,813	15,619	18,275	20,232	22,489	26,375	28,026	29,552
Foreign assets.....	135	122	29	793	350	—296	113	426	546	1,234	1,490	1,983	1,665	4,132	6,956	5,574	5,888
Other assets.....	378	451	458	2,562	4,374	5,787	6,783	8,873	12,936	21,075	24,095	27,527	29,221	33,368	36,506	37,489	40,426
Excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets ⁽¹⁾	2,348	2,376	3,084	4,045	13,048	11,185	11,009	13,227	15,535	16,594	17,296	17,120	18,096	19,275	23,296	29,586	39,622

⁽¹⁾ Total liabilities are normally referred to as the *gross debt of Canada* whereas the excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets is normally referred to as the *net debt of Canada*.
⁽²⁾ Includes internal accounts.

Note: The liabilities and assets for the years prior to 1976 are broadly consistent with the revised classification as set out in the 1977 Public Accounts. To provide a consistent historical series, the old age security transactions are treated as budgetary throughout; consequently, the excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets will differ from that stated in the Public Accounts for those years when the old age security transactions were treated in the Public Accounts as non-budgetary transactions.

Source: Public Accounts and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 65

Allocation of Revenues from Own Sources, by Levels of Government 1945 – 1978

Year	Revenues from own sources ⁽¹⁾				Percentage distribution		
	(a) Federal	(b) Provincial	(c) Municipal	(d) Total (a) + (b) + (c)	(e) Federal (a) ÷ (d)	(f) Provincial (b) ÷ (d)	(g) Municipal (c) ÷ (d)
(Millions of dollars)							
1945	2,385	538	415	3,338	71.4	16.1	12.4
1946	2,555	619	440	3,614	70.7	17.1	12.2
1947	2,696	780	485	3,961	68.1	19.7	12.2
1948	2,681	879	540	4,100	65.4	21.4	13.2
1949	2,659	925	583	4,167	63.8	22.2	14.0
1950	2,972	1,013	649	4,634	64.1	21.9	14.0
1951	4,113	1,194	746	6,053	67.9	19.7	12.3
1952	4,492	1,320	850	6,662	67.4	19.8	12.8
1953	4,563	1,410	922	6,895	66.2	20.4	13.4
1954	4,344	1,481	994	6,819	63.7	21.7	14.6
1955	4,745	1,640	1,073	7,458	63.6	22.0	14.4
1956	5,411	1,865	1,220	8,496	63.7	22.0	14.4
1957	5,455	2,075	1,357	8,887	61.4	23.3	15.3
1958	5,163	2,216	1,489	8,868	58.2	25.0	16.8
1959	5,871	2,489	1,686	10,046	58.4	24.8	16.8
1960	6,228	2,629	1,853	10,710	58.2	24.5	17.3
1961	6,473	2,860	1,982	11,315	57.2	25.3	17.5
1962	6,899	3,396	2,142	12,437	55.5	27.3	17.2
1963	7,323	3,639	2,286	13,248	55.3	27.5	17.3
1964	8,355	4,189	2,396	14,940	55.9	28.0	16.0
1965	9,095	4,949 ⁽²⁾	2,646	16,690	54.5	29.7	15.9
1966	9,984	5,782	2,956	18,722	53.3	30.9	15.8
1967	10,906	6,782	3,298	20,986	52.0	32.3	15.7
1968	12,218	7,966	3,658	23,842	51.2	33.4	15.3
1969	14,490	9,293	4,067	27,850	52.0	33.4	14.6
1970	15,528	10,548	4,438	30,514	50.9	34.6	14.5
1971	17,241	11,744	4,748	33,733	51.1	34.8	14.1
1972	19,560	13,253	5,214	38,027	51.4	34.9	13.7
1973	22,809	15,880	5,582	44,271	51.5	35.9	12.6
1974	29,978	20,039	6,247	56,264	53.3	35.6	11.1
1975	31,676	22,245	7,306	61,227	51.7	36.3	11.9
1976	35,552	26,028	8,531	70,111	50.7	37.1	12.2
1977	36,369	31,216	9,484	77,069	47.2	40.5	12.3
1978	38,177	35,194	10,408	83,779	45.6	42.0	12.4
1973 ⁽³⁾	22,726	15,880	5,582	44,188	51.4	35.9	12.6
1974 ⁽³⁾	28,360	20,039	6,247	54,646	51.9	36.7	11.4
1975 ⁽³⁾	30,555	22,245	7,306	60,106	50.8	37.0	12.2
1976 ⁽³⁾	34,852	26,028	8,531	69,411	50.2	37.5	12.3
1977 ⁽³⁾	35,821	31,216	9,484	76,521	46.8	40.8	12.4
1978 ⁽³⁾	37,881	35,194	10,408	83,483	45.4	42.2	12.5

⁽¹⁾ Tax rental payments are assumed to be a provincial revenue from own sources and have been deducted from "federal revenues from own sources".

⁽²⁾ The value of the federal tax abatements in Quebec, introduced in 1965 under the *Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act* (contracting-out arrangements), is included as a provincial revenue from own sources.

⁽³⁾ Revenues excluding federal oil export tax.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531; and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 66
Intergovernmental Transfers
1945 – 1978

Year	Transfers from				Revenue from own sources			Federal Transfers			Total Transfers
	(a) Federal to provincial govern- ments ⁽¹⁾	(b) Federal to municipal govern- ments	(c) Provincial to municipal govern- ments	(d) Municipal to provincial govern- ments	(e) Federal	(f) Provin- cial	(g) Municipal	(h) As a % of federal revenues	(i) To provinces as a % of provincial revenues	(j) To municipal- ities as a % of municipal revenues	(k) Received by municipal- ities as a % of municipal revenues
								((a) + (b)) ÷ (e)	(a) ÷ (f)	(b) ÷ (g)	((b) + (c)) ÷ (g)
(Millions of dollars)											
1945	76	—	63	7	2,385	538	415	3.2	14.1	—	15.2
1946	97	—	79	7	2,555	619	440	3.8	15.7	—	18.0
1947	112	—	101	7	2,696	780	485	4.2	14.4	—	20.8
1948	114	—	129	9	2,681	879	540	4.3	13.0	—	23.9
1949	147	—	157	10	2,659	925	583	5.5	15.9	—	26.9
1950	202	1	171	11	2,972	1,013	649	6.8	19.9	0.2	26.5
1951	205	2	197	13	4,113	1,194	746	5.0	17.2	0.3	26.7
1952	170	3	215	13	4,492	1,320	850	3.9	12.9	0.4	25.6
1953	163	3	242	15	4,563	1,410	922	3.6	11.6	0.3	26.6
1954	164	2	259	15	4,344	1,481	994	3.8	11.1	0.2	26.3
1955	180	7	327	22	4,745	1,640	1,073	3.9	11.0	0.7	31.1
1956	189	9	362	18	5,411	1,865	1,220	3.7	10.1	0.7	30.4
1957	288	16	452	28	5,455	2,075	1,357	5.6	13.9	1.2	34.5
1958	394	23	545	17	5,163	2,216	1,489	8.1	17.8	1.5	38.1
1959	588	24	622	24	5,871	2,489	1,686	10.4	23.6	1.4	38.3
1960	673	32	714	17	6,228	2,629	1,853	11.3	25.6	1.7	40.3
1961	789	33	841	15	6,473	2,860	1,982	12.7	27.6	1.7	44.1
1962	1,010	44	1,063	15	6,899	3,396	2,142	15.3	29.7	2.1	51.7
1963	1,117	52	1,148	17	7,323	3,639	2,286	16.0	30.7	2.3	52.5
1964	1,199	53	1,289	18	8,355	4,189	2,396	15.0	28.6	2.2	56.0
1965	1,357	74	1,440	22	9,095	4,949	2,646	15.7	27.4	2.8	57.2
1966	1,556	108	1,760	37	9,984	5,782	2,956	16.7	26.9	3.7	63.2
1967	1,895	97	2,025	56	10,906	6,782	3,298	18.3	27.9	2.9	64.3
1968	2,280	92	2,262	40	12,218	7,966	3,658	19.4	28.6	2.5	64.4
1969	2,632	94	2,501	46	14,490	9,293	4,067	18.8	28.3	2.3	63.8
1970	3,303	94	3,098	44	15,528	10,548	4,438	21.9	31.3	2.1	71.9
1971	4,230	93	3,490	44	17,241	11,744	4,748	25.1	36.0	2.0	75.5
1972	4,400	158	3,911	49	19,560	13,253	5,214	23.3	33.2	3.0	78.0
1973	4,694	113	4,388	40	22,809	15,880	5,582	21.1	29.6	2.0	80.6
1974	6,013	152	5,156	41	29,978	20,039	6,247	20.6	30.0	2.4	85.0
1975	7,517	143	6,558	50	31,676	22,245	7,306	24.2	33.8	2.0	91.7
1976	8,306	204	6,997	53	35,552	26,028	8,531	23.9	31.9	2.4	84.4
1977	9,605	356	8,488	47	36,369	31,216	9,484	27.4	30.8	3.8	93.3
1978	10,505	354	9,314	43	38,177	35,194	10,408	28.4	29.8	3.4	92.9

⁽¹⁾ Tax rental payments are assumed to be a "provincial revenue from own sources" and are not included in federal transfers to provincial governments.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531; and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 67

Allocations of Revenues After Transfers, by Levels of Government

1945 – 1978⁽¹⁾

Year	Revenues after transfers				Percentage distribution		
	(a) Federal	(b) Provincial	(c) Municipal	(d) Total (a) + (b) + (c)	(e) Federal (a) ÷ (d)	(f) Provincial (b) ÷ (d)	(g) Municipal (c) ÷ (d)
(Millions of dollars)							
1945.....	2,309	558	471	3,338	69.2	16.7	14.1
1946.....	2,458	644	512	3,614	68.0	17.8	14.2
1947.....	2,584	798	579	3,961	65.2	20.1	14.6
1948.....	2,567	873	660	4,100	62.6	21.3	16.1
1949.....	2,512	925	730	4,167	60.3	22.2	17.5
1950.....	2,769	1,055	810	4,634	59.8	22.8	17.5
1951.....	3,906	1,215	932	6,053	64.5	20.1	15.4
1952.....	4,319	1,288	1,055	6,662	64.8	19.3	15.8
1953.....	4,397	1,346	1,152	6,895	63.8	19.5	16.7
1954.....	4,178	1,401	1,240	6,819	61.3	20.5	18.2
1955.....	4,558	1,515	1,385	7,458	61.1	20.3	18.6
1956.....	5,213	1,710	1,573	8,496	61.4	20.1	18.5
1957.....	5,151	1,939	1,797	8,887	58.0	21.8	20.2
1958.....	4,746	2,082	2,040	8,868	53.5	23.5	23.0
1959.....	5,259	2,479	2,308	10,046	52.3	24.7	23.0
1960.....	5,523	2,605	2,582	10,710	51.6	24.3	24.1
1961.....	5,651	2,823	2,841	11,315	49.9	24.9	25.1
1962.....	5,845	3,358	3,234	12,437	47.0	27.0	26.0
1963.....	6,154	3,625	3,469	13,248	46.5	27.4	26.2
1964.....	7,103	4,117	3,720	14,940	47.5	27.6	24.9
1965.....	7,664	4,888	4,138	16,690	45.9	29.3	24.8
1966.....	8,320	5,615	4,787	18,722	44.4	30.0	25.6
1967.....	8,914	6,708	5,364	20,986	42.5	32.0	25.6
1968.....	9,846	8,024	5,972	23,842	41.3	33.7	25.0
1969.....	11,764	9,470	6,616	27,850	42.2	34.0	23.8
1970.....	12,131	10,797	7,586	30,514	39.8	35.4	24.9
1971.....	12,918	12,528	8,287	33,733	38.3	37.1	24.6
1972.....	15,002	13,791	9,234	38,027	39.5	36.3	24.3
1973.....	18,002	16,226	10,043	44,271	40.7	36.7	22.7
1974.....	23,813	20,937	11,514	56,264	42.3	37.2	20.5
1975.....	24,016	23,254	13,957	61,227	39.2	38.0	22.8
1976.....	27,042	27,390	15,679	70,111	38.6	39.1	22.4
1977.....	26,408	32,380	18,281	77,069	34.3	42.0	23.7
1978.....	27,318	36,428	20,033	83,779	32.6	43.5	23.9
1973 ⁽²⁾	17,919	16,226	10,043	44,188	40.6	36.7	22.7
1974 ⁽²⁾	22,195	20,937	11,514	54,646	40.6	38.3	21.1
1975 ⁽²⁾	22,895	23,254	13,957	60,106	38.1	38.7	23.2
1976 ⁽²⁾	26,342	27,390	15,679	69,411	38.0	39.5	22.6
1977 ⁽²⁾	25,860	32,380	18,281	76,521	33.8	42.3	23.9
1978 ⁽²⁾	27,022	36,428	20,033	83,483	32.4	43.6	24.0

⁽¹⁾ Transfers between levels of government subtracted from revenues of governments which pay and added to revenues of governments which receive.⁽²⁾ Revenues excluding federal oil export tax.Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531; and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 68
Allocation of Expenditures by Levels of Government
Before and After Transfer Payments
1926 – 1978⁽¹⁾

		Before transfer payments ⁽²⁾		After transfer payments ⁽³⁾			Before transfer payments		After transfer payments		
		(a) Total federal expenditures	(b) Total provincial-municipal expenditures	(c) Federal transfers to provinces and municipalities	(d) Total federal expenditures	(e) Total provincial-municipal expenditures	(f) Total government expenditures	(g) Federal share	(h) Provincial-municipal share	(i) Federal share	(j) Provincial-municipal share
Years					(a)-(c)	(b) + (c)	(d) + (e)	(a) ÷ (f)	(b) ÷ (f)	(d) ÷ (f)	(e) ÷ (f)
(Millions of dollars)											
Pre-tax rental era	1926	321	489	15	306	504	810	39.6	60.4	37.8	62.2
	1927	336	523	16	320	539	859	39.1	60.9	37.3	62.7
	1928	344	554	17	327	571	898	38.3	61.7	36.4	63.6
	1929	362	629	17	345	646	991	36.5	63.5	34.8	65.2
	1930	389	710	25	364	735	1,099	35.4	64.6	33.1	66.9
	1931	409	707	56	353	763	1,116	36.6	63.4	31.6	68.4
	1932	387	660	62	325	722	1,047	37.0	63.0	31.0	69.0
	1933	380	576	56	324	632	956	39.7	60.3	33.9	66.1
	1934	409	632	71	338	703	1,041	39.3	60.7	32.5	67.5
	1935	453	640	74	379	714	1,093	41.4	58.6	34.7	65.3
	1936	459	628	91	368	719	1,087	42.2	57.8	33.9	66.1
	1937	476	697	105	371	802	1,173	40.6	59.4	31.6	68.4
	1938	524	730	86	438	816	1,254	41.8	58.2	34.9	65.1
1939	483	722	79	404	801	1,205	40.1	59.9	33.5	66.5	
1940	1,024	665	70	954	735	1,689	60.6	39.4	56.5	43.5	
1941	1,550	687	54	1,496	741	2,237	69.3	30.7	66.9	33.1	
Tax rental era	1942	3,680	666	65	3,615	731	4,346	84.7	15.3	83.2	16.8
	1943	4,323	699	59	4,264	758	5,022	86.1	13.9	84.9	15.1
	1944	5,233	747	68	5,165	815	5,980	87.5	12.5	86.4	13.6
	1945	4,217	812	76	4,141	888	5,029	83.9	16.1	82.3	17.7
	1946	2,800	951	97	2,703	1,048	3,751	74.6	25.4	72.1	27.9
	1947	2,009	1,189	112	1,897	1,301	3,198	62.8	37.2	59.3	40.7
	1948	1,916	1,462	114	1,802	1,576	3,378	56.7	43.3	53.3	46.7
	1949	2,175	1,649	147	2,028	1,796	3,824	56.9	43.1	53.0	47.0
	1950	2,322	1,758	203	2,119	1,961	4,080	56.9	43.1	51.9	48.1
	1951	3,142	2,085	207	2,935	2,292	5,227	60.1	39.9	56.2	43.8
	1952	4,297	2,308	173	4,124	2,481	6,605	65.1	34.9	62.4	37.6
	1953	4,412	2,400	166	4,246	2,566	6,812	64.8	35.2	62.3	37.7
	1954	4,390	2,701	166	4,224	2,867	7,091	61.9	38.1	59.6	40.4
	1955	4,543	2,955	187	4,356	3,142	7,498	60.6	39.4	58.1	41.9
	1956	4,813	3,411	198	4,615	3,609	8,224	58.5	41.5	56.1	43.9
	1957	5,205	3,701	304	4,901	4,005	8,906	58.4	41.6	55.0	45.0
	1958	5,930	4,016	417	5,513	4,433	9,946	59.6	40.4	55.4	44.6
1959	6,210	4,437	612	5,598	5,049	10,647	58.3	41.7	52.6	47.4	
1960	6,457	4,923	705	5,752	5,628	11,380	56.7	43.3	50.5	49.5	
1961	6,883	5,251	822	6,061	6,073	12,134	56.7	43.3	50.0	50.0	
Post-tax rental era	1962	7,406	5,729	1,054	6,352	6,783	13,135	56.4	43.6	48.4	51.6
	1963	7,609	6,222	1,169	6,440	7,391	13,831	55.0	45.0	46.6	53.4
	1964	8,010	6,807	1,252	6,758	8,059	14,817	54.1	45.9	45.6	54.4
	1965	8,551	7,962	1,431	7,120	9,393	16,513	51.8	48.2	43.1	56.9
	1966	9,753	9,239	1,664	8,089	10,903	18,992	51.4	48.6	42.6	57.4
	1967	10,990	10,751	1,992	8,998	12,743	21,741	50.5	49.5	41.4	58.6
	1968	12,229	12,116	2,372	9,857	14,488	24,345	50.2	49.8	40.5	59.5
	1969	13,469	13,583	2,726	10,743	16,309	27,052	49.8	50.2	39.7	60.3
	1970	15,262	15,685	3,397	11,865	19,082	30,947	49.3	50.7	38.3	61.7
	1971	17,386	17,477	4,323	13,063	21,800	34,863	49.9	50.1	37.5	62.5
	1972	20,126	19,329	4,558	15,568	23,887	39,455	51.0	49.0	39.5	60.5
	1973	22,422	22,049	4,807	17,615	26,856	44,471	50.4	49.6	39.6	60.4
	1974	28,869	26,453	6,165	22,704	32,618	55,322	52.2	47.8	41.0	59.0
	1975	35,478	31,879	7,660	27,818	39,539	67,357	52.7	47.3	41.3	58.7
	1976	38,753	36,837	8,510	30,243	45,347	75,590	51.3	48.7	40.0	60.0
	1977	43,778	40,823	9,961	33,817	50,784	84,601	51.7	48.3	40.0	60.0
	1978	48,854	45,313	10,859	37,995	56,172	94,167	51.9	48.1	40.3	59.7
	1974 ⁽⁴⁾	27,983	26,453	6,165	21,818	32,618	54,436	51.4	48.6	40.1	59.9
	1975 ⁽⁴⁾	33,787	31,879	7,660	26,127	39,539	65,666	51.5	48.5	39.8	60.2
1976 ⁽⁴⁾	37,807	36,837	8,510	29,297	45,347	74,644	50.6	49.4	39.2	60.8	
1977 ⁽⁴⁾	42,855	40,823	9,961	32,894	50,784	83,678	51.2	48.8	39.3	60.7	
1978 ⁽⁴⁾	48,211	45,313	10,859	37,352	56,172	93,524	51.5	48.5	39.9	60.1	

⁽¹⁾ Includes conditional, unconditional and other types of transfer payments.

⁽²⁾ Transfers between levels of government are attributed to the government who makes them.

⁽³⁾ Transfers between levels of government are subtracted from expenditures of paying government and added to expenditures of recipient government.

⁽⁴⁾ Expenditures excluding federal oil import subsidy.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, Cat. 13-531, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 69
Summary of Balance of Payments
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Merchan- dise exports (adjusted)	Merchan- dise imports (adjusted)	Merchan- dise trade balance	Service receipts	Service payments	Balance on goods and services	Net transfers	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows (–)		Special Drawing Rights alloca- tions	Net official monetary move- ments ⁽²⁾
									Long- term forms	Short- term forms ⁽¹⁾		
(Millions of dollars)												
1947	2,723	2,535	188	939	1,057	70	–21	49	–721	4	—	–668
1948	3,030	2,598	432	1,015	1,022	425	26	451	43	–2	—	492
1949	2,989	2,696	293	1,015	1,157	151	26	177	–29	–20	—	128
1950	3,139	3,132	7	1,019	1,360	–334	15	–319	610	431	—	722
1951	3,950	4,101	–151	1,102	1,479	–528	16	–512	666	–98	—	56
1952	4,339	3,854	485	1,217	1,516	186	1	187	455	–605	—	37
1953	4,152	4,212	–60	1,216	1,594	–438	–10	–448	649	–239	—	–38
1954	3,934	3,916	18	1,191	1,627	–418	–6	–424	599	–51	—	124
1955	4,332	4,543	–211	1,405	1,847	–653	–34	–687	414	229	—	–44
1956	4,837	5,565	–728	1,500	2,099	–1,327	–45	–1,372	1,490	–70	—	48
1957	4,894	5,488	–594	1,472	2,278	–1,400	–51	–1,451	1,320	26	—	–105
1958	4,890	5,066	–176	1,420	2,256	–1,012	–125	–1,137	1,153	93	—	109
1959	5,151	5,572	–421	1,503	2,456	–1,374	–113	–1,487	1,179	297	—	–11
1960	5,392	5,540	–148	1,590	2,549	–1,107	–126	–1,233	929	265	—	–39
1961	5,889	5,716	173	1,735	2,764	–856	–72	–928	930	290	—	292
1962	6,387	6,203	184	1,847	2,842	–811	–19	–830	688	296	—	154
1963	7,082	6,579	503	1,986	2,982	–493	–28	–521	637	29	—	145
1964	8,238	7,537	701	2,265	3,376	–410	–14	–424	750	38	—	364
1965	8,745	8,627	118	2,437	3,714	–1,159	29	–1,130	833	455	—	158
1966	10,326	10,102	224	2,719	4,157	–1,214	52	–1,162	1,228	–425	—	–359
1967	11,338	10,772	566	3,325	4,462	–571	72	–499	1,415	–896	—	20
1968	13,720	12,249	1,471	3,070	4,822	–281	184	–97	1,669	–1,223	—	349
1969	15,035	14,071	964	3,695	5,719	–1,060	143	–917	2,337	–1,355	—	65
1970	16,921	13,869	3,052	4,246	6,345	953	153	1,106	1,007	–583	133	1,663
1971	17,877	15,314	2,563	4,304	6,702	165	266	431	664	–318	119	896
1972	20,129	18,272	1,857	4,451	6,978	–670	284	–386	1,688	–983	117	336
1973	25,461	22,726	2,735	5,257	8,228	–236	344	108	628	–1,203	—	–467
1974	32,591	30,902	1,689	6,401	10,104	–2,017	557	–1,460	1,041	443	—	24
1975	33,511	33,962	–451	6,941	11,627	–5,137	380	–4,757	3,935	417	—	–405
1976	38,132	36,793	1,339	7,553	13,204	–4,312	511	–3,801	7,909	–3,586	—	522
1977	44,628	41,712	2,916	8,088	15,520	–4,516	366	–4,150	4,573	–1,844	—	–1,421
1978	52,390	48,922	3,468	9,523	18,252	–5,261	–24	–5,285	3,453	–1,467	—	–3,299
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1975 I	7,614	8,137	–523	1,347	2,708	–1,884	30	–1,854	530	1,287	—	–37
II	8,909	9,122	–213	1,799	2,832	–1,246	120	–1,126	649	–8	—	–485
III	7,910	7,957	–47	2,165	2,917	–799	120	–679	763	–65	—	19
IV	9,078	8,746	332	1,630	3,170	–1,208	110	–1,098	1,993	–797	—	98
1976 I	8,597	8,956	–359	1,469	3,016	–1,906	105	–1,801	2,795	–491	—	503
II	10,112	9,848	264	1,956	3,395	–1,175	131	–1,044	1,939	–723	—	172
III	9,329	8,569	760	2,381	3,263	–122	107	–15	1,844	–2,002	—	–173
IV	10,094	9,420	674	1,747	3,530	–1,109	168	–941	1,331	–370	—	20
1977 I	10,311	9,823	488	1,555	3,615	–1,572	43	–1,529	1,011	–248	—	–766
II	11,619	11,229	390	2,178	3,899	–1,331	96	–1,235	1,257	–34	—	–12
III	10,627	9,869	758	2,470	3,885	–657	110	–547	1,699	–1,504	—	–352
IV	12,071	10,791	1,280	1,885	4,121	–956	117	–839	606	–58	—	–291
1978 I	11,819	10,727	1,092	1,749	4,090	–1,249	–253	–1,502	913	–1,005	—	–1,594
II	13,569	13,031	538	2,523	4,451	–1,390	86	–1,304	2,266	–386	—	576
III	12,388	11,502	886	3,027	4,522	–609	37	–572	337	–2,351	—	–2,586
IV	14,614	13,662	952	2,224	5,189	–2,013	106	–1,907	–63	2,275	—	305

⁽¹⁾ Includes net errors and omissions.

⁽²⁾ Net official monetary movements include transactions in official international reserves and official monetary liabilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 70
Bilateral Payments Balance with the United States
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Merchandise trade balance	Balance on goods and services	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows (–)		Net balance
				Long-term forms	Short-term forms	
(Millions of dollars)						
1947	– 890	– 1,115	– 1,134	– 158	– 5	– 1,297
1948	– 289	– 374	– 393	126	– 15	– 282
1949	– 378	– 575	– 601	116	– 52	– 537
1950	– 50	– 369	– 385	625	220	460
1951	– 520	– 922	– 945	560	– 66	– 451
1952	– 473	– 791	– 830	387	– 104	– 547
1953	– 590	– 869	– 907	440	– 75	– 542
1954	– 440	– 762	– 800	395	54	– 351
1955	– 685	– 981	– 1,029	209	127	– 683
1956	– 1,167	– 1,583	– 1,650	1,034	– 167	– 783
1957	– 947	– 1,497	– 1,579	963	– 263	– 879
1958	– 532	– 1,109	– 1,167	950	– 16	– 233
1959	– 536	– 1,149	– 1,221	927	68	– 226
1960	– 673	– 1,266	– 1,359	746	127	– 486
1961	– 615	– 1,257	– 1,341	953	205	– 183
1962	– 438	– 1,019	– 1,092	680	536	124
1963	– 488	– 1,070	– 1,148	843	– 49	– 354
1964	– 808	– 1,565	– 1,635	943	580	– 112
1965	– 1,041	– 1,883	– 1,937	1,074	– 398	– 1,261
1966	– 993	– 2,001	– 2,030	1,393	– 291	– 928
1967	– 569	– 1,301	– 1,342	1,317	– 265	– 290
1968	389	– 744	– 747	1,151	– 639	– 235
1969	472	– 877	– 845	1,669	– 239	585
1970	1,121	– 227	– 165	989	47	871
1971	1,445	– 215	– 86	877	1,867	2,658
1972	1,513	– 272	– 137	1,059	– 201	721
1973	1,242	– 930	– 834	1,134	– 605	– 305
1974	1,001	– 1,639	– 1,530	1,653	1,628	1,751
1975	– 1,125	– 4,903	– 4,810	3,292	2,104	586
1976	531	– 4,062	– 3,985	4,559	– 58	516
1977	1,693	– 4,015	– 3,934	2,715	641	– 578
1978	2,367	– 4,735	– 4,670	3,136	812	– 722
(Not seasonally adjusted)						
1975 I	– 199	– 1,258	– 1,246	642	825	221
II	– 663	– 1,539	– 1,508	1,003	– 437	– 942
III	– 172	– 744	– 708	451	– 47	– 304
IV	– 91	– 1,362	– 1,348	1,196	1,763	1,611
1976 I	– 176	– 1,395	– 1,379	1,899	– 193	327
II	85	– 1,091	– 1,075	1,129	75	129
III	446	– 303	– 281	774	– 1,158	– 665
IV	176	– 1,273	– 1,250	757	1,218	725
1977 I	292	– 1,261	– 1,250	687	231	– 332
II	– 86	– 1,457	– 1,431	548	226	– 657
III	577	– 453	– 431	891	– 1,219	– 759
IV	910	– 844	– 822	589	1,403	1,170
1978 I	1,045	– 752	– 737	856	856	975
II	173	– 1,459	– 1,441	1,125	– 40	– 356
III	589	– 680	– 665	546	195	76
IV	560	– 1,844	– 1,827	609	– 199	– 1,417

Note: Since errors and omissions are excluded, the regional breakdown of Canada's balance of international payments will not equal the total for transactions with all countries.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 71
Bilateral Payments Balance with the Rest of the World
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Merchandise trade balance	Balance on goods and services	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows(—)		Special Drawing Rights allocations	Net balance
				Long-term forms	Short-term forms		
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	1,078	1,147	1,183	— 563	9	—	629
1948	721	773	844	— 83	13	—	774
1949	671	702	778	— 145	32	—	665
1950	57	5	66	— 15	110	—	161
1951	369	356	433	106	— 94	—	445
1952	958	977	1,017	68	— 112	—	599
1953	530	431	459	209	2	—	670
1954	458	344	376	204	— 35	—	545
1955	394	328	342	205	72	—	619
1956	439	256	278	456	73	—	807
1957	353	97	128	357	47	—	532
1958	356	97	30	203	— 2	—	231
1959	115	— 225	— 266	252	— 88	—	— 102
1960	525	159	126	183	37	—	346
1961	788	401	413	— 23	— 72	—	318
1962	622	208	262	8	— 95	—	175
1963	991	577	627	— 206	46	—	467
1964	1,509	1,155	1,211	— 193	— 655	—	363
1965	1,159	724	807	— 241	1,092	—	1,658
1966	1,217	787	868	— 165	48	—	751
1967	1,135	730	843	98	— 130	—	811
1968	1,082	463	650	518	200	—	1,368
1969	492	— 183	— 72	668	— 897	—	— 301
1970	1,931	1,180	1,271	18	— 243	133	1,046
1971	1,118	380	517	— 213	— 837	119	— 533
1972	344	— 398	— 249	529	673	117	953
1973	1,493	694	942	— 506	52	—	488
1974	688	— 378	70	— 612	— 318	—	— 860
1975	674	— 234	53	643	— 484	—	212
1976	808	— 250	184	3,350	151	—	3,685
1977	1,223	— 501	— 216	1,858	261	—	1,903
1978	1,101	— 526	— 615	317	— 507	—	— 805
(Not seasonally adjusted)							
1975 I	— 324	— 626	— 608	— 112	223	—	— 497
II	450	293	382	— 354	658	—	686
III	125	— 55	29	312	151	—	492
IV	423	154	250	797	— 1,516	—	— 469
1976 I	— 183	— 511	— 422	896	— 35	—	439
II	79	— 84	31	810	— 123	—	718
III	314	181	266	1,070	— 463	—	873
IV	498	164	309	574	772	—	1,655
1977 I	196	— 311	— 279	324	— 678	—	— 633
II	476	126	196	709	1,122	—	2,027
III	181	— 204	— 116	808	92	—	784
IV	370	— 112	— 17	17	— 275	—	— 275
1978 I	47	— 497	— 765	— 57	— 1,388	—	— 2,096
II	365	69	137	1,141	— 1,082	—	2,360
III	297	71	93	— 209	— 1,269	—	— 1,385
IV	392	— 169	— 80	— 672	1,068	—	316

Note: Since errors and omissions are excluded, the regional breakdown of Canada's balances of international payments will not equal the total for transactions with all countries.

Reference Table 72
International Payments: Current Account
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Current receipts							
	Merchandise exports (adjusted)	Gold production available for export	Travel expenditures	Interest and dividends	Freight and shipping	Other service receipts	Transfer receipts	Total current receipts
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	2,723	99	251	64	322	203	121	3,783
1948	3,030	119	279	70	336	211	143	4,188
1949	2,989	139	285	83	303	205	132	4,136
1950	3,139	163	275	94	284	203	126	4,284
1951	3,950	150	274	115	351	212	151	5,203
1952	4,339	150	275	152	383	269	160	5,728
1953	4,152	144	302	164	318	300	167	5,547
1954	3,934	155	305	147	313	283	169	5,306
1955	4,332	155	328	161	398	375	177	5,926
1956	4,837	147	337	142	457	430	194	6,544
1957	4,894	144	363	153	445	380	233	6,612
1958	4,890	157	349	167	401	365	171	6,500
1959	5,151	148	391	180	420	384	213	6,887
1960	5,392	162	420	171	442	393	235	7,215
1961	5,889	162	482	213	486	390	282	7,904
1962	6,387	155	562	202	509	419	314	8,548
1963	7,082	154	609	230	563	430	348	9,416
1964	8,238	145	662	332	644	482	384	10,887
1965	8,745	138	747	322	668	562	466	11,648
1966	10,326	127	840	318	758	676	555	13,600
1967	11,338	112	1,318	295	830	770	640	15,303
1968	13,720	33	953	353	891	840	674	17,464
1969	15,035	—	1,047	451	935	1,262	695	19,425
1970	16,921	—	1,206	528	1,126	1,386	765	21,932
1971	17,877	—	1,246	558	1,184	1,316	870	23,051
1972	20,129	—	1,230	665	1,241	1,315	903	25,483
1973	25,461	—	1,446	790	1,494	1,527	1,058	31,776
1974	32,591	—	1,694	882	1,812	2,013	1,360	40,352
1975	33,511	—	1,815	926	1,714	2,486	1,388	41,840
1976	38,132	—	1,930	825	2,071	2,727	1,486	47,171
1977	44,628	—	2,025	820	2,278	2,965	1,465	54,181
1978	52,390	—	2,364	1,053	2,544	3,562	1,498	63,411
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1975 I	30,456	—	696	836	1,496	2,360	1,100	36,944
II	35,636	—	1,824	1,104	1,856	2,412	1,488	44,320
III	31,640	—	3,640	880	1,664	2,476	1,436	41,736
IV	36,312	—	1,100	884	1,840	2,696	1,528	44,360
1976 I	34,388	—	756	724	1,732	2,664	1,320	41,584
II	40,448	—	1,916	972	2,216	2,720	1,628	49,900
III	37,316	—	3,924	764	2,132	2,704	1,384	48,224
IV	40,376	—	1,124	840	2,204	2,820	1,612	48,976
1977 I	41,244	—	768	640	1,948	2,864	1,272	48,736
II	46,476	—	2,168	972	2,488	3,084	1,612	56,800
III	42,508	—	3,916	796	2,264	2,904	1,428	53,816
IV	48,284	—	1,248	872	2,412	3,008	1,548	57,372
1978 I	47,276	—	872	764	2,080	3,280	1,332	55,604
II	54,276	—	2,476	1,312	2,696	3,608	1,524	65,892
III	49,552	—	4,664	1,268	2,548	3,628	1,452	63,112
IV	58,456	—	1,444	868	2,852	3,732	1,684	69,036

Reference Table 72 (continued)
International Payments: Current Account
1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Current payments							Total current payments
	Merchandise imports (adjusted)	Travel expenditures	Interest and dividends	Freight and shipping	Other service payments	Official contributions	Other transfer payments	
	(Millions of dollars)							
1947	2,535	167	337	278	275	38	104	3,734
1948	2,598	134	325	279	284	23	94	3,737
1949	2,696	193	390	253	321	6	100	3,959
1950	3,132	226	475	301	358	5	106	4,603
1951	4,101	280	452	354	405	9	114	5,715
1952	3,854	341	413	375	398	16	144	5,541
1953	4,212	365	406	374	461	25	152	5,995
1954	3,916	389	424	356	470	11	164	5,730
1955	4,543	449	473	415	510	24	199	6,613
1956	5,565	498	524	502	575	30	222	7,916
1957	5,488	525	594	515	645	40	256	8,063
1958	5,066	542	614	460	639	53	263	7,637
1959	5,572	598	671	525	662	72	274	8,374
1960	5,540	627	656	533	733	61	298	8,448
1961	5,716	642	764	568	790	56	296	8,832
1962	6,203	605	783	595	859	36	297	9,378
1963	6,579	585	860	648	889	65	311	9,937
1964	7,537	712	1,010	679	975	69	329	11,311
1965	8,627	796	1,086	761	1,071	93	344	12,778
1966	10,102	900	1,140	823	1,294	166	337	14,726
1967	10,772	895	1,211	861	1,495	182	386	15,802
1968	12,249	982	1,259	931	1,650	133	357	17,561
1969	14,071	1,261	1,366	996	2,096	144	408	20,342
1970	13,869	1,422	1,550	1,106	2,267	201	411	20,826
1971	15,314	1,448	1,699	1,196	2,359	201	403	22,620
1972	18,272	1,464	1,713	1,315	2,486	227	392	25,869
1973	22,726	1,742	2,050	1,560	2,876	253	461	31,668
1974	30,902	1,978	2,435	2,036	3,658	332	471	41,812
1975	33,962	2,542	2,879	2,147	4,059	513	495	46,597
1976	36,793	3,121	3,297	2,219	4,567	455	520	50,972
1977	41,712	3,666	4,300	2,346	5,208	539	560	58,331
1978	48,922	4,083	5,358	2,595	6,216	910	612	68,696
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1975 I	32,548	2,812	2,408	1,868	3,744	500	480	44,360
II	36,488	2,364	2,464	2,344	4,156	524	484	48,824
III	31,828	3,148	2,508	2,100	3,912	440	516	44,452
IV	34,984	1,844	4,136	2,276	4,424	588	500	48,752
1976 I	35,824	3,512	2,396	1,916	4,240	404	496	48,788
II	39,392	3,052	3,148	2,472	4,908	592	512	54,076
III	34,276	3,624	2,900	2,188	4,340	412	544	48,284
IV	37,680	2,296	4,744	2,300	4,780	412	528	52,740
1977 I	39,292	4,128	3,444	1,960	4,928	564	536	54,852
II	44,916	3,576	4,052	2,564	5,404	680	548	61,740
III	39,476	4,404	3,796	2,424	4,916	400	588	56,004
IV	43,164	2,556	5,908	2,436	5,584	512	568	60,728
1978 I	42,908	4,564	4,204	2,032	5,560	1,788	556	61,612
II	52,124	4,148	4,772	2,760	6,124	584	596	71,108
III	46,008	4,772	4,476	2,720	6,120	628	676	65,400
IV	54,648	2,848	7,980	2,868	7,060	640	620	76,664

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 73
Merchandise Trade Detail: Exports
1963 – 1978

Years and quarters	Wheat	Animals and other edible products	Ores and concentrates	Crude petroleum and natural gas	Other crude materials	Lumber	Woodpulp	Newsprint
(Millions of dollars)								
1963	787	675	703	310	414	452	405	760
1964	1,024	817	803	360	453	477	461	835
1965	840	869	863	384	517	490	493	870
1966	1,061	906	934	430	583	474	520	968
1967	742	902	1,016	522	571	505	543	955
1968	684	929	1,262	600	605	656	628	990
1969	473	992	1,138	702	623	697	754	1,126
1970	687	1,181	1,522	855	707	664	785	1,111
1971	833	1,279	1,415	1,038	811	830	798	1,085
1972	927	1,428	1,397	1,315	848	1,174	830	1,158
1973	1,221	1,937	2,000	1,833	1,192	1,599	1,082	1,288
1974	2,065	1,806	2,376	3,914	1,504	1,290	1,889	1,726
1975	2,023	2,124	2,241	4,144	1,581	973	1,746	1,835
1976	1,720	2,555	2,501	3,903	1,870	1,649	2,181	2,001
1977	1,827	2,719	2,730	3,779	2,341	2,387	2,156	2,381
1978	1,911	3,373	2,384	3,768	2,656	3,207	2,165	2,865
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I	384	402	457	1,092	364	193	502	507
II	594	527	651	882	411	343	588	517
III	439	529	563	1,025	384	219	369	407
IV	606	667	571	1,144	422	218	375	316
1976 I	384	535	430	1,073	452	340	526	326
II	488	637	656	986	492	396	540	556
III	482	629	778	904	401	451	578	563
IV	365	754	637	940	525	461	538	557
1977 I	337	578	527	952	581	514	547	524
II	459	692	733	959	642	602	583	592
III	568	686	776	857	555	671	511	589
IV	463	764	694	1,011	563	600	516	677
1978 I	276	681	517	1,034	583	676	487	651
II	480	890	518	924	693	887	551	781
III	623	831	663	858	645	832	543	728
IV	533	970	686	952	734	812	584	706

Reference Table 73 (continued)
Merchandise Trade Detail: Exports
1963-1978

Years and quarters	Fabricated metals	Other fabricated materials	Motor vehicles and parts	Other machinery and equipment	Consumer goods and miscellaneous	Re-exports	Total
(Millions of dollars)							
1963	918	572	88	589	127	191	6,990
1964	1,049	680	177	811	147	209	8,303
1965	1,138	738	356	811	157	242	8,767
1966	1,227	823	1,012	956	195	255	10,325
1967	1,368	858	1,739	1,167	234	299	11,420
1968	1,605	975	2,672	1,340	303	373	13,624
1969	1,499	1,087	3,514	1,595	244	392	14,890
1970	1,996	1,311	3,499	1,666	418	419	16,820
1971	1,678	1,406	4,171	1,660	393	424	17,820
1972	1,716	1,700	4,718	2,014	446	479	20,150
1973	2,084	2,171	5,415	2,455	562	583	25,421
1974	2,760	3,030	5,717	2,868	732	767	32,442
1975	2,475	2,855	6,432	3,399	720	780	33,328
1976	2,991	3,368	8,224	3,668	946	821	38,397
1977	3,542	4,459	10,339	3,946	900	870	44,376
1978	4,676	5,897	12,195	5,206	1,342	917	52,561
(Not seasonally adjusted)							
1975 I	606	720	1,388	798	140	195	7,747
II	624	709	1,726	863	179	196	8,811
III	559	680	1,448	789	196	188	7,796
IV	686	746	1,870	949	205	200	8,974
1976 I	691	844	1,970	857	228	181	8,836
II	812	857	2,291	971	254	200	10,136
III	740	797	1,787	865	234	206	9,416
IV	748	869	2,175	975	230	234	10,009
1977 I	847	1,053	2,545	960	189	193	10,347
II	914	1,094	2,837	1,052	229	229	11,616
III	847	1,126	2,070	903	227	223	10,608
IV	933	1,186	2,888	1,032	255	225	11,805
1978 I	1,122	1,351	2,747	1,112	243	192	11,672
II	1,386	1,537	3,287	1,391	301	249	13,875
III	996	1,380	2,586	1,257	316	210	12,467
IV	1,173	1,629	3,575	1,446	481	265	14,546

Source: Statistics Canada, *Summary of External Trade*.

Reference Table 74
Merchandise Trade Detail: Imports
1963 – 1978

Years and quarters	Animals and edible products	Crude petroleum	Other crude materials	Fabricated materials	Motor vehicles and parts	Other machinery and equipment	Other end products and miscellaneous	Total
(Millions of dollars)								
1963	780	335	563	1,571	669	1,882	759	6,558
1964	795	321	640	1,813	818	2,190	911	7,488
1965	770	312	694	2,114	1,125	2,573	1,045	8,633
1966	805	299	724	2,233	1,581	3,048	1,382	10,072
1967	884	356	707	2,310	2,168	3,341	1,106	10,873
1968	918	373	754	2,435	3,001	3,477	1,401	12,358
1969	1,063	393	692	2,905	3,546	4,031	1,500	14,130
1970	1,116	415	757	2,886	3,252	3,991	1,536	13,952
1971	1,157	541	781	3,140	4,110	4,328	1,650	15,617
1972	1,401	681	859	3,579	4,934	5,184	2,032	18,669
1973	1,981	943	1,075	4,282	6,081	6,477	2,487	23,325
1974	2,516	2,646	1,426	6,482	7,124	8,414	3,113	31,722
1975	2,682	3,302	1,784	5,944	8,236	9,296	3,472	34,716
1976	2,871	3,280	1,811	6,211	9,400	9,632	4,240	37,444
1977	3,308	3,210	2,096	6,999	11,396	10,587	4,560	42,156
1978	3,769	3,447	2,407	8,735	13,023	12,961	5,265	49,606
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1975 I	605	918	342	1,487	1,764	2,364	837	8,315
II	682	909	514	1,512	2,278	2,569	849	9,312
III	656	796	431	1,388	1,814	2,150	902	8,137
IV	740	680	497	1,557	2,381	2,213	884	8,952
1976 I	613	934	440	1,544	2,322	2,390	990	9,132
II	738	979	531	1,606	2,595	2,544	1,038	10,029
III	729	742	450	1,494	1,962	2,244	1,119	8,741
IV	792	626	491	1,567	2,520	2,454	1,093	9,543
1977 I	742	802	362	1,618	2,716	2,641	1,092	9,972
II	894	800	641	1,870	3,288	2,815	1,146	11,455
III	805	850	553	1,696	2,290	2,516	1,200	9,910
IV	867	758	541	1,815	3,102	2,615	1,122	10,819
1978 I	768	885	370	1,835	2,907	2,764	1,100	10,627
II	1,026	811	670	2,348	3,664	3,588	1,353	13,460
III	938	867	616	2,078	2,729	3,063	1,312	11,602
IV	1,037	885	751	2,474	3,723	3,547	1,500	13,916

Source: Statistics Canada, *Summary of External Trade*.

Reference Table 75
International Payments: Capital Movements
1950 – 1978

Years and quarters	Canadian securities								Loans and capital subscriptions by Government of Canada		Export credits at risk of govt.	Other long-term capital transactions
	Direct investment in Canada	Direct investment abroad	New issues	Retire-ments	Trade in outstand- ing bonds and deben- tures	Trade in outstand- ing common and preference stocks	Foreign securities (Net)	Advances	Repay- ments			
(Millions of dollars)												
1950.....	225	35	210	-284	—	329	76	-50	74	—	-5	
1951.....	320	-30	411	-184	—	38	15	—	68	—	28	
1952.....	360	-85	323	-89	-168	73	-11	—	56	—	-4	
1953.....	450	-70	335	-146	-52	21	-1	—	87	—	25	
1954.....	425	-90	333	-205	-66	129	-24	—	72	—	25	
1955.....	445	-85	166	-185	-165	137	-5	—	69	—	37	
1956.....	650	-105	667	-141	11	187	-3	-4	69	—	159	
1957.....	545	-80	800	-134	-45	142	1	-1	50	—	42	
1958.....	430	-40	688	-158	—	88	1	-34	64	—	114	
1959.....	570	-85	709	-258	92	110	-34	-1	34	—	42	
1960.....	670	-50	448	-266	3	51	-19	-11	32	—	71	
1961.....	560	-80	548	-301	61	39	-35	-8	38	—	108	
1962.....	505	-105	729	-319	64	-115	-65	-22	129	-63	-176	
1963.....	280	-135	984	-404	39	-170	22	-18	25	-72	-89	
1964.....	270	-95	1,100	-382	77	-98	-52	-10	10	-164	-69	
1965.....	535	-125	1,240	-390	55	-274	-85	-14	10	-187	-251	
1966.....	790	-5	1,465	-499	-104	-136	-401	-35	24	-41	-450	
1967.....	691	-125	1,307	-357	-57	12	-432	-38	34	107	-212	
1968.....	590	-225	1,917	-431	-70	114	-467	-78	5	29	-164	
1969.....	720	-370	2,089	-440	2	53	102	-89	22	-12	595	
1970.....	905	-315	1,160	-548	-40	-145	70	-145	36	-129	12	
1971.....	925	-230	1,170	-840	-96	-142	196	-190	36	-230	-1	
1972.....	620	-400	1,684	-601	292	-59	244	-249	37	-246	743	
1973.....	830	-770	1,284	-736	29	-24	69	-269	43	-189	434	
1974.....	845	-810	2,409	-585	41	-112	46	-350	39	-573	66	
1975.....	725	-915	4,952	-847	302	5	-17	-377	38	-355	714	
1976.....	-260	-605	8,905	-882	559	-79	75	-435	18	-174	1,342	
1977.....	500	-740	5,910	-914	240	-91	239	-539	35	-532	853	
1978.....	-215	-1,800	6,429	-1,109	35	-399	49	-512	261	-764	1,163	
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1975 I.....	130	-105	908	-251	-13	-22	-33	-101	—	-82	31	
II.....	305	-385	990	-190	17	87	54	-55	7	-199	176	
III.....	135	-200	848	-184	138	-5	51	-64	—	-100	328	
IV.....	155	-225	2,206	-222	160	-55	-89	-157	31	26	179	
1976 I.....	10	-130	2,992	-192	191	26	-5	-147	—	19	243	
II.....	40	-170	1,810	-249	211	-4	149	-46	9	-57	602	
III.....	-260	-120	2,167	-181	140	-51	-11	-91	—	-127	456	
IV.....	-50	-185	1,936	-260	17	-50	-58	-151	9	-9	41	
1977 I.....	165	-170	1,424	-237	-18	-18	17	-189	—	-111	129	
II.....	190	-115	1,411	-304	117	29	76	-45	2	-162	280	
III.....	20	-255	1,894	-210	93	-29	50	-78	—	29	299	
IV.....	125	-200	1,181	-163	48	-73	96	-227	33	-288	145	
1978 I.....	235	-335	1,321	-190	-114	-50	47	-104	234	-168	-80	
II.....	-40	-575	3,001	-177	105	-159	22	-68	—	-232	357	
III.....	325	-495	594	-251	-3	-29	-7	-111	—	-252	527	
IV.....	-735	-395	1,513	-491	47	-161	-13	-229	27	-112	359	

Reference Table 75 (continued)
International Payments: Capital Movements
1950 - 1978

Years and Quarters	Change in certain Canadian assets of non residents								Net capital movements excluding monetary items shown in the following columns ⁽³⁾	Special Drawing Rights allocations	Net official monetary room	
	Canadian dollar deposits	Government of Canada demand liabilities	Treasury bills	Short term paper	Other finance company obligations	Residential holdings of foreign currencies	All other transactions	Net errors and omissions			Official international reserves	Official international liabilities
(Millions of dollars)												
1950.....	235	-4	-3	— ⁽¹⁾	—	11	91	101	1,041	—	722	—
1951.....	-190	-8	2	—	—	-14	50	62	568	—	56	—
1952.....	-66	-5	1	— ⁽²⁾	35	-165	-16	-389	-150	—	37	—
1953.....	-22	-11	-2	—	-2	-80	44	-166	410	—	-38	—
1954.....	27	-15	8	—	10	-75	14	-70	548	—	124	—
1955.....	60	-9	29	—	23	91	5	30	643	—	-44	—
1956.....	-30	—	3	—	64	-216	85	24	1,420	—	48	—
1957.....	-15	—	-18	—	4	-274	87	242	1,346	—	-105	—
1958.....	39	45	21	—	24	-58	-89	111	1,246	—	109	—
1959.....	10	-8	14	—	68	-119	15	317	1,476	—	-11	—
1960.....	79	-12	56	—	59	-60	42	101	1,194	—	-39	—
1961.....	33	-2	-58	—	95	142	-77	157	1,220	—	296	-4
1962.....	-10	-4	4	—	119	92	240	-145	984	—	307	-153
1963.....	43	1	-27	70	35	-259	134	32	666	—	56	89
1964.....	28	—	-16	185	52	-329	5	113	788	—	297	67
1965.....	31	2	12	-152	209	415	177	-239	1,289	—	158	—
1966.....	11	5	-15	3	154	-520	119	-182	803	—	-360	1
1967.....	24	-4	4	-51	35	-362	-41	-501	519	—	17	3
1968.....	72	21	48	-132	24	-449	-23	-784	446	—	350	-1
1969.....	52	-34	20	218	166	-1,434	-74	-219	982	—	65	—
1970.....	26	-7	-79	310	-109	-154	-183	-387	424	133	1,662	1
1971.....	95	50	-3	77	-25	854	-18	-1,348	346	119	896	—
1972.....	139	27	22	-181	-30	448	47	-1,455	605	117	336	—
1973.....	143	77	-24	140	12	-519	-382	-650	-575	—	-467	—
1974.....	597	45	77	80	158	236	117	-867	1,484	—	24	—
1975.....	561	-4	37	350	-89	272	493	-1,203	4,352	—	-405	—
1976.....	160	7	440	534	44	-1,280	188	-3,679	4,323	—	522	—
1977.....	227	172	242	183	-59	804	-667	-2,746	2,729	—	-1,421	—
1978.....	28	55	-53	29	75	1,527	-1,356	-1,772	1,986	—	-184	-3,115
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1975 I.....	167	-8	24	307	-86	293	351	239	1,817	—	-37	—
II.....	185	-39	14	51	-2	30	-18	-229	641	—	-485	—
III.....	39	-17	2	-97	-2	297	-118	-169	698	—	19	—
IV.....	170	60	-3	89	1	-348	278	-1,044	1,196	—	98	—
1976 I.....	194	-27	155	285	-6	-723	-106	-263	2,304	—	503	—
II.....	-11	-26	57	-126	-116	215	-41	-675	1,216	—	172	—
III.....	-346	2	199	-12	29	-1,329	-169	-381	158	—	-173	—
IV.....	323	58	29	387	137	557	499	-2,360	961	—	20	—
1977 I.....	-73	72	146	35	30	-355	-302	199	763	—	-766	—
II.....	394	-29	-27	-140	-4	1,049	105	-1,382	1,223	—	-12	—
III.....	-166	-17	88	94	-126	-392	-608	-377	195	—	-352	—
IV.....	72	146	35	194	41	502	138	-1,186	548	—	-291	—
1978 I.....	-104	-26	-49	-78	-49	720	-946	-473	-92	—	-750	-844
II.....	12	-23	37	4	32	1,103	-123	-1,428	1,880	—	871	-295
III.....	186	-29	23	-77	55	-1,006	-226	-1,277	-2,014	—	-1,319	-1,267
IV.....	-66	133	-64	180	37	710	-61	1,406	2,212	—	1,014	-709

(1) Included in "all other transactions" from 1950 to 1951.

(2) Included in "other finance company obligations" from 1952 to 1962.

(3) Includes net errors and omissions.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 76

Net Proceeds from New Issues of Canadian Securities to Non-residents 1947 - 1978

Years and quarters	Government of Canada bonds (including guaranteed)			Provincial government bonds (including guaranteed)			Municipal government bonds			Total government bonds		
	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds
(Millions of dollars)												
1947	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.
1948	150	36	144	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	36	114
1949	99	96	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	105	96	9
1950	62	159	-97	96	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	178	159	19
1951	7	94	-87	262	43	219	72	12	60	341	149	192
1952	1	18	-17	107	38	69	55	17	38	163	73	90
1953	6	84	-78	143	28	115	76	15	61	225	127	98
1954	8	69	-61	126	63	63	46	28	18	180	160	20
1955	5	100	-95	3	19	-16	44	18	26	52	137	-85
1956	9	83	-74	224	15	209	112	18	94	345	116	229
1957	16	29	-13	136	25	111	123	24	99	275	78	197
1958	76	25	51	168	45	123	148	30	118	392	100	292
1959	56	101	-45	334	41	293	157	33	124	547	175	372
1960	30	58	-28	103	57	46	135	38	97	268	153	115
1961	37	48	-11	66	24	42	47	38	9	150	110	40
1962	156	86	70	148	22	126	74	41	33	378	149	229
1963	173	76	97	343	70	273	62	77	-15	578	223	355
1964	43	88	-45	439	66	373	182	58	129	664	207	457
1965	28	85	-57	297	31	266	84	53	31	409	169	240
1966	32	203	-171	448	64	384	177	96	81	657	364	293
1967	20	95	-75	762	61	701	173	52	121	955	208	747
1968	288	57	231	852	76	776	124	60	64	1,264	193	1,071
1969	40	83	-43	1,063	91	972	177	88	89	1,280	262	1,018
1970	26	157	-131	528	111	417	65	92	-27	619	360	259
1971	28	31	-3	725	317	408	26	99	-73	779	447	332
1972	30	44	-14	1,140	219	921	169	98	71	1,339	361	978
1973	13	110	-97	857	233	624	109	117	-8	979	460	519
1974	14	55	-41	1,713	210	1,503	234	96	138	1,961	361	1,600
1975	46	92	-46	3,334	341	2,993	541	82	459	3,921	515	3,406
1976	92	147	-55	4,686	310	4,376	779	121	658	5,557	578	4,979
1977	252	137	115	3,005	305	2,700	373	93	280	3,630	535	3,095
1978	2,518	210	2,308	2,114	495	1,619	119	115	4	4,751	820	3,931
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1975 I	0	1	-1	662	153	509	121	18	103	783	172	611
II	1	13	-12	857	50	807	10	21	-11	868	84	784
III	18	28	-10	485	88	397	190	13	177	693	129	564
IV	27	50	-23	1,330	50	1,280	220	30	190	1,577	130	1,447
1976 I	29	0	29	1,879	115	1,764	353	27	326	2,261	142	2,119
II	23	64	-41	677	56	621	91	29	62	791	149	642
III	11	8	3	1,247	59	1,188	189	36	153	1,447	103	1,344
IV	29	75	-46	883	80	803	146	29	117	1,058	184	874
1977 I	18	1	17	694	96	598	116	24	92	828	121	707
II	31	52	-21	752	82	670	64	21	43	847	155	692
III	96	83	13	1,183	66	1,117	90	14	76	1,369	163	1,206
IV	107	1	106	376	61	315	103	34	69	586	96	490
1978 I	66	32	34	422	84	338	35	27	8	523	143	380
II	1,462	4	1,458	1,054	57	997	43	25	18	2,559	86	2,473
III	78	122	-44	230	49	181	35	19	16	343	190	153
IV	912	52	860	408	305	103	6	44	-38	1,326	401	925

n.a. = not available

Reference Table 76 (continued)

Net Proceeds from New Issues of Canadian Securities to Non-residents

1947 – 1978

Years and quarters	Bonds and debentures of corporations			Total bonds and debentures			Common and preference stocks			Total securities		
	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds	New issues	Retirements	Net proceeds
(Millions of dollars)												
1947.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	364	- 269
1948.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	114	36
1949.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205	147	58
1950.....	28	n.a.	n.a.	206	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	206	284	- 78
1951.....	28	n.a.	n.a.	369	n.a.	n.a.	42	7	35	411	184	227
1952.....	136	15	121	299	88	211	24	1	23	323	89	234
1953.....	64	13	51	289	140	149	46	6	40	335	146	189
1954.....	133	35	98	313	195	118	20	10	10	333	205	128
1955.....	51	41	10	103	178	- 75	63	7	56	166	185	- 131
1956.....	252	20	232	597	136	461	70	5	65	667	141	526
1957.....	464	31	433	739	109	630	61	25	36	800	134	666
1958.....	253	42	211	645	142	503	43	16	27	688	158	530
1959.....	114	66	48	661	241	420	48	17	31	709	258	451
1960.....	154	104	50	422	257	165	26	9	17	448	266	182
1961.....	354	136	218	504	246	258	44	55	- 11	548	301	247
1962.....	331	140	191	709	289	420	20	30	- 10	729	319	420
1963.....	392	101	291	970	324	646	14	80	- 66	984	404	580
1964.....	414	117	297	1,078	324	754	22	58	- 36	1,100	382	718
1965.....	807	214	593	1,216	383	833	24	7	17	1,240	390	850
1966.....	751	131	620	1,408	495	913	57	4	53	1,465	499	966
1967.....	315	148	167	1,270	356	914	37	1	36	1,307	357	950
1968.....	586	233	353	1,850	426	1,424	67	5	62	1,917	431	1,486
1969.....	597	176	421	1,877	438	1,439	212	2	210	2,089	440	1,649
1970.....	541	188	353	1,160	548	612	70	4	66	1,230	552	678
1971.....	391	393	- 2	1,170	840	330	21	5	16	1,191	845	346
1972.....	345	240	105	1,684	601	1,083	38	2	36	1,722	603	1,119
1973.....	305	276	29	1,284	736	548	39	2	37	1,323	738	585
1974.....	448	224	224	2,409	585	1,824	14	41	- 27	2,423	626	1,797
1975.....	1,031	332	699	4,952	847	4,105	86	4	82	5,038	851	4,187
1976.....	3,348	304	3,044	8,905	882	8,023	81	51	30	8,986	933	8,053
1977.....	2,280	379	1,901	5,910	914	4,996	26	24	2	5,936	938	4,998
1978.....	1,678	289	1,389	6,429	1,109	5,320	131	6	125	6,560	1,115	5,445
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1975 I.....	125	79	46	908	251	657	3	—	3	911	251	660
II.....	122	106	16	990	190	800	10	2	8	1,000	192	808
III.....	155	55	100	848	184	664	14	—	14	862	184	678
IV.....	629	92	537	2,206	222	1,984	59	2	57	2,265	224	2,041
1976 I.....	731	50	681	2,992	192	2,800	5	5	—	2,997	197	2,800
II.....	1,019	100	919	1,810	249	1,561	6	1	5	1,816	250	1,566
III.....	720	78	642	2,167	181	1,986	64	37	27	2,231	218	2,013
IV.....	878	76	802	1,936	260	1,676	6	8	- 2	1,942	268	1,674
1977 I.....	596	116	480	1,424	237	1,187	2	18	- 16	1,426	255	1,171
II.....	564	149	415	1,411	304	1,107	2	4	- 2	1,413	308	1,105
III.....	525	47	478	1,894	210	1,684	13	—	13	1,907	210	1,697
IV.....	595	67	528	1,181	163	1,018	9	2	7	1,190	165	1,025
1978 I.....	798	47	751	1,321	190	1,131	2	2	—	1,323	192	1,131
II.....	442	91	351	3,001	177	2,824	101	—	101	3,102	177	2,925
III.....	251	61	190	594	251	343	3	2	1	597	253	344
IV.....	187	90	97	1,513	491	1,022	25	2	23	1,538	493	1,045

n.a. = not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 77

Canadian Chartered Banks' Head Office and Branches in Canada Net Change in Foreign Currency Positions⁽¹⁾ 1964 – 1978

Years and quarters	With U.S. residents:			Other non-residents:			Total non-residents:			With Canadian residents:			Changes in banks' own position
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	
(Millions of dollars)													
1964	40	327	-287	691	101	590	731	428	303	197	532	-335	-32
1965	-208	-727	519	-440	505	-945	-648	-222	-426	276	-107	383	-43
1966	208	-309	517	-2	48	-50	206	-261	467	84	401	-317	150
1967	273	76	197	375	188	187	648	264	384	-103	363	-466	-82
1968	168	-296	464	725	701	24	893	405	488	-49	189	-238	250
1969	815	338	477	1,395	1,366	29	2,210	1,704	506	215	1,237	-1,022	-516
1970 ⁽²⁾	-33	22	-55	1,389	1,212	177	1,356	1,234	122	216	101	115	237
1971	-933	592	-1,525	318	197	121	-615	789	-1,404	-43	-1,470	1,427	23
1972	-87	175	-262	1,288	1,663	-375	1,201	1,838	-637	-100	-89	-11	-648
1973	528	265	263	3,211	3,131	80	3,739	3,396	343	175	1,406	-1,231	-888
1974	-47	1,026	-1,073	1,492	-935	2,427	1,445	91	1,354	1,116	1,997	-881	473
1975	-652	833	-1,485	558	-438	996	-94	395	-489	569	-513	1,082	593
1976	884	275	609	2,407	2,075	332	3,291	2,350	941	498	1,789	-1,291	-350
1977	-31	851	-882	838	1,340	-502	807	2,191	-1,384	2,217	843	1,374	-10
1978	3,102	4,217	-1,115	1,680	2,363	-685	4,782	6,580	-1,798	5,269	2,536	2,733	935
(Not seasonally adjusted)													
1975 I	-220	247	-467	-235	-331	96	-455	-84	-371	85	-802	887	516
II	493	26	467	-296	208	-504	197	234	-37	87	133	-46	-83
III	498	530	-32	317	656	-339	815	1,186	-371	177	-349	526	155
IV	-1,423	30	-1,453	772	-971	1,743	-651	-941	290	220	505	-285	5
1976 I	462	128	334	842	614	228	1,304	742	562	79	1,499	-1,420	-858
II	1	330	-329	450	290	160	451	620	-169	587	27	560	391
III	1,063	-13	1,076	591	402	189	1,654	389	1,265	-108	1,096	-1,204	61
IV	-642	-170	-472	524	769	-245	-118	599	-717	-60	-833	773	56
1977 I	182	491	-309	785	303	482	967	794	173	218	204	14	187
II	-470	-226	-244	435	522	-957	-905	296	-1,201	757	53	704	-497
III	943	310	633	275	541	-266	1,218	851	367	609	935	-326	41
IV	-686	276	-962	213	-26	239	-473	250	-723	633	-349	982	259
1978 I	508	1,944	-1,436	785	62	723	1,293	2,006	-713	1,096	1,113	-17	-730
II	596	507	89	-345	920	-1,265	251	1,427	-1,176	742	757	-15	-1,191
III	-218	-26	-192	678	-290	968	460	-316	776	447	543	-96	680
IV	2,216	1,792	424	562	1,671	-1,109	2,778	3,463	-685	2,984	123	2,861	2,176

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted for variations in exchange rates.

⁽²⁾ Commencing with September 30, 1970, changes in assets and liabilities with residents of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are included with residents of the United States instead of with other non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 78

Canada's Reserve Position with the International Monetary Fund⁽¹⁾

1946 – 1978

Years and quarters	IMF transactions with Canada				Canadian loans to IMF	IMF transactions with other countries in Canadian dollars	Reserve position at end of period
	Increases in subscription ⁽²⁾	Drawings(-) and repayments	Sales of gold and SDRs	Dividends paid in Canadian dollars			
(Millions of SDRs ⁽³⁾)							
1946-1960	137.5	—	—	—	—	14.9	152.5
1961	—	—	-25.0	—	—	84.6	212.1
1962	—	-300.0	—	—	—	-50.3	-138.2
1963	—	79.7	—	—	—	—	-58.5
1964	—	166.0	-9.0	—	—	99.0	197.5
1965	—	—	-27.5	—	—	183.4	353.4
1966	47.5	—	—	—	—	47.6	448.5
1967	—	—	—	—	—	-15.1	433.4
1968	—	-361.2	—	2.8	—	131.2	206.2
1969	—	—	-8.6	0.2	—	280.3	478.1
1970	90.0	—	-45.2	1.0	—	145.7	669.6
1971	—	—	-66.3	—	—	-270.7	332.6
1972	—	—	—	—	—	-16.6	315.9
1973	—	—	—	—	—	-35.5	280.4
1974	—	—	—	—	140.7	11.5	432.6
1975	—	—	—	—	106.2	14.7	553.5
1976	—	—	—	—	—	259.4	812.9
1977	—	—	-16.4	—	—	-69.9	701.4
1978	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-212.3	427.4
1975 I	—	—	—	—	50.6	11.2	494.4
II	—	—	—	—	45.0	.9	540.3
III	—	—	—	—	10.6	11.4	562.3
IV	—	—	—	—	—	-8.8	553.5
1976 I	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	563.2
II	—	—	—	—	—	69.0	632.1
III	—	—	—	—	—	123.2	755.3
IV	—	—	—	—	—	57.6	812.9
1977 I	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-22.5	810.0
II	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	823.0
III	—	—	—	—	—	-27.6	762.4
IV	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-22.6	701.4
1978 I	—	—	—	—	—	-29.4	666.3
II	—	—	—	—	—	-157.6	491.9
III	—	—	—	—	—	-5.7	470.7
IV	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-19.6	427.4

⁽¹⁾ Reserve position equals the Canadian subscription plus outstanding loans to the IMF minus IMF holdings of Canadian dollars. This is the amount of foreign exchange which Canada is entitled to draw from the Fund on demand for balance of payments purposes.

⁽²⁾ Portion paid in other than Canadian dollars.

⁽³⁾ Prior to May 8, 1972 one SDR equalled one U.S. dollar. From May 8, 1972, to October 18, 1973 one SDR was equivalent to U.S. \$1.08571; from October 18, 1973 to July 1, 1974 one SDR was equivalent to U.S. \$1.20635; since the latter date the value of the SDR in terms of U.S. dollars has been determined daily on the basis of a weighted average of the market values of 16 major currencies.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

Reference Table 79
Canada's Official International Reserves
1961-1978

End of period	Foreign currencies ⁽¹⁾		Gold	Special Drawing Rights	Reserve position in IMF	Total	Total
	U.S. dollars	Other					
	(Millions of U.S. dollars)						(Millions of SDRs)
1961	1,123.0	10.7	946.2	—	212.1	2,292.0	2,292.0
1962	1,842.8	9.2	708.5	—	—	2,560.5	2,560.5
1963	1,786.6	9.5	817.2	—	—	2,613.3	2,613.3
1964	1,654.5	11.8	1,025.7	—	197.5	2,889.5	2,889.5
1965	1,519.9	12.8	1,150.8	—	353.4	3,036.9	3,036.9
1966	1,195.4	12.4	1,045.6	—	448.5	2,701.9	2,701.9
1967	1,255.2	13.4	1,014.9	—	433.4	2,716.9	2,716.9
1968	1,964.9	11.6	863.1	—	206.2	3,045.8	3,045.8
1969	1,743.6	12.3	872.3	—	478.1	3,106.3	3,106.3
1970	3,022.1	14.5	790.7	182.1	669.6	4,679.0	4,679.0
1971	4,060.0	13.6	791.8	371.9	332.6	5,570.4	5,570.4
1972	4,355.0	12.6	834.1	505.2	342.9	6,049.9	5,572.3
1973	3,927.2	12.2	926.9	563.7	338.2	5,768.2	4,781.5
1974	3,767.7	12.9	940.7	574.3	529.7	5,825.3	4,757.9
1975	3,207.1	15.7	899.4	555.4	648.0	5,325.6	4,549.3
1976	3,446.3	15.8	879.0	557.8	944.5	5,843.4	5,029.3
1977	2,298.7	15.8	935.6	505.3	852.1	4,607.5	3,793.1
1978	2,459.5	18.4	1,009.1	522.4	556.8	4,566.2	3,504.9
1976 J	3,477.2	16.0	898.0	554.5	653.8	5,599.4	4,790.9
F	3,754.9	17.3	898.0	554.5	652.8	5,877.4	5,028.9
M	3,735.8	14.2	877.4	548.6	651.2	5,827.2	5,039.4
A	3,713.4	14.8	873.1	551.1	651.4	5,803.8	5,043.7
M	3,672.0	10.4	867.2	548.7	713.7	5,812.0	5,085.2
J	3,829.6	10.7	869.6	55.20	724.4	5,984.7	5,221.8
J	3,569.0	14.3	870.3	550.6	789.0	5,793.2	5,050.8
A	3,289.6	13.2	870.6	552.5	850.4	5,576.2	4,845.6
S	3,518.1	14.7	875.4	555.5	873.9	5,837.6	5,045.1
O	3,510.6	12.1	873.6	554.4	886.9	5,837.5	5,055.4
N	2,707.7	12.6	869.9	552.0	937.2	5,079.3	4,417.5
D	3,446.3	15.8	879.0	557.8	944.5	5,843.4	5,029.3
1977 J	3,283.6	12.5	881.2	550.9	950.2	5,678.5	4,927.8
F	2,881.1	16.6	884.1	552.7	936.4	5,270.8	4,559.5
M	2,702.6	16.8	886.5	549.2	939.0	5,094.1	4,394.6
A	2,772.6	16.2	888.8	556.0	953.3	5,186.6	4,462.7
M	2,804.9	14.4	888.4	543.2	980.4	5,231.2	4,503.4
J	2,715.2	13.2	891.6	517.8	959.5	5,097.1	4,372.0
J	2,665.1	15.6	895.9	517.9	914.6	5,009.0	4,275.0
A	2,558.6	18.1	883.5	489.4	890.5	4,840.1	4,165.8
S	2,501.6	12.7	884.7	490.1	887.1	4,776.2	4,104.9
O	1,860.3	16.4	897.2	497.0	899.6	4,170.7	3,534.5
N	1,833.4	20.8	899.8	496.6	889.8	4,190.5	3,541.1
D	2,298.7	15.8	935.6	505.3	852.1	4,607.5	3,793.1
1978 J	2,110.7	17.3	936.0	498.0	843.5	4,405.4	3,625.5
F	1,395.4	17.9	944.9	501.8	838.9	3,698.8	3,015.2
M	1,671.1	17.5	952.6	504.9	842.0	3,970.1	3,210.3
A	2,520.2	10.3	944.4	490.0	617.8	4,582.8	3,737.7
M	2,684.7	10.8	939.6	495.0	609.3	4,740.0	3,885.7
J	2,651.9	20.0	954.8	503.6	609.7	4,740.1	3,824.1
J	2,485.5	15.9	969.9	510.6	606.6	4,588.4	3,642.0
A	2,078.2	12.2	978.3	515.0	606.3	4,189.9	3,297.0
S	1,541.2	16.6	986.2	517.0	603.1	3,664.1	2,860.2
O	2,887.8	17.8	1,038.3	540.9	612.7	5,097.6	3,779.4
N	2,419.1	17.3	979.5	510.2	558.2	4,484.4	3,524.3
D	2,459.5	18.4	1,009.1	522.4	556.8	4,566.2	3,504.9

⁽¹⁾ Convertible foreign currency of the Exchange Fund Account, the Receiver General for Canada and the Bank of Canada.
Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 80
Price of Foreign Currencies in Canada
1954–1978

Years and months	Belgian franc	French franc	German mark	Italian lira	Japanese yen	Dutch guilder	Swedish krona	Swiss franc	Pound sterling	U.S. dollar
(Average of daily rates)										
1954	0.0195	0.278	0.232	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.227	2.734	0.973
1955	0.0196	0.282	0.234	0.00158	0.00274	0.259	0.190	0.230	2.754	0.986
1956	0.0197	0.281	0.234	0.00158	0.00273	0.257	0.190	0.230	2.752	0.984
1957	0.0191	0.256	0.228	0.00154	0.00266	0.251	0.185	0.224	2.679	0.959
1958	0.0195	0.231	0.232	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.226	2.728	0.971
1959	0.0192	0.196	0.230	0.00155	0.00267	0.254	0.185	0.222	2.694	0.959
1960	0.0195	0.198	0.233	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.225	2.723	0.970
1961	0.0203	0.207	0.252	0.00163	0.00281	0.279	0.196	0.235	2.839	1.013
1962	0.0215	0.218	0.267	0.00172	0.00297	0.297	0.207	0.247	3.001	1.069
1963	0.0216	0.220	0.271	0.00174	0.00300	0.300	0.208	0.250	3.020	1.079
1964	0.0217	0.220	0.271	0.00173	0.00300	0.299	0.209	0.250	3.012	1.079
1965	0.0217	0.220	0.270	0.00173	0.00300	0.299	0.209	0.249	3.014	1.078
1966	0.0216	0.219	0.269	0.00173	0.00298	0.298	0.209	0.249	3.009	1.077
1967	0.0217	0.219	0.271	0.00173	0.00298	0.299	0.209	0.249	2.962	1.079
1968	0.0216	0.218	0.270	0.00173	0.00299	0.298	0.209	0.250	2.579	1.077
1969	0.0215	0.208	0.275	0.00172	0.00301	0.297	0.208	0.250	2.574	1.077
1970	0.0210	0.189	0.286	0.00167	0.00292	0.289	0.201	0.242	2.502	1.044
1971	0.0208	0.183	0.291	0.00163	0.00291	0.289	0.198	0.246	2.469	1.010
1972	0.0225	0.196	0.311	0.00170	0.00327	0.309	0.208	0.259	2.479	0.991
1973	0.0258	0.226	0.378	0.00172	0.00370	0.360	0.230	0.317	2.452	1.000
1974	0.0252	0.204	0.379	0.00150	0.00336	0.365	0.221	0.330	2.288	0.978
1975	0.0277	0.238	0.414	0.00156	0.00343	0.403	0.246	0.393	2.258	1.017
1976	0.0256	0.207	0.393	0.00119	0.00333	0.373	0.227	0.395	1.781	0.986
1977	0.0297	0.217	0.459	0.00121	0.00398	0.434	0.238	0.445	1.857	1.063
1978	0.0363	0.254	0.569	0.00135	0.00548	0.529	0.253	0.644	2.191	1.141
1976 J	0.0258	0.225	0.387	0.00143	0.00330	0.377	0.230	0.387	2.042	1.006
F	0.0254	0.222	0.388	0.00129	0.00330	0.373	0.227	0.387	2.014	0.994
M	0.0251	0.214	0.385	0.00119	0.00328	0.366	0.224	0.384	1.916	0.986
A	0.0252	0.211	0.388	0.00112	0.00329	0.366	0.223	0.389	1.816	0.983
M	0.0250	0.209	0.383	0.00115	0.00328	0.361	0.222	0.394	1.771	0.980
J	0.0246	0.206	0.378	0.00115	0.00326	0.356	0.219	0.395	1.718	0.974
J	0.0245	0.201	0.378	0.00116	0.00329	0.356	0.218	0.391	1.736	0.972
A	0.0253	0.198	0.389	0.00118	0.00339	0.368	0.223	0.397	1.757	0.985
S	0.0254	0.198	0.392	0.00116	0.00339	0.374	0.224	0.394	1.684	0.975
O	0.0259	0.195	0.401	0.00114	0.00334	0.382	0.229	0.398	1.593	0.973
N	0.0267	0.198	0.409	0.00114	0.00334	0.391	0.234	0.404	1.614	0.986
D	0.0280	0.204	0.427	0.00118	0.00346	0.410	0.245	0.416	1.710	1.019
1977 J	0.0275	0.203	0.422	0.00115	0.00348	0.404	0.240	0.406	1.732	1.011
F	0.0279	0.207	0.428	0.00117	0.00361	0.409	0.242	0.408	1.758	1.028
M	0.0287	0.211	0.440	0.00119	0.00375	0.421	0.250	0.412	1.805	1.051
A	0.0289	0.212	0.443	0.00119	0.00382	0.425	0.242	0.416	1.807	1.051
M	0.0291	0.212	0.445	0.00118	0.00378	0.427	0.241	0.416	1.802	1.049
J	0.0293	0.214	0.449	0.00119	0.00388	0.427	0.239	0.425	1.818	1.058
J	0.0299	0.219	0.465	0.00120	0.00401	0.435	0.244	0.440	1.828	1.061
A	0.0302	0.220	0.464	0.00122	0.00403	0.439	0.242	0.447	1.870	1.075
S	0.0300	0.218	0.462	0.00122	0.00402	0.436	0.221	0.452	1.871	1.073
O	0.0310	0.226	0.483	0.00125	0.00432	0.451	0.229	0.483	1.946	1.099
N	0.0315	0.229	0.495	0.00126	0.00454	0.459	0.231	0.505	2.017	1.109
D	0.0325	0.229	0.510	0.00125	0.00455	0.471	0.231	0.529	2.034	1.097
1978 J	0.0336	0.234	0.520	0.00126	0.00457	0.486	0.236	0.555	2.132	1.101
F	0.0345	0.230	0.537	0.00130	0.00464	0.501	0.240	0.585	2.160	1.113
M	0.0356	0.239	0.554	0.00132	0.00487	0.518	0.244	0.594	2.147	1.126
A	0.0359	0.249	0.559	0.00133	0.00515	0.524	0.248	0.601	2.112	1.142
M	0.0341	0.241	0.532	0.00129	0.00495	0.497	0.241	2.570	2.035	1.119
J	0.0343	0.245	0.538	0.00131	0.00524	0.502	0.243	0.595	2.061	1.122
J	0.0348	0.254	0.548	0.00133	0.00563	0.507	0.248	0.625	2.132	1.125
A	0.0363	0.262	0.571	0.00136	0.00605	0.527	0.257	0.685	2.213	1.140
S	0.0376	0.267	0.592	0.00141	0.00614	0.545	0.264	0.744	2.286	1.166
O	0.0408	0.281	0.643	0.00146	0.00644	0.591	0.276	0.769	2.374	1.183
N	0.0392	0.269	0.616	0.00139	0.00610	0.569	0.268	0.701	2.299	1.173
D	0.0397	0.273	0.627	0.00140	0.00602	0.579	0.269	0.704	2.341	1.179

Source: Bank of Canada.

Reference Table 81
Indexes of Exchange Rates⁽¹⁾
(1971 = 100)
1970-1978

Years and months	Price of Canadian dollar in			Price of U.S. dollar in		
	United States	Other G - 10 countries	Total G - 10 countries	Canada	Other G - 10 countries	Total G - 10 countries
(Average of daily rates)						
1970	96.8	99.3	97.3	103.4	103.0	103.1
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	101.9	94.6	100.4	98.1	91.3	94.0
1973	101.0	87.4	97.9	99.0	82.4	88.7
1974	103.3	93.1	101.0	96.9	85.3	89.8
1975	99.3	89.8	97.2	100.7	83.9	90.3
1976	102.4	102.6	102.5	97.6	89.5	92.7
1977	95.0	92.8	94.5	105.3	85.4	92.9
1978	88.6	75.2	85.6	113.0	73.0	87.0
1975 J	101.5	89.1	98.8	98.5	82.3	88.5
F	100.9	86.9	97.8	99.1	80.6	87.6
M	100.7	86.3	97.5	99.3	80.3	87.5
A	99.9	86.6	96.9	100.1	81.1	88.3
M	98.2	85.3	95.4	101.8	80.8	88.7
J	98.4	86.0	95.6	101.6	81.0	88.8
J	98.0	88.9	96.0	102.1	84.0	90.9
A	97.5	91.1	96.2	102.5	86.2	92.5
S	98.4	93.0	97.2	101.6	87.3	92.8
O	98.5	93.4	97.4	101.5	87.2	92.7
N	99.6	94.6	98.5	100.4	87.3	92.4
D	99.6	95.7	98.8	100.4	88.3	93.0
1976 J	100.3	96.2	99.5	99.7	88.1	92.6
F	101.6	97.5	100.7	98.4	88.1	92.1
M	102.4	100.4	102.0	97.6	89.3	92.6
A	102.7	102.7	102.7	97.4	90.1	92.9
M	103.0	103.9	103.2	97.0	90.4	93.0
J	103.7	105.6	104.1	96.4	90.9	93.1
J	103.9	105.0	104.1	96.3	90.4	92.7
A	102.5	103.0	102.6	97.6	89.6	92.7
S	103.6	104.5	103.8	96.6	89.1	92.0
O	103.8	106.7	104.4	96.3	89.5	92.2
N	102.4	105.5	103.1	97.6	89.8	92.9
D	99.1	100.9	99.5	100.9	89.1	93.7
1977 J	99.9	100.8	100.1	100.1	88.7	93.2
F	98.2	98.9	98.4	101.8	88.3	93.5
M	96.1	96.0	96.1	104.1	87.7	94.0
A	96.1	95.4	95.9	104.1	87.0	93.5
M	96.3	95.7	96.2	103.8	87.0	93.4
J	95.5	94.4	95.3	104.7	86.5	93.4
J	95.2	92.6	94.6	105.1	84.7	92.4
A	93.9	91.6	93.4	106.4	85.1	93.2
S	94.1	91.9	93.6	106.3	85.5	93.3
O	91.9	87.7	91.0	108.8	83.3	92.8
N	91.0	84.9	89.7	109.8	81.4	91.9
D	92.0	84.0	90.3	108.7	79.5	90.2
1978 J	91.7	81.8	89.5	109.0	78.2	89.5
F	90.7	80.4	88.4	110.2	77.6	89.4
M	89.7	78.7	87.3	111.5	76.1	88.8
A	88.5	77.6	86.0	113.1	75.3	88.8
M	90.2	80.8	88.2	110.8	77.0	89.2
J	90.0	78.8	87.5	111.1	75.1	87.9
J	89.8	75.8	86.7	111.4	72.3	86.1
A	88.6	72.3	84.9	112.9	69.7	84.7
S	86.6	70.3	82.9	115.5	69.4	85.3
O	85.4	66.8	81.1	117.1	66.5	83.6
N	86.1	69.7	82.4	116.1	69.1	85.2
D	85.6	69.2	81.9	116.8	69.1	85.4

⁽¹⁾ Geometrically weighted by 1971 bilateral shares of trade. The Group of Ten countries comprise Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, plus Switzerland.

Reference Table 82
Money Market and Eurodollar Rates
1974 – 1978

Months	Canada	United States	Japan	France	West Germany	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Belgium	Eurodollar: London
(Per cent)									
1974 J	6.22	7.76	11.65	13.53	10.40	12.09	11.82	8.52	9.37
F	6.07	7.06	12.10	12.48	9.13	11.92	10.86	7.94	8.50
M	6.51	7.96	12.48	12.15	11.63	11.96	9.07	8.96	9.23
A	7.64	8.33	12.04	11.83	5.33	11.51	9.86	9.21	10.53
M	8.63	8.43	12.00	12.91	8.36	11.35	9.87	9.52	11.67
J	8.75	8.14	12.48	13.57	8.79	11.23	9.70	9.59	12.11
J	9.10	7.75	12.63	13.84	9.40	12.20	10.06	10.34	13.49
A	9.11	8.96	13.48	13.75	9.30	11.24	8.30	9.68	13.56
S	8.94	8.06	13.00	13.43	9.22	11.10	6.04	9.41	12.34
O	8.39	7.46	12.50	13.14	9.10	10.92	8.93	9.19	10.90
N	7.41	7.47	12.65	12.42	7.38	10.98	7.74	9.50	10.13
D	7.12	7.15	13.46	11.87	8.35	10.99	8.20	9.04	10.31
1975 J	6.40	5.26	12.67	11.42	7.71	10.63	6.97	6.47	8.58
F	6.26	5.50	13.00	9.96	4.25	9.91	8.25	5.46	7.20
M	6.33	5.49	12.92	9.17	4.85	9.50	6.28	3.92	6.85
A	6.85	5.61	12.02	8.28	4.69	9.26	4.05	4.53	7.04
M	6.87	5.23	11.06	7.60	5.41	9.47	2.19	4.77	6.25
J	6.99	5.34	10.72	7.32	4.98	9.43	2.21	4.30	6.10
J	7.44	6.13	11.00	7.28	4.12	9.71	1.90	4.93	7.13
A	7.87	6.46	10.69	7.18	1.87	10.43	2.30	5.10	7.23
S	8.41	6.38	9.67	6.92	4.33	10.36	1.37	4.33	7.41
O	8.16	6.08	8.73	6.68	3.33	11.43	5.15	4.50	7.13
N	8.52	5.47	7.61	6.74	3.39	11.11	4.52	3.88	6.79
D	8.64	5.50	7.96	6.45	3.92	10.84	4.82	3.94	6.47
1976 J	8.59	4.96	7.28	6.36	3.58	9.92	3.92	3.99	5.48
F	8.79	4.85	7.00	7.20	3.28	8.75	3.30	5.41	5.53
M	9.07	5.05	7.00	7.63	3.65	8.46	2.03	7.56	5.60
A	8.99	4.88	6.75	7.54	2.81	9.18	2.98	7.74	5.41
M	8.94	5.19	6.75	7.54	3.71	10.43	4.39	6.52	5.96
J	8.98	5.44	6.90	7.63	4.31	10.96	5.62	7.16	6.20
J	9.07	5.28	7.08	8.29	4.48	10.87	7.45	7.14	5.79
A	9.13	5.15	7.25	9.42	4.21	10.88	7.16	10.28	5.67
S	9.11	5.07	7.05	9.25	4.33	12.03	13.89	12.18	5.57
O	9.01	4.93	6.77	10.74	3.26	14.02	11.08	15.52	5.45
N	8.59	4.75	6.77	10.68	3.98	14.16	8.66	8.86	5.30
D	8.14	4.35	7.11	10.44	5.03	13.79	6.89	7.37	5.01
1977 J	8.04	4.60	7.00	9.94	4.57	12.73	6.23	6.14	5.15
F	7.65	4.66	7.00	9.83	4.36	11.02	6.09	6.69	5.08
M	7.54	4.61	6.69	9.73	4.53	9.84	6.18	5.46	5.11
A	7.58	4.54	5.87	9.22	4.52	8.31	4.01	6.18	5.13
M	7.05	4.94	5.18	9.07	4.10	7.40	1.23	5.93	5.77
J	7.07	5.00	5.48	8.92	4.13	7.45	0.75	5.87	5.78
J	7.14	5.15	5.66	8.67	4.26	7.43	0.88	4.49	5.77
A	7.14	5.50	5.75	8.52	4.03	6.54	2.69	4.91	6.30
S	7.10	5.77	4.98	8.30	4.01	5.69	3.02	4.88	6.56
O	7.24	6.19	4.92	8.36	3.98	4.52	4.29	4.75	7.13
N	7.26	6.16	4.62	8.97	3.94	4.89	4.82	3.42	7.08
D	7.17	6.06	5.01	9.30	3.24	6.37	5.34	7.16	7.12
1978 J	7.13	6.45	4.79	8.88	3.37	5.81	5.11	7.56	7.31
F	7.30	6.46	4.80	10.18	3.34	5.96	5.45	4.12	7.27
M	7.73	6.32	4.62	9.96	3.55	5.94	5.33	4.64	7.26
A	8.19	6.31	4.14	8.48	3.53	6.77	4.56	4.04	7.38
M	8.13	6.43	4.06	8.08	3.54	8.40	4.65	3.63	7.83
J	8.26	6.71	4.11	7.76	3.55	9.15	3.99	4.06	8.31
J	8.71	7.07	4.44	7.43	3.40	9.22	4.10	3.85	8.52
A	8.80	7.04	4.39	7.25	3.23	8.90	3.47	5.06	8.50
S	9.17	7.84	4.25	7.20	3.51	9.00	5.59	4.93	9.11
O	9.85	8.13	4.18	6.99	3.07	9.92	13.56	7.41	10.15
N	10.36	8.79	3.93	6.89	2.67	11.51	8.76	6.96	11.52
D	10.46	9.12	4.57	6.67	3.56	11.57	10.29	6.45	11.58

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

Reference Table 83

Details of New Issues and Retirements of Government of Canada

Direct and Guaranteed Marketable Bonds from January 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978

Date	Retirements	Amount	Sub-total	Currency of Payment	New Bonds	Amount Delivered ⁽¹⁾	Sub total	Currency of Payment	Yield to Maturity (%)	Net Change in Amount	Out-standing
(Millions of dollars, par value)											
Jan. 15	3¾% February 15, 1978	208	208	C							-208
Feb. 1	6¼% February 1, 1978	275		C	7½% June 1, 1980	125		C	7.95		
	7½% February 1, 1978	75		C	8¼% February 1, 1983	350		C	8.50		
	9% February 1, 1978	6	356	C	8¾% February 1, 1988	125		C	8.86		
				C	9¼% May 15, 1997	300	900	C	9.47		544
Mar. 28	Various ⁽²⁾	30	30	C							-30
Apr. 1	9¼% April 1, 1978	3	3	C	8¼% April 1, 1981	100		C	8.38		
					8¼% February 1, 1983	225		C	8.70		
					9½% October 1, 2001	225	550	C	9.50		547
Apr. 5					8% April 1, 1983	285		U.S.	7.95		
					8.20% October 1, 1985	285		U.S.	8.20		
					8¾% April 1, 1998	285	855	U.S.	8.65		
Apr. 15	5% October 15, 1987	1	1	U.S.							
May 5					5% May 10, 1984	163		DM	5.26		
May 9					5% May 10, 1984	109		DM	5.26		
May 15					8¼% June 15, 1981	75		C	8.75		
					8¾% May 15, 1983	275		C	8.94		
					9½% October 1, 2001	350		C	9.50		
May 20					4¾% May 20, 1983	314	1,286	DM	4.92		1,286
July 1	8% July 1, 1978	125		C	8¾% June 1, 1981	125		C	8.78		
	7½% July 1, 1978	575	700	C	8¾% May 15, 1983	425		C	8.94		
					9½% October 1, 2001	450	1,000	C	9.55		300
Aug. 15					8¼% June 1, 1981	50		C	8.78		
					8¼% May 15, 1983	250		C	9.01		
					9½% October 1, 2001	450	750	C	9.42		750
Oct. 1	7¾% October 1, 1978	425	425	C	8¼% June 1, 1981	50		C	8.96		
					9% December 15, 1983	350		C	9.06		
					9½% October 1, 2003	450	850	C	9.50		
Oct. 15	5% October 1, 1987 ⁽³⁾	1	1	U.S.	9% October 15, 1983	467		U.S.	9.00		
					9¼% October 15, 1998	408	875	U.S.	9.25		1,299
Dec. 15	8½% December 15, 1978	550	550	C	9¾% February 1, 1982	125		C	9.98		
					9¾% February 1, 1984	250		C	9.93		
					9¾% December 15, 2000	625	1,000	C	9.89		
Dec. 29	Various ⁽²⁾	74		C							
	5¼% January 1, 1985 (C.N.R.) (3)	2		C							
	5% October 1, 1987 (C.N.R.) ⁽³⁾	4	80	C							370
Total Calendar Year			2,354				8,066				5,713

⁽¹⁾ Proceeds of foreign pay issues are converted to the Canadian dollar equivalent on the date of delivery.

⁽²⁾ Cancellation of various Government of Canada securities held by purchase funds.

⁽³⁾ Partial redemption for sinking fund.

Source: Department of Finance

Reference Table 84

Changes in Market Bonds and Canada Savings Bonds Outstanding 1971 – 1978

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)								
Net new issues:								
Canadian dollars:								
Government of Canada — Direct and guaranteed securities ⁽¹⁾	479	379	603	1,813	1,353	3,471	6,352	6,421
Canada Savings Bonds	2,519	1,194	-384	2,444	2,662	755	1,669	1,969
Total Government of Canada issues	2,998	1,573	219	4,257	4,017	4,226	8,021	8,390
Provinces and municipalities ⁽²⁾	1,695	1,468	1,417	1,429	3,111	3,637	3,424	3,543
Corporations and others ⁽³⁾	1,870	1,596	1,820	1,706	2,399	1,009	2,670	2,822
Total Canadian dollar issues	6,563	4,637	3,456	7,392	9,625	8,872	14,115	14,755
Foreign currencies:								
Government of Canada	-2	-2	-90	-45	-37	-2	-2	2,315
Provinces and municipalities	274	912	576	1,642	3,412	5,074	2,862	1,769
Corporations	49	72	14	219	615	2,905	2,104	1,557
Total foreign-pay issues	321	982	500	1,816	4,020	7,977	4,964	5,641
Total net new issues	6,884	5,619	3,956	9,208	13,645	16,849	19,079	20,641
Taken up by:								
Bank of Canada	574	592	569	1,002	841	572	1,853	1,741
Chartered banks	1,405	-65	-32	1,472	-18	867	894	193
Non-bank holders:								
Market bonds	2,065	2,916	3,269	2,474	6,140	6,673	9,699	10,852
Canada Savings Bonds	2,519	1,194	-384	2,444	2,662	755	1,669	1,969
Holders of Canadian foreign pay	321	982	500	1,816	4,020	7,977	4,964	5,641
Total bond issues	6,884	5,619	3,956	9,208	13,645	16,849	19,079	20,396

(1) Includes treasury bills and excludes non-marketable bonds.

(2) Excludes securities bought by the Canada Pension Plan.

(3) Others include unincorporated business, farmers, non-financial, religious and non-profit institutions.

Source: Bank of Canada and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 85
Mortgage Loan Approvals⁽¹⁾
1973 – 1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977				1978			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
(Millions of dollars)														
Residential														
Private lenders														
NHA	1,893	1,343	3,548	4,442	6,478	4,425	1,052	1,683	1,765	1,977	714	1,306	1,405	1,000
New	1,462	733	2,265	3,224	3,936	2,072	565	1,027	1,138	1,205	261	566	761	484
Existing	431	610	1,283	1,218	2,542	2,353	487	656	627	772	453	740	644	516
Conventional	5,040	4,585	5,430	5,741	8,125	9,289	1,636	2,695	2,209	1,585	1,822	2,665	2,597	2,205
New	2,212	2,122	2,384	2,515	2,685	3,276	444	935	682	624	587	951	906	832
Existing	2,828	2,463	3,046	3,226	5,440	6,013	1,192	1,760	1,527	961	1,235	1,714	1,691	1,373
Total private	6,933	5,928	8,978	10,183	14,603	13,714	2,688	4,378	3,974	3,562	2,536	3,971	4,002	3,205
New	3,674	2,855	4,649	5,739	6,621	5,348	1,009	1,962	1,820	1,829	848	1,517	1,667	1,316
Existing	3,259	3,073	4,329	4,444	7,982	8,366	1,679	2,416	2,154	1,733	1,688	2,454	2,335	1,889
CMHC ⁽²⁾	480	833	1,130	568	326	257	17	48	61	200	24	45	49	139
New	427	600	1,098	536	293	225	10	46	51	186	21	41	42	121
Existing	53	233	32	32	33	32	7	2	10	14	3	4	7	18
Total residential	7,413	6,761	10,108	10,751	14,929	13,971	2,705	4,426	4,035	3,762	2,560	4,016	4,051	3,344
New	4,101	3,455	5,747	6,275	6,914	5,573	1,019	2,008	1,871	2,015	869	1,558	1,709	1,437
Existing	3,312	3,306	4,361	4,476	8,015	8,398	1,686	2,418	2,164	1,747	1,691	2,458	2,342	1,907
Total public and private	8,967	7,941	11,414	12,197	17,096	16,441	3,179	5,081	4,560	4,276	3,048	4,760	4,704	3,929
Residential	7,413	6,761	10,108	10,751	14,929	13,971	2,705	4,426	4,035	3,762	2,560	4,016	4,051	3,344
Non-residential	1,554	1,180	1,306	1,446	2,167	2,470	474	655	525	514	488	744	653	585

⁽¹⁾ Data are on a gross basis, i.e., they do not necessarily take account of cancellations or alterations of loans after initial approval.

⁽²⁾ Includes student housing.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Monthly Supplement.

Reference Table 86

Mortgage Loan Approvals⁽¹⁾ by Private Lending Institutions⁽²⁾

1973 – 1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977				1978			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	(Millions of dollars)													
Chartered banks	2,393	2,030	2,850	2,841	4,689	5,086	849	1,457	1,347	1,037	804	1,536	1,489	1,257
Residential	2,182	1,895	2,780	2,806	4,605	4,901	836	1,426	1,327	1,016	777	1,473	1,437	1,214
New	1,287	996	1,564	1,629	1,762	1,734	277	574	517	394	227	518	552	437
Existing	965	899	1,216	1,177	2,843	3,167	559	852	810	622	550	955	885	777
Non-residential	211	135	70	35	84	185	13	31	20	21	27	68	52	43
Life companies	1,472	1,163	1,510	2,164	3,011	2,519	569	1,003	666	772	483	751	712	573
Residential	735	560	749	1,180	1,609	1,189	233	593	360	422	205	325	377	282
New	581	399	559	978	1,207	843	163	448	267	329	124	231	285	203
Existing	154	161	190	202	402	346	70	145	93	93	81	94	92	79
Non-residential	737	603	761	984	1,402	1,330	336	410	306	350	278	426	335	291
Loan, trust, etc. ⁽³⁾	4,622	3,915	5,924	6,624	9,070	8,579	1,744	2,573	2,486	2,267	1,737	2,428	2,454	1,960
Residential	4,016	3,473	5,449	6,197	8,389	7,624	1,619	2,359	2,287	2,124	1,554	2,173	2,188	1,709
New	1,877	1,459	2,526	3,132	3,652	2,751	569	940	1,036	1,107	497	768	830	656
Existing	2,139	2,014	2,923	3,065	4,737	4,873	1,050	1,419	1,251	1,017	1,057	1,405	1,358	1,053
Non-residential	606	442	475	427	681	955	125	214	199	143	183	255	266	251
Total residential	6,933	5,928	8,978	10,183	14,603	13,714	2,688	4,378	3,974	3,562	2,536	3,971	4,002	3,205
Total non-residential ..	1,554	1,180	1,306	1,446	2,167	2,470	474	655	525	514	488	744	653	585
Total private	8,487	7,108	10,284	11,629	16,770	16,184	3,162	5,033	4,499	4,076	3,024	4,715	4,655	3,790

⁽¹⁾ Data are on a gross basis, i.e., they do not necessarily take account of cancellations or alterations of loans after initial approval.

⁽²⁾ Includes NHA and conventional lending.

⁽³⁾ Includes loan and trust companies, Quebec savings banks, fraternal and mutual benefit societies.

Source: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Monthly Supplement.

Reference Table 87
Monetary Aggregates and Selected Banking System Statistics
1967 – 1978

Years and quarters	Currency and demand deposits (M1)	Currency and all chequable deposits (M1B)	Currency and all chequable, notice and term deposits (M2)	Currency plus total privately held chartered banks deposits (M3)	Currency and privately held Canadian dollar deposits	General loans	Canadian dollar major assets	Ordinary personal loans	Business loans
	(Average of Wednesdays)							(End of period)	
	(Millions of dollars)								
1967	7,975	16,635	—	—	22,240	11,115	21,392	2,986	7,049
1968	8,323	15,797	21,778	—	25,192	12,511	24,137	3,674	7,728
1969	8,919	15,447	24,044	—	27,615	14,449	26,885	4,153	8,817
1970	9,117	14,810	25,680	32,275	29,122	15,210	28,295	4,656	9,057
1971	10,275	16,170	28,854	35,593	33,315	17,183	32,689	5,771	11,237
1972	11,744	18,216	31,899	40,577	39,203	21,425	39,011	7,146	13,639
1973	13,444	20,378	36,416	46,637	44,462	26,457	45,686	8,893	17,340
1974	14,729	21,571	43,726	58,187	53,263	32,309	54,763	10,848	20,817
1975	16,728	23,649	50,291	66,785	62,635	37,428	63,435	13,226	23,545
1976	18,082	25,114	56,597	79,034	73,273	45,013	74,003	16,223	28,632
1977	19,590	26,907	64,538	91,529	84,452	52,970	85,676	18,782	31,830
1978	21,569	29,295	71,436	104,060	94,515	59,112	98,307	21,689	35,044
(Seasonally adjusted data)									
1975 I	15,685	22,374	47,826	63,976	59,362	35,418	60,839	11,325	20,803
II	16,312	23,147	49,550	65,105	60,834	36,385	62,020	11,857	21,781
III	16,937	23,965	51,031	67,575	63,816	38,037	64,201	12,505	22,680
IV	17,978	25,108	52,758	70,483	66,529	39,873	66,680	13,226	23,545
1976 I	17,761	24,819	53,677	73,519	68,797	41,902	69,657	13,863	25,407
II	17,905	24,893	55,555	77,986	72,278	43,935	72,681	14,682	26,016
III	18,238	25,245	57,451	80,716	74,556	46,020	75,522	15,492	27,339
IV	18,427	25,497	59,706	83,914	77,462	48,194	78,153	16,223	28,632
1977 I	18,817	25,967	61,988	87,117	80,301	50,669	81,472	17,016	29,992
II	19,356	26,574	63,871	90,227	83,574	52,293	83,322	17,516	31,020
III	19,825	27,187	65,335	92,931	85,885	53,851	87,052	18,091	31,616
IV	20,360	27,898	66,959	95,843	88,048	55,065	89,859	18,782	31,830
1978 I	20,651	28,418	68,396	98,081	89,816	56,467	92,258	19,571	32,433
II	21,137	28,853	70,005	101,439	92,193	58,073	96,083	20,315	33,386
III	21,862	29,535	72,036	105,313	95,615	60,120	100,256	21,125	34,297
IV	22,625	30,374	75,308	111,405	100,437	61,788	104,630	21,689	35,044
(Per cent change from previous period)									
1967	9.7	—	—	—	12.2	10.0	10.9	21.0	12.4
1968	4.4	-5.0	—	—	13.3	12.6	12.8	23.0	9.6
1969	7.2	-2.2	10.4	—	9.6	15.5	11.4	13.0	14.1
1970	2.2	-4.1	6.8	—	5.5	5.3	5.2	12.1	2.7
1971	12.7	9.2	12.4	10.3	14.4	13.0	15.5	23.9	24.1
1972	14.3	12.7	10.6	14.0	17.7	24.7	19.3	23.8	21.4
1973	14.5	11.9	14.2	14.9	13.4	23.5	17.1	24.4	27.1
1974	9.6	5.9	20.1	24.8	19.8	22.1	19.9	22.2	20.1
1975	13.6	9.6	15.0	14.8	17.6	15.8	15.8	21.9	13.1
1976	8.1	6.2	12.5	18.3	17.0	20.3	16.7	22.7	21.6
1977	8.3	7.1	14.0	15.8	15.3	17.7	15.8	15.8	11.2
1978	10.1	8.9	10.7	13.7	11.9	11.6	14.7	15.5	10.1
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1975 I	24.3	18.5	17.5	13.7	21.0	14.1	6.3	18.8	-0.3
II	17.0	14.5	15.2	7.2	10.3	11.4	8.0	20.2	20.2
III	16.2	14.9	12.5	16.1	21.1	19.4	14.8	23.7	17.6
IV	27.0	20.5	14.2	18.4	18.1	20.8	16.4	25.1	16.2
1976 I	-4.8	-4.5	7.1	18.4	14.4	22.0	19.1	20.7	35.6
II	3.3	1.2	14.7	26.6	21.8	20.9	18.5	25.8	9.9
III	7.6	5.8	14.4	14.8	13.2	20.4	16.6	24.0	21.9
IV	4.2	4.0	16.6	16.8	16.5	20.3	14.7	20.3	20.3
1977 I	8.7	7.6	16.2	16.2	5.5	22.2	18.1	21.0	20.4
II	12.0	9.7	12.7	15.1	17.3	13.4	14.7	12.3	14.4
III	10.0	9.6	9.5	12.5	11.5	12.5	13.6	13.8	7.9
IV	11.3	10.9	10.3	13.1	10.5	9.3	13.5	16.2	2.7
1978 I	5.8	7.7	8.9	9.7	8.3	10.6	11.1	17.9	7.8
II	9.8	6.3	9.7	14.4	11.0	11.9	17.6	16.1	12.3
III	4.4	9.8	12.1	16.2	15.7	14.9	18.5	16.9	11.4
IV	14.7	11.9	19.4	25.2	21.8	11.6	18.6	11.1	9.0

Source: Bank of Canada Review, Monthly.

Reference Table 88
Canadian Marketable Securities
Supply of Securities and Distribution of Holdings (Flows) 1969-1978

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
Supply of Securities										
Short-term securities										
Government of Canada Treasury Bills	66	720	190	331	556	938	561	1,602	2,350	2,673
Junior Government Treasury Bills and Notes	4	32	64	36	-72	-55	342	-226	-279	270
Other Short-Term Paper	603	304	270	271	873	2,714	301	1,156	792	2,016
Long-Term Securities										
Government of Canada Bonds	-113	557	276	30	-225	801	720	1,784	3,785	5,765
Junior Government Bonds	1,188	1,304	1,549	2,245	1,797	3,085	5,526	7,342	5,694	4,645
Bonds Issued by Non-Financial Corporations	740	1,369	1,698	863	750	1,457	2,112	2,132	1,956	1,600
Bonds Issued by Financial Corporations	100	156	356	640	822	584	688	1,543	825	1,177
Bonds Issued by Public Corporations	0	-1	-1	15	34	-1	-1	68	632	300
Stocks	1,576	862	733	718	1,472	1,380	1,541	1,292	3,900	7,116
Foreign Investment	-102	-70	-196	-244	-69	-46	17	-75	-239	-49
Total	4,062	5,233	4,939	4,905	5,938	10,857	11,807	16,598	19,416	2,513
Distribution of Holdings										
Residents	1,400	3,538	3,831	3,091	4,402	8,129	6,926	7,092	13,844	20,456
Bank of Canada	176	181	575	590	608	1,103	734	638	1,749	1,706
Chartered Banks	-445	1,680	1,153	148	-82	1,545	-123	1,504	3,581	7,183
Near Banks	197	207	687	187	65	-62	604	515	1,343	800
Insurance and Pension Institutions	1,008	1,263	1,849	2,128	2,282	2,338	3,618	3,804	4,209	5,350
Other Private Financial Institutions	286	539	378	269	-247	712	645	1,288	718	1,750
Other Residents	177	-332	-811	-231	1,776	2,493	1,448	-657	2,244	3,667
Non-residents	2,662	1,695	1,107	1,813	1,536	2,728	4,881	9,507	5,572	3,057

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 89
Credit Expansion by Sector
Flows 1969-1978

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
Funds Raised in Credit Markets										
By Domestic Private Sector ⁽¹⁾	7,951	6,423	10,080	10,924	17,300	20,588	19,617	24,125	29,827	31,829
(Per Cent of GNP)	10.0	7.5	10.6	10.3	14.0	14.0	11.8	12.6	14.2	13.7
Loans to Persons	1,200	674	1,525	2,367	2,865	3,050	3,345	4,279	3,431	4,789
Mortgages ⁽¹⁾	2,035	1,761	2,750	4,238	6,897	7,459	7,860	10,315	14,830	15,066
Non-Financial Business Short-Term	1,763	778	2,282	1,899	3,898	5,849	2,884	4,882	4,091	3,944
Non-Financial Business Long-Term ⁽²⁾	2,838	3,086	3,315	2,200	3,045	3,813	4,981	3,750	6,907	6,935
Short Term by Other Private Domestic	115	125	208	221	595	417	547	918	568	1,095
By Government Sector	2,051	3,436	4,759	4,454	2,916	7,866	11,742	13,158	14,515	21,291
Federal	481	1,952	3,012	1,520	-42	4,147	3,851	4,076	7,996	13,691
Federal Enterprises	137	-216	-274	249	393	16	785	702	583	2,400
Provincial	1,058	1,460	1,877	2,227	1,882	2,748	5,453	7,088	5,551	4,700
Municipal	375	240	144	458	683	975	1,653	1,292	385	500
By non-residents	1,967	3,028	2,250	875	1,953	1,621	2,674	4,022	2,440	5,611
Total ⁽¹⁾	11,969	12,887	17,089	16,253	22,169	30,095	34,032	41,305	46,782	58,731
(Per Cent of GNP)	15.0	15.0	17.9	15.4	17.9	20.3	20.5	21.6	22.3	25.3
Funds Raised Abroad	3,024	1,666	2,657	2,816	2,091	3,646	6,905	10,215	8,259	9,634
Funds Raised in Canada ⁽¹⁾	8,945	11,221	14,432	13,437	20,078	26,449	27,127	31,090	38,523	49,097
(Per Cent of GNP)	11.2	13.1	15.2	12.7	16.2	17.8	16.4	16.2	18.4	21.2

⁽¹⁾ Exceeds the data in Chapter XI by the amount of the estimate for mortgage lending by persons.

⁽²⁾ Bonds plus stocks plus direct investment from abroad plus bank loans.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 90
Credit Expansion by Instrument
(Flows) 1969-1978

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
Total Funds Raised in Credit Markets	11,968	12,887	17,089	16,253	22,169	30,094	34,034	41,994	46,782	58,731
Short-Term Instruments	5,786	5,736	9,031	6,752	9,383	13,283	13,112	16,806	13,292	21,054
Money Market Instruments	367	1,094	612	147	329	2,321	1,123	1,722	1,985	3,073
Bank Loans	2,244	661	3,287	3,940	6,254	6,571	5,343	8,670	6,030	10,027
Other Loans	1,042	669	1,613	1,195	2,387	2,089	2,765	2,672	2,585	3,083
Savings Bonds	481	707	2,663	1,209	- 425	2,329	2,834	840	1,790	2,026
Loans to Non-Residents	1,652	2,576	1,856	261	838	- 27	1,048	2,901	903	2,845
Longer-Term Instruments	6,182	7,151	8,058	9,502	12,786	16,811	20,921	24,488	33,490	37,677
Mortgages From Private Lenders	2,035	1,761	2,750	4,238	6,897	7,459	7,860	10,315	14,830	15,066
Marketable Bonds	1,734	3,221	3,297	3,146	2,349	5,135	8,343	11,380	12,154	12,310
Equities	1,378	812	692	543	1,302	1,069	1,170	1,053	3,596	6,300
Banks Loans ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	341	293	655	1,197	879	873	1,450
Direct Investment from Abroad	720	905	925	620	830	845	725	- 260	500	- 215
Loans To Non-Residents	315	452	394	614	1,115	1,648	1,626	1,121	1,537	2,766

⁽¹⁾ Prior to 1972 the breakdown of bank loans on the basis of the term to maturity is unavailable.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 91
Chartered Banks
(Flows) 1969-1978

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)										
Total Assets Held with Canadians	1,876	2,612	6,019	6,410	9,398	11,398	8,892	11,696	15,317	21,892
Total Canadian Dollar Assets	1,661	2,397	6,062	6,511	9,221	10,267	8,330	11,191	13,083	16,785
Canadian Liquid Assets	-737	1,987	1,114	337	571	1,646	185	1,509	1,821	984
Treasury Bills	-37	602	11	264	469	270	-269	707	717	537
Other	-700	1,385	1,103	73	102	1,376	454	802	1,104	447
Less Liquid Assets	2,398	410	4,948	6,174	8,650	8,621	8,145	9,682	11,262	15,801
Ordinary Personal Loans	484	506	1,114	1,367	1,734	1,939	2,358	3,002	2,554	2,890
Mortgages	282	132	851	1,086	1,170	1,459	1,651	1,346	2,629	3,466
Business Loans	1,065	245	2,168	2,393	3,674	3,433	2,660	4,990	3,105	3,118
Other Bank Loans	508	-438	16	563	1,131	766	990	662	275	1,457
Corporate Securities	2	166	426	308	-117	564	131	722	1,303	3,683
Other Assets	57	-202	373	457	1,058	460	355	-1,040	1,396	1,187
Foreign Currency Loans to Residents	225	224	-48	-101	191	1,093	557	507	1,010	2,218
Government of Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,632
Others	225	224	-48	-101	191	1,093	557	507	1,010	586
Foreign Currency Securities of Residents	-10	-10	4	0	-14	38	5	-1	1,224	2,888
Liabilities with Canadians	2,474	2,662	4,743	5,673	9,793	12,769	8,372	12,579	13,641	18,534
Non Deposit Liabilities	280	-2	490	641	553	492	820	855	874	1,586
Deposit Liabilities	2,194	2,664	4,253	5,032	9,240	12,277	7,552	11,724	12,767	16,948
Foreign Currency Deposits	1,237	111	-1,469	-85	1,403	2,044	-523	1,823	871	2,474
Canadian Dollar Deposits	957	2,553	5,722	5,117	7,837	10,233	8,075	9,901	11,896	14,474
Personal Savings Deposits	1,408	1,585	1,168	2,166	4,655	5,185	3,448	7,241	4,470	6,580
Government of Canada	639	-51	982	168	-46	2,321	-1,019	-580	1,630	1,733
Demand Deposits	-350	46	1,353	1,286	1,378	470	2,684	-880	2,239	1,227
Other Deposits	-740	973	2,219	1,497	1,850	2,257	2,962	4,100	3,557	4,934
Net Position with Non-Residents										
Booked in Canada	-506	-122	1,405	637	-343	-1,354	489	-941	1,384	1,798
Residual Claim on Non-Residents	-92	71	-129	100	52	-17	32	58	292	1,559

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 92
Other Deposit Accepting Institutions
(Flows) 1968-1978

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 ⁽¹⁾	1978 ⁽¹⁾
(Millions of dollars)												
Net Lending or Borrowing	3	3	21	30	17	16	-1	58	49	1	-5	24
Net Financial Investment	3	3	21	29	17	15	-3	60	56	2	-4	24
Net Increase in Financial Assets	1,433	1,696	1,832	2,950	3,930	5,301	4,744	7,031	8,697	9,229	6,837	2,066
Currency and Deposits												
Currency and Bank Deposits	191	-15	110	429	36	469	10	410	220	868	822	-37
Deposits in Other Institutions	9	53	72	54	4	27	284	80	108	94	65	-95
Foreign Currency and Deposits	11	42	36	-164	55	198	41	302	-143	139	225	-44
Consumer Credit	117	135	154	263	440	514	389	683	723	942	627	299
Other Loans	196	40	-33	296	-1	108	213	267	301	61	3	127
Government of Canada												
Treasury Bills	-9	-9	2	-6	1	4	12	-4	116	13	-49	-85
Finance Company and Other												
Short-Term Commercial Paper	63	238	33	-53	91	-80	408	-143	495	-166	-20	-181
Mortgages	683	1,072	1,018	1,678	3,026	4,029	2,757	4,746	5,714	6,340	4,619	1,803
Bonds												
Government of Canada Bonds	85	-41	-2	83	31	-177	45	6	78	313	275	-7
Provincial Government Bonds	48	59	100	170	66	-78	95	192	144	106	31	17
Municipal Government Bonds	6	47	117	179	-9	86	50	46	49	139	121	15
Other Canadian Bonds	-1	15	136	26	94	9	122	49	102	231	143	25
Claims on Associated												
Corporate Enterprises	114	25	-13	-22	26	43	130	185	396	-101	-131	32
Stocks	43	7	-3	32	25	53	81	66	228	443	339	94
Foreign Investments	-4	-12	-38	23	-24	1	2	11	-1	11	6	0
Other Financial Assets	44	59	85	130	57	95	105	135	167	-204	-239	103
Net Increase in Liabilities	1,430	1,693	1,811	2,921	3,913	5,286	4,747	6,971	8,641	9,227	6,841	2,042
Currency and Deposits	1,244	1,617	1,768	2,805	3,497	4,839	4,416	6,209	7,434	8,340	6,016	1,704
Loans												
Bank Loans	-1	-33	-16	36	80	-30	-27	36	25	75	-43	-67
Other Loans	3	1	-23	-4	22	-8	14	34	156	200	309	5
Finance Company and Other												
Short-Term Commercial Paper	0	0	0	0	49	113	-119	-9	85	63	38	64
Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	-3	-1	-9
Other Canadian Bonds	0	0	0	0	105	150	128	280	259	211	106	0
Claims on Associated												
Corporate Enterprises	20	46	-51	-32	20	30	21	93	217	-201	-72	55
Stocks	128	8	73	40	29	32	118	136	194	239	128	11
Other Liabilities	36	54	60	76	111	160	196	192	262	303	360	279
Discrepancy	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	-2	-7	-1	-1	0

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 93
Insurance Companies and Pension Funds
(Flows) 1968-1978

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 ⁽¹⁾	1978 ⁽¹⁾
	(Millions of dollars)											
Net Lending or Borrowing	-45	-46	-61	-120	-73	-84	-107	-93	-83	-114	-106	-14
Net Financial Investment	-45	-46	-61	-120	-73	-84	-107	-93	-83	-114	-106	-14
Net Increase in Financial Assets	1,661	1,772	1,788	2,498	3,326	3,737	4,620	5,101	6,965	7,587	5,762	1,714
Currency and Deposits												
Currency and Bank Deposits	81	133	-7	32	118	48	360	-32	241	55	236	-49
Deposits in other Institutions	37	51	-49	-3	95	12	-68	-21	10	342	178	70
Foreign Currency and Deposits	0	0	0	0	15	14	-30	0	7	6	2	0
Consumer Credit	64	131	52	18	32	132	144	80	72	47	33	15
Other Loans	-1	-19	-8	-38	51	1	-5	1	130	16	32	7
Trade Receivables	3	9	25	5	4	-18	19	6	9	-13	32	6
Government of Canada												
Treasury Bills	-4	-6	-1	-0	1	-0	35	-26	169	204	85	-3
Finance Company and Other												
Short-Term Commercial Paper	35	125	-2	276	-35	191	245	123	21	461	585	195
Mortgages	386	401	235	358	610	1,177	1,138	1,461	2,191	1,964	1,502	436
Bonds												
Government of Canada Bonds	-16	9	-65	-15	-10	-39	6	231	509	760	465	238
Provincial Government Bonds	169	161	463	527	748	482	636	1,507	1,492	1,904	1,432	231
Municipal Government Bonds	-35	3	-11	-75	24	48	39	97	135	199	143	61
Other Canadian Bonds	95	121	680	500	571	941	1,418	669	1,061	1,070	720	186
Stocks	586	581	467	913	911	618	608	721	686	376	190	194
Foreign Investments	271	89	-91	-18	81	-4	10	198	71	79	47	53
Other Financial Assets	-10	-17	100	18	110	134	65	86	161	117	80	74
Net Increase in Liabilities	1,706	1,818	1,849	2,618	3,399	3,821	4,727	5,194	7,048	7,701	5,868	1,728
Life Insurance and Pensions	1,706	1,818	1,849	2,618	3,399	3,821	4,727	5,194	7,048	7,701	5,868	1,728

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 94
Other Private Financial Institutions
(Flows) 1968-1978

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 ⁽¹⁾	1978 ⁽¹⁾
	(Millions of dollars)											
Net Lending or Borrowing	116	256	244	235	297	165	312	710	776	460	149	179
Net Financial Investment	118	255	246	234	297	165	312	710	776	460	149	179
Net Increase in Financial Assets	1,476	1,227	305	873	2,496	2,056	4,153	3,023	4,822	4,977	2,258	1,042
Currency and Deposits												
Currency and Bank Deposits	90	44	-86	190	-18	-248	359	63	265	302	14	-135
Deposits in Other Institutions	38	-9	-6	54	51	-61	-9	84	-29	44	-19	-29
Foreign Currency and Deposits	22	67	-65	-31	96	13	-110	89	160	18	15	15
Consumer Credit	223	264	-219	132	324	320	24	38	0	122	-3	59
Trade Receivables	20	39	32	-5	45	75	104	69	97	-10	-124	-70
Other Loans	547	-48	9	603	518	1,149	1,018	951	1,031	1,392	1,059	-146
Government of Canada												
Treasury Bills	60	-38	77	-48	-99	49	161	89	248	460	-67	-212
Finance Company and Other												
Short-Term Commercial Paper	59	225	149	-152	571	-299	655	221	436	-222	-532	-211
Mortgages	-32	113	6	86	341	660	362	475	644	798	572	156
Bonds												
Government of Canada Bonds	-37	116	-245	59	37	-132	-69	124	471	336	183	83
Provincial Government Bonds	9	48	117	33	168	58	144	163	85	144	114	57
Municipal Government Bonds	8	12	45	-5	42	34	49	32	59	72	71	14
Other Canadian Bonds	38	119	151	120	183	115	206	157	223	125	138	65
Claims on Associated												
Corporate Enterprises	86	172	53	127	226	565	750	711	960	899	527	421
Stocks	134	281	102	-206	-168	-9	-116	-72	12	-58	-43	-6
Foreign Investments	207	-291	132	-138	-219	-111	7	-37	-86	8	-40	18
Other Financial Assets	4	113	53	54	398	-122	618	-134	246	547	393	963
Net Increase in Liabilities	1,358	972	59	639	2,199	1,891	3,841	2,313	4,046	4,517	2,109	863
Trade Payables	1	-4	21	-11	48	26	37	25	24	43	45	24
Loans												
Bank Loans	24	66	92	129	427	170	534	323	-20	158	-340	-564
Other Loans	301	-46	64	164	180	-645	596	-4	259	212	-198	252
Finance Company and Other												
Short-Term Commercial Paper	160	294	-340	194	575	1,030	774	490	877	548	338	-98
Mortgages	6	2	-3	18	-5	-24	1	12	-1	3	4	-1
Other Canadian Bonds	159	114	215	105	381	492	364	1,104	860	1,080	787	-42
Claims on Associated												
Corporate Enterprises	81	113	-88	-205	101	550	379	-231	440	188	34	66
Stocks	424	39	3	-265	-39	25	204	119	467	1,121	676	163
Other Liabilities	202	394	95	510	531	267	952	475	1,140	1,164	763	1,063
Discrepancy	-2	1	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 95
Non-Financial Private Corporations
(Flows) 1968-1978

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 ⁽¹⁾	1978 ⁽¹⁾
Net Lending or Borrowing	-1,528	2,371	-2,518	-3,638	-4,392	-5,717	-6,347	-3,734	-4,027	-2,469	-1,734	-13
Net Financial Investment	-1,954	-2,523	-2,412	-2,380	-2,575	-3,777	-7,040	-4,654	-4,894	-4,087	-3,114	621
Net Increase in Financial Assets	2,458	2,854	2,154	3,303	4,660	9,146	5,449	6,835	8,035	6,075	3,655	5,333
Currency and Deposits												
Currency and Bank Deposits	-72	-214	328	422	123	259	372	1,294	452	487	187	487
Deposits in Other Institutions	16	31	91	-6	-12	-14	-74	-19	238	-92	-67	137
Foreign Currency and Deposits	176	-103	100	-158	100	455	396	132	377	180	34	373
Consumer Credit	91	79	31	126	31	119	18	58	-12	0	56	84
Trade Receivables	881	1,425	574	1,679	1,792	5,328	3,035	3,136	3,811	3,002	1,892	2,948
Other Loans	-137	-103	-56	3	92	104	-41	65	153	43	33	56
Government of Canada												
Treasury Bills	2	-18	26	-15	15	63	-61	16	71	-62	-92	-38
Finance Company and Other												
Short-Term Commercial Paper	155	225	-46	17	387	7	-106	380	256	-18	-118	-5
Mortgages	-1	52	-13	-3	126	51	9	48	76	131	104	-83
Bonds												
Government of Canada Bonds	48	60	-11	3	20	-14	12	-45	-4	-5	-10	3
Provincial Government Bonds	0	0	0	-27	-2	-15	-12	91	-7	-8	-14	-6
Municipal Government Bonds	0	0	0	-3	-5	-5	34	-9	-8	-14	-12	-3
Other Canadian Bonds	19	-50	10	5	-41	8	-80	26	-30	-18	-15	344
Claims on Associated												
Corporate Enterprises	563	792	927	711	1,139	1,569	1,803	926	1,951	1,601	1,201	810
Stocks	109	16	16	298	9	271	-1	32	-49	130	97	78
Foreign Investments	114	97	-42	-117	43	-20	19	-18	44	198	124	19
Other Financial Assets	494	565	219	368	843	980	918	722	716	520	255	129
Net Increase in Liabilities	4,412	5,377	4,566	5,683	7,235	12,923	12,489	11,489	12,929	10,162	6,769	4,712
Trade Payables	397	685	494	1,178	1,682	3,778	2,680	2,048	2,185	1,895	1,123	1,738
Loans												
Bank Loans	808	743	6	2,185	1,767	3,293	2,161	3,334	3,236	984	584	196
Other Loans	122	80	21	213	621	701	699	968	675	774	574	-657
Finance Company and Other												
Short-Term Commercial Paper	237	258	273	-264	370	133	1,677	-286	53	-223	-268	389
Mortgages	742	838	410	420	363	349	335	554	848	456	366	296
Other Canadian Bonds	507	1,032	1,855	911	943	923	2,297	1,935	1,801	1,893	1,483	254
Claims on Associated												
Corporate Enterprises	471	164	836	150	67	783	823	838	1,267	628	428	570
Stocks	940	1,340	539	567	797	899	1,062	687	2,022	2,135	1,434	1,068
Other Liabilities	188	237	132	323	625	2,064	755	1,411	842	1,620	1,045	858
Discrepancy	426	152	-106	-1,258	-1,817	-1,940	693	920	867	1,618	1,380	-634

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

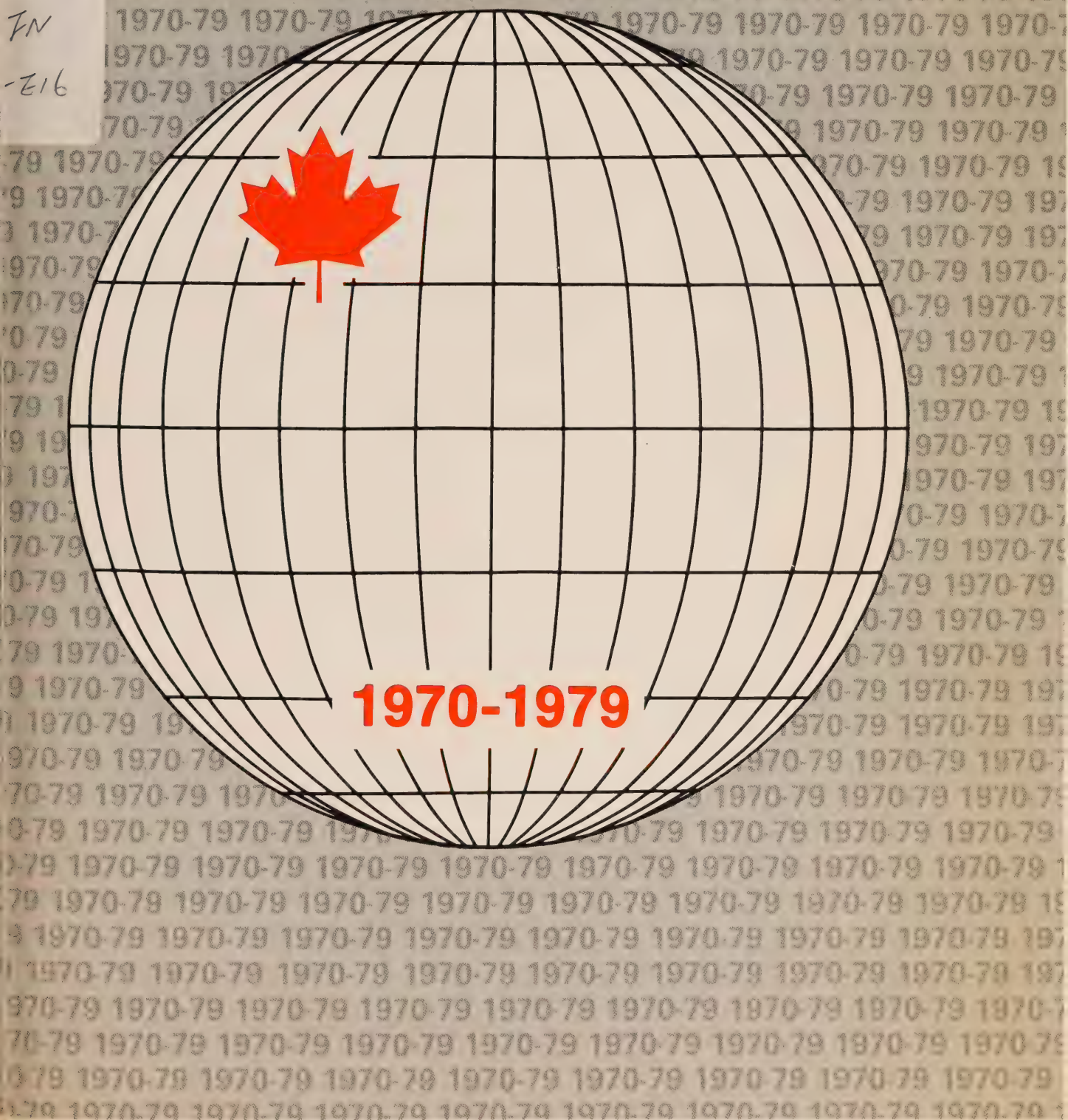
Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Economic Review

A perspective on the decade

April 1980

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1970-1979



Department of Finance
Canada

Ministère des Finances
Canada

Economic Review

April, 1980

A general review of recent economic developments
presented by
The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen
Minister of Finance

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1. Introduction

Economic activity in Canada rose about 3 per cent in 1979. This was the fourth year of moderate expansion since the worldwide recession of the mid-1970s. Employment rose 4 per cent, the largest annual increase since 1974, and the unemployment rate fell throughout the year. The restoration of Canada's competitive ability enabled the private sector to take the lead in the expansionary process. The value of exports increased dramatically, and the strength of corporate profits facilitated the 10-per-cent increase in the volume of business capital investment.

Output and employment rose strongly in the manufacturing industries, and several of them neared the limit of their productive capacity. Residential building activity, on the other hand, declined for the third consecutive year, and government spending showed no real growth. The deficits of government declined. The rate of inflation remained high, although it did not increase as in the United States and several other industrial countries.

Although the developments of the past year are important, it has seemed more appropriate on this occasion, as Canada enters a new decade, to look back over the whole of the one which has just ended rather than to review only what happened in 1979. The purpose of this year's *Review* is thus to set the events of the past year into a somewhat longer perspective. Along with the *Review* the Department of Finance will also be releasing four economic studies which examine in more detail important developments during the 1970s related to productivity growth, labour force growth, the behaviour of personal saving and real rates of return. These papers provide more extensive discussion of some of the material included in this year's *Review*.

When the 1970s began, no one could possibly have foreseen the many major new trends and problems that would emerge. Inflation was an annoying problem in 1970, but one that was generally regarded as being on a par with several other macroeconomic issues. Energy resources seemed abundant and prices were low. The current account of the balance of payments was in surplus in 1970 and 1971. The year 1971 marked the seventh consecutive year in which growth in expenditure by all governments had exceeded growth in the gross national product (GNP) and yet it was also the eighth consecutive year in which the government sector had recorded a surplus, on a national accounts basis. Recessions were increasingly thought of as things of the past as the 1960s had brought sustained economic growth. Rising living standards seemed assured for the indefinite future, in view of the strong productivity gains recorded in the 1960s. The years of industrial expansion had greatly strengthened Canada's manufacturing sector and it seemed that economic activity would continue to gravitate steadily toward central Canada. The many unexpected economic developments of the 1970s should serve to remind us of the vast array of possibilities that lie ahead in the new decade.

The remainder of this *Review* is organized in 11 chapters. Background historical statistics are recorded at the end, in 106 reference tables.

Chapter 2 briefly reviews the economic developments of the 1970s from an international perspective. The chronology of events is traced through the expansion of the early 1970s, the worldwide recession of 1974-1975, and the renewed, more modest expansion of 1976-1979. Inflation, exchange rates, economic growth and unemployment are discussed and compared for the major countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In addition, mention is made of the several efforts to strengthen international economic cooperation through summit meetings and international organizations.

The third chapter reviews the cycles and trends in output, productivity and employment in the Canadian economy during the decade. The swings from slow growth in 1970 to rapid expansion in 1971-1973, to recession in 1974-1975, and to renewed but moderate growth in 1976-1979 are discussed from the viewpoint of aggregate demand. Trend real growth is then discussed, and the reduced growth of the Canadian economy after 1973 is analyzed. The many reasons for the slowdown in productivity growth in the second half of the decade are addressed, with more detailed analysis on this topic being left for a separate economic study to be released by the Department later in May. Changing labour force behaviour is also reviewed in this chapter and a more in-depth study on this subject is scheduled for later release.

Chapter 4 considers trends in the sectoral composition of output, employment and investment through the decade. Changing relative prices, demographic developments and a number of structural factors lay behind some major shifts within the economy. The energy sector and several services-producing industries experienced relative increases and a number of goods-producing industries had relative declines. Trends within each of 12 major industry groups are briefly reviewed in the chapter.

The increasingly important energy sector of the Canadian economy receives special attention in Chapter 5. First the foreign and domestic prices of oil are traced through the decade. The Canadian policy of gradual phased-in increases in domestic energy prices is recounted. The chapter then considers production, consumption and trade in energy products. Oil, natural gas, coal and electricity are each examined in turn. The reasons for the rise in Canada's trade surplus in energy products between 1969 and 1974 and its decline thereafter are discussed.

Chapter 6 reviews the economic events of the 1970s from a regional perspective. The regions' shares in national output, employment and investment are identified and their trends over the decade are discussed. A major theme of the chapter is the shift in the relative strength of economic activity toward the west, as energy exploration and the investment boom stimulated economic growth. The relative decline was felt more in Ontario and Quebec than in the Atlantic provinces, where a number of favourable resource developments helped sustain the rate of expansion. Trends in population growth, labour supply and unemployment are also considered from a provincial point of view.

Inflation is the subject of Chapter 7. The discussion commences with a review of the worldwide aspects of the inflation problem in the 1970s. The coincident cyclical peaks in the economies of the major industrialized countries led to worldwide pressures on international commodity prices, and these pressures were compounded by a number of supply shocks. While inflation subsided somewhat during and after the recession of mid-decade, it remained relatively high and re-emerged as a major international problem, especially in the United States, toward the end of the decade. In Canada, while the inflation problem is shown to have had both domestic and foreign origins in the first half of the decade,

domestic inflationary pressures are shown to have gradually moderated in the second half while the influence of foreign inflation became very significant again after 1976. The inflation chapter also includes some discussion of trends in the functional distribution of income and of the impacts of inflation on the economy throughout the decade.

The eighth chapter addresses consumer income and expenditure, and housing construction in Canada during the 1970s. The discussion begins with a review of demographic developments and sources of income growth, leading to changes in aggregate consumer spending and its allocation by categories of goods and services. The very high rates of personal saving in the decade are examined briefly in the chapter, with more detailed analysis being left to a separate paper to be released later in May. Finally, this chapter closes with a discussion of housing markets in the 1970s including the roles of demographic factors, income, relative prices and costs and government housing policies.

Chapter 9 is devoted to trends in the Canadian business sector during the 1970s. After relatively high rates of return in the early years of the decade, Canadian business experienced much lower profitability in the middle years. The worldwide recession and the deterioration of Canada's international competitiveness (discussed in Chapter 10) were major factors in the weakening. The final years of the decade saw a remarkable improvement in both profitability and competitiveness, and this was also associated with an upturn in investment. The chapter ends with a discussion of the difficult question of accurate profitability measurement and assessment in an inflationary environment. Further analysis on this topic is presented in a separate economic study to be released by the Department later in May.

Canada's balance of international payments is the focus of the narrative in Chapter 10. Current account developments through the decade are reviewed, with special emphasis being placed on the role of Canada's changing international competitiveness. A decline in competitiveness through to 1976 is identified, followed by a sharp recovery thereafter due to an improvement in domestic labour cost performance and a substantial depreciation of the Canadian dollar. A major centre of attention in the chapter is the widening current account deficit and its major origins in the deficit on non-merchandise trade. The chapter ends with a short discussion of capital flows and changes in official reserves through the decade.

Chapter 11 is concerned with developments within the government sector through the 1970s. The budgetary surpluses early in the decade turned to large deficits in the mid and late 1970s, and this development is reviewed here. Revenue and expenditure by level of government are discussed and the main changes in tax rates and expenditure programs are identified. Debt management policies are also addressed. Canadian developments are also compared to and contrasted with those of other countries.

Lastly, Chapter 12 provides an account of financial developments. This chapter begins with an account of the major shift in the focus of monetary policy in mid-decade toward control of growth in the major monetary aggregates, as part of the broader set of anti-inflation policies. The flows of funds, corporate borrowing, consumer credit, mortgage lending and the behaviour of the financial institutions are all reviewed in the chapter.

2. International Economic Developments

While there were considerable variations in economic performance among the major industrialized countries during the 1970s, most experienced slower growth, higher unemployment and more rapid inflation than they had in the 1960s. Virtually all of the industrialized economies felt the effects of the vigorous upswing in the early 1970s, the dramatic change in the energy supply-price situation in 1973-1974, the relatively deep recession of 1974-1975 and the slow productivity growth pattern through the last half of the decade. Both inflation and unemployment tended to vary around higher average levels than those which had characterized the 1950s and 1960s, especially in the second half of the decade. Faced with what were widely regarded as unsatisfactory prospects for inflation and unemployment under the fiscal and monetary policy options available, policy-makers in many industrialized economies searched for new approaches. A number of countries implemented policies of income and price controls in an attempt to reduce inflation, improve their competitiveness and reduce their current account deficits. Major changes to the international monetary system took place during the decade, as the Bretton Woods system of fixed parities was suspended and major currency realignments occurred.

The decade was also marked by efforts to strengthen international economic cooperation and there were several significant institutional developments at the international level. Among these were: the coming into effect of the amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the conclusion of the Tokyo Round of the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN), the introduction of high level economic summits among the major industrialized countries, the establishment of the International Energy Agency (IEA) under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and a continuation of the north-south dialogue between industrialized and developing countries on economic cooperation in the areas of trade, finance and aid, and on the functioning of the international economic system.

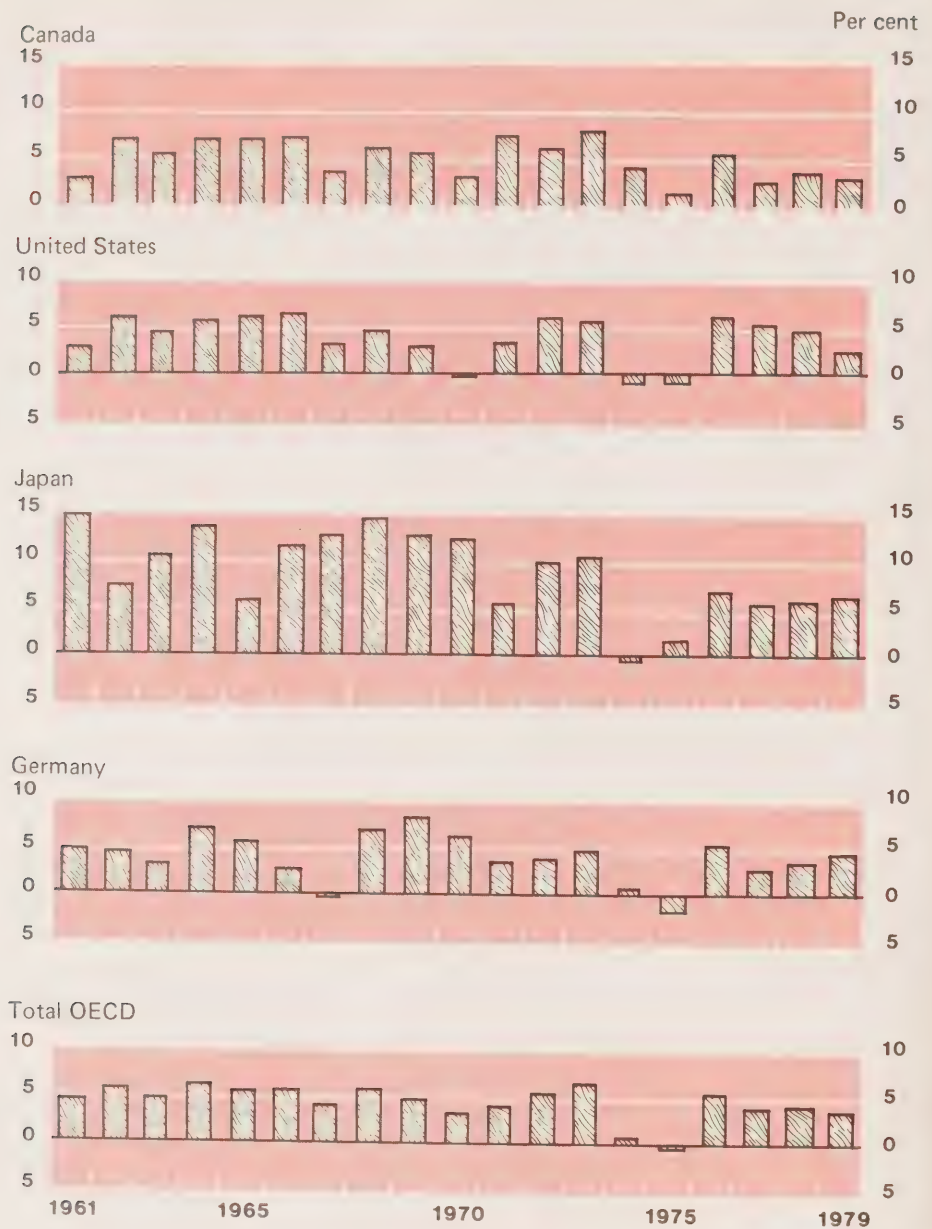
The 1970-1973 Expansion

The first two years of the decade were ones of restrained growth, compared to the robust expansion of the 1960s. The countries of the OECD as a whole registered an advance of only 3.1 per cent in gross domestic product (GDP) in 1970 and 3.8 per cent in 1971 (see Chart 2.1 and Table 2.1). The United States, which represents over one-third of total GDP in the OECD group of countries, showed no growth in 1970 and a relatively small 3.0-per-cent advance in 1971; several European economies also experienced slower growth. To counter this weakening, many countries implemented expansionary fiscal and monetary policies.

The convertibility of the U.S. dollar into gold was suspended in August 1971 and then, after two years of U.S. current account deficits and two devaluations of the U.S. dollar, the pegged exchange rate system was abandoned in March 1973. The Canadian dollar remained relatively stable against the U.S. dollar through this turbulent period.

Chart 2.1

Real GNP/GDP Growth in OECD Countries (Annual per cent change)



Source: OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*, monthly.

The years 1972 and 1973 were ones of exceptionally rapid growth throughout the OECD countries. This widespread expansion soon began to strain capacity limits, leading to price increases. Commodity prices soared in world markets, under the influence of both strong demand and restricted supply. A number of crop failures reduced food supplies, adding to inflationary pressures. Then in late 1973 and 1974, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) raised the price of crude oil more than five-fold. These combined influences brought the extended expansion to an end. A worldwide recession developed in 1974-1975, the magnitude of which had not been witnessed before in the postwar period.

The 1974-1975 Recession

Real GDP in the OECD countries grew only 0.5 per cent in 1974 and declined 0.4 per cent in 1975. In the U.S. there were declines of over 1 per cent in both years. Unemployment rates rose from an average of 3.2 per cent in the OECD countries in 1973 to well over 5 per cent in 1975-1976.

Simultaneously with this slowing in real output there was a dramatic rise in consumer prices: in the OECD countries as a group, the inflation rate rose from 4.7 per cent in 1972 to 7.8 per cent in 1973 and 13.2 per cent in 1974. Despite the recession, inflation continued at 11.4 per cent in 1975. These higher rates of inflation reflected a number of influences including the oil and commodity price shocks of 1973-1974, rising unit labour costs, high inflationary expectations and an accommodating monetary expansion through the early 1970s.

As high rates of inflation continued, most countries adopted more restrictive policy stances and some adopted incomes policies. An asymmetry developed between the North American economies and the other major OECD countries, however, particularly in regard to energy policy. While the United States and Canada were able to cushion the impact of higher energy prices to some degree, given their larger domestic energy resources, the Japanese and European economies absorbed the full effects of the OPEC oil price rise immediately.

OPEC members realized a balance of payments current account surplus of almost U.S. \$60 billion in 1974 (see Table 2.2). Exchange rates moved up sharply at times as the counterpart surplus funds moved through international markets. The OECD countries experienced a current account deficit of U.S. \$27.1 billion in 1974, but this was eliminated in 1975 as the industrialized countries cut back on oil imports and OPEC members increased their imports of manufactured goods. The U.S. balance of payments recorded a strong \$18.5 billion current account surplus in 1975, as imports fell as a result of the recession. Beginning in 1974 and through the remainder of the decade, the developing nations without oil resources experienced very severe balance of payments difficulties.

In response to these problems, the temporary IMF Oil Facilities of 1974 and 1975 were established to assist countries with balance of payments difficulties arising from the higher costs of imported oil. Additionally, the IMF Oil Facility Subsidy Account was developed with the purpose of reducing the interest burden on the most seriously affected countries which borrowed from the facilities.

Negotiations among major oil importing countries, during 1974, led to the creation of the International Energy Agency which is attached to the OECD. The principal objectives of the IEA are to ensure the security of short-run oil supplies and to promote long-run conservation measures and the development of alternative energy sources.

Economic summitry began in 1975 with the conference at Rambouillet, France to discuss international economic and monetary problems. Included were political leaders of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United

Table 2.1

Principal Indicators of International Economic Activity, 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ⁽¹⁾	Average 1970-1979
	(Per cent change)										
Real GNP / GDP											
Seven major countries											
Canada	2.5	6.9	6.1	7.5	3.6	1.2	5.4	2.4	3.4	2.9	4.2
United States	-0.3	3.0	5.7	5.5	-1.4	-1.3	5.9	5.3	4.4	2.3	2.9
Japan	11.8	5.2	9.4	9.9	-0.3	1.5	6.5	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.1
France	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.4	3.2	0.2	4.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.0
Germany	5.9	3.4	3.6	4.9	0.3	-1.8	5.3	3.5	4.3	4.4	3.3
Italy	5.0	1.6	3.1	6.9	4.2	4.7	5.9	2.0	2.6	4.5	4.1
United Kingdom	2.3	2.8	2.4	8.0	-1.5	-1.0	3.7	1.3	3.3	0.8	1.9
Total ⁽²⁾	2.7	3.8	5.6	6.3	-0.1	-0.5	5.4	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.4
Total OECD ⁽²⁾	3.1	3.8	5.5	6.3	0.5	-0.4	5.2	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5
Unemployment rates ⁽³⁾	(Per cent)										
Seven major countries											
Canada	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.3	6.9	7.1	8.1	8.4	7.5	6.7
United States	5.0	6.0	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.5	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.8	6.2
Japan	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7
France	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	3.8
Germany	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	2.5
Italy	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.3	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.8	6.3
United Kingdom	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.1	3.4	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	3.8
Total ⁽⁴⁾	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.4
Total OECD ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.3
Consumer price index	(Per cent change)										
Seven major countries											
Canada	3.3	2.9	4.8	7.6	10.9	10.8	7.5	8.0	8.9	9.1	7.4
United States	5.9	4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.1	5.7	6.5	7.7	11.3	7.1
Japan	7.7	6.1	4.5	11.8	24.5	11.8	9.3	8.0	3.8	3.6	9.1
France	5.1	5.5	6.2	7.4	13.7	11.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	10.7	8.8
Germany	3.3	5.4	5.5	6.9	7.0	5.9	4.5	3.7	2.7	4.1	5.0
Italy	4.8	5.0	5.7	10.8	19.1	17.0	16.8	18.4	12.1	14.8	12.5
United Kingdom	6.3	9.4	7.1	9.3	16.0	24.2	16.5	15.9	8.3	13.4	12.6
Total ⁽⁶⁾	5.6	5.0	4.4	7.6	13.3	10.9	7.9	8.0	7.0	10.5	8.0
Total OECD ⁽⁶⁾	5.6	5.3	4.7	7.8	13.2	11.4	8.5	9.1	8.3	10.0	8.4

⁽¹⁾ OECD estimates for all but Canada and the U.S.⁽²⁾ Weighted by a centred three-year moving-average of GDP in each country.⁽³⁾ The unemployment rates for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the total OECD are adjusted according to international definitions by the OECD.⁽⁴⁾ Calculated by Department of Finance.⁽⁵⁾ Total represents about 90 per cent of the OECD countries.⁽⁶⁾ Weighted by consumer expenditure in each country.Source: OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December 1979, with data brought up to date with more recent information in some cases.

Table 2.2
Current Account Balances

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(Billions of U.S. dollars)									
Seven major countries										
Canada	1.1	0.4	-0.4	0.1	-1.5	-4.7	-3.9	-3.9	-4.6	-4.2
United States	2.4	-1.4	-5.7	7.1	4.9	18.5	4.6	-14.1	-13.9	-0.3
Japan	2.0	5.8	6.6	-0.1	-4.7	-0.7	3.7	10.9	16.5	-8.6
France	0.1	0.5	0.3	-0.7	-6.0	-0.1	-6.1	-3.3	3.9	1.5
Germany	0.9	0.8	0.8	4.6	9.9	3.5	3.4	4.2	8.8	-1.1
Italy	1.1	1.9	2.0	-2.7	-8.0	-0.8	-2.8	2.5	6.4	6.3
United Kingdom	1.8	2.7	0.3	-2.6	-8.6	-4.1	-1.5	0.5	2.0	-5.5
Total	9.4	10.7	3.9	5.7	-14.0	11.4	-2.6	-3.3	19.0	-11.9
Other OECD countries ⁽¹⁾	-2.7	-0.9	4.1	4.3	-11.7	-11.8	-15.9	-21.7	-9.8	-15.5
Total OECD	6.7	9.8	8.0	10.1	-27.1	0.4	-18.2	-24.8	9.1	-27.4
OPEC ⁽²⁾	-0.5	0.3	1.3	7.7	59.5	27.3	36.5	29.0	7.0	65.0
Non-oil developing countries	-8.1	-9.8	-5.2	-6.0	-23.5	-37.5	-25.5	-24.0	-36.0	-47.0

⁽¹⁾ Other OECD countries comprise Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

⁽²⁾ OPEC includes Algeria, Bahrein, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Source: OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December 1979, brought up to date with more information in some cases.

Kingdom and the United States. An important result of this first summit meeting was the reaching of an accord between France and the United States concerning exchange rate arrangements, thus facilitating international monetary reform. Although not at this first summit, Canada participated in subsequent summits, the most recent being held in Tokyo in June 1979. At the Tokyo Summit, countries took several steps to establish a framework for energy cooperation over the medium term. The economic summits provide the leaders of the major industrialized countries an opportunity to discuss a variety of economic problems of mutual concern. They serve to bring about a broad consensus on the nature of the problems at hand, deepen the understanding of respective countries' approaches to economic problems, and help to ensure that conflicting policies are avoided.

The Expansion of 1976-1978

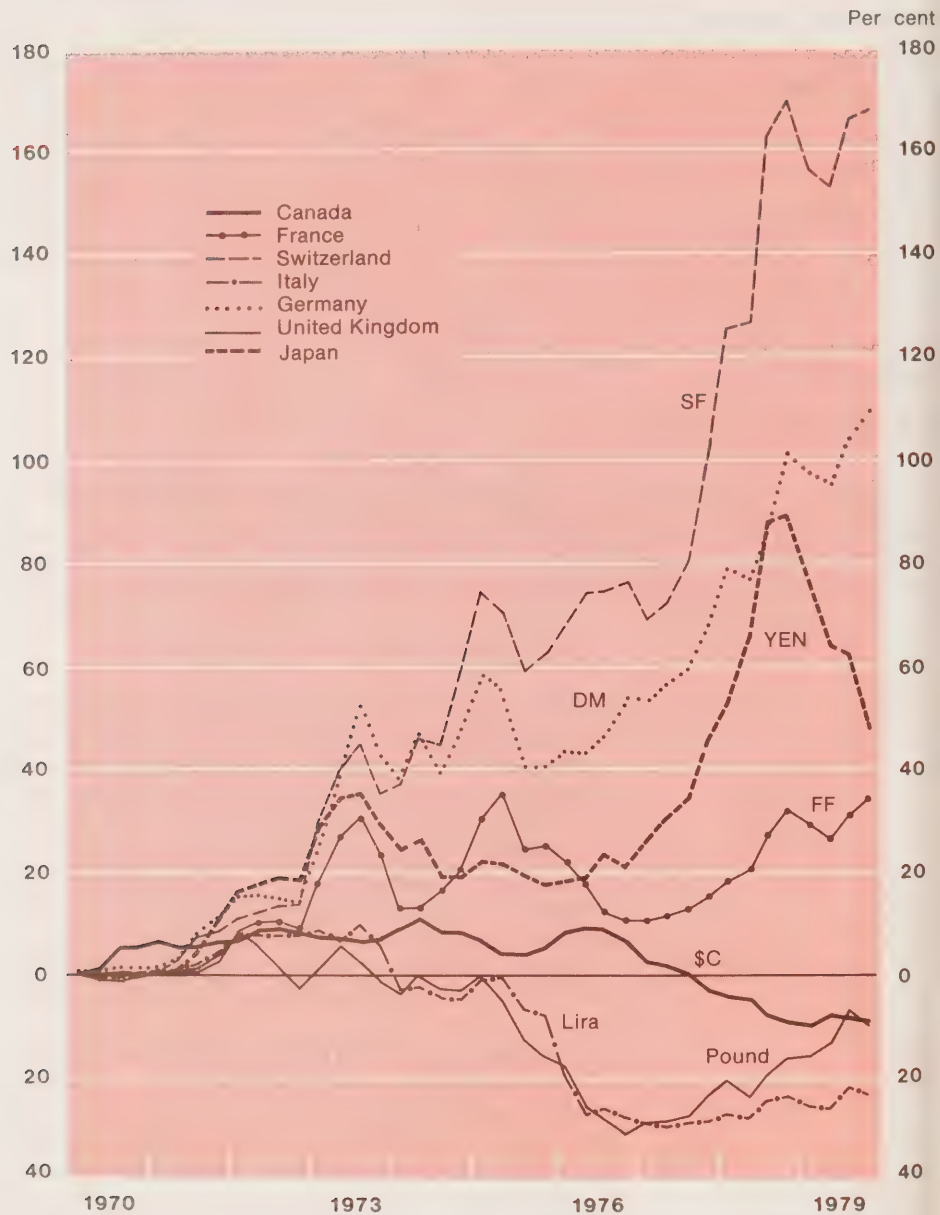
Most of the industrialized countries experienced a strong rebound in 1976, but the new expansion tailed off in 1977 and 1978. Growth averaged over 5 per cent in 1976 but less than 4 per cent in 1977 and 1978. The U.S. and Japan were among the countries growing more rapidly than the average while France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom grew somewhat less. Unemployment rates remained stubbornly near or above the high levels of 1975 in most OECD countries with the important exception of the U.S., where considerable declines were experienced.

Inflation rates declined in most countries in 1976-1978, but not by as much as had been hoped or expected. In the OECD as a whole, inflation rates continued to average more than 8 per cent through this period. The U.S. and Canada both experienced considerable reductions in inflation in 1976 followed by higher rates in 1977 and 1978. Japan and Germany saw a pattern of falling inflation over this period. Inflation remained stable at around 9 1/2 per cent in France and remained very high in Italy and the U.K. in 1976 and 1977 before falling somewhat in 1978.

Chart 2.2

Rates of Change in Major Currencies Vis-à-vis the United States Dollar

(Percentage deviations with respect to dollar parities of the first quarter of 1970)



Source: OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*, monthly.

In 1976 and 1977 the current account balances of the OECD economies generally deteriorated again. The U.S. balance was reduced in 1976 and went into deficit in 1977 and 1978 while in France deficits were recorded in 1976 and 1977. Japan was the only large economy to experience a major balance of payments improvement on current account through 1976-1978. As seen in Chart 2.2, the yen and many European currencies rose strongly vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar during this period.

Following several years of study and negotiation, the Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the IMF was ratified by member countries and came into effect in April 1978. The new Articles provide for a variety of measures designed to adapt the international monetary system to evolving economic circumstances. From a Canadian perspective the most important features of the new Articles relate to exchange rate arrangements. Members are free to choose from a variety of exchange rate arrangements, with the Fund exercising surveillance over their exchange rate policies. Additionally, all countries have an obligation to pursue general economic policies conducive to international financial and economic stability.

Economic Developments in 1979

The growth performance of the OECD countries was somewhat weaker in 1979 than in 1978. While Japan, Germany and Italy experienced higher rates of expansion, the United States and several other major OECD countries, including Canada, had smaller growth rates. Most economies faced higher rates of consumer price inflation, stemming in part from a further jump in crude petroleum prices. The OPEC conference in Geneva in late June resulted in a level of crude oil prices that was about 60 per cent above the level at the close of 1978 and further increases in the second half of 1979 brought the world price up a further 6 per cent. The higher oil prices raised the OPEC current account surplus dramatically to over U.S. \$60 billion in 1979 and at the same time caused current account deficits in most OECD countries. The U.S. registered an improvement in its current account, however, as export volumes increased considerably more than import volumes, reflecting the depreciation of the U.S. dollar and the weakness in U.S. growth relative to the growth of its main trading partners.

Exchange rates were relatively stable in 1979, in part because of the forceful action taken by the U.S. authorities. The general pattern saw the U.S. dollar strengthen against most major currencies through May, decline over the summer months and then strengthen again in the fall after the policy initiatives of the Federal Reserve Board in October.

As the year closed, interest rates remained at high levels, metals prices were rising rapidly, instability in the Middle East led to growing uncertainty and falling business and consumer confidence, and the prospects were for slower growth or, particularly in the cases of the U.S. and the U.K., declines in output in 1980.

The slower growth and balance of payments difficulties experienced by many countries since 1973 led to concern that efforts to further liberalize trade would give way to rising protectionist pressures. In this context the Tokyo Round of the multilateral trade negotiations, concluded in late 1979, is of special importance. Included were significant reductions in tariffs and the introduction of codes of procedures designed to limit non-tariff barriers to trade. Included were agreements on subsidies and countervailing duties, technical barriers to trade (such as product standards), government procurement, import licensing procedures, and customs valuation, as well as a revised anti-dumping agreement. There was an emphasis on making non-tariff restrictions visible. Improved international surveillance and dispute settlement procedures were also agreed to and these should help ensure that the anticipated benefits will be realized.

3. Output, Productivity and the Labour Force

The Canadian economy experienced continued moderate growth in real output, a large rise in employment and a decline in productivity in 1979. Real gross national product (GNP) increased 2.9 per cent, the same as the average growth experienced in 1977-1978. Employment rose 4.0 per cent, the largest increase since 1974, and the unemployment rate fell to 7.5 per cent from 8.4 per cent in 1978. After two years of very slow growth, aggregate productivity fell 1.0 per cent in 1979. These developments in real output and employment were broadly in line with those experienced in the previous five years and reflected some of the new trends that were established in the decade. In this chapter some of these new productivity and labour force trends will be examined and the main cyclical swings around the longer-term trend growth rate will be identified and briefly discussed.

Cyclical Developments

Output growth slowed in the 1970s from an average increase of 5.2 per cent per year between 1960 and 1969 to an average of 4.2 per cent during the following 10-year period. Unlike the long period of sustained economic growth experienced in the 1960s—one of the longest in Canada's recorded history—growth in the 1970s was interrupted by a relatively severe economic slowdown.

Given the small, open nature of the Canadian economy, the pattern of output growth was heavily influenced by the growth path of the United States. However, the 1974-1975 recession was much milder in Canada than in the United States. In Canada, the oil price increase had stimulative as well as negative aspects. Furthermore, demand was supported by ongoing government programs and by expansionary federal and provincial fiscal policies. The subsequent rebound in 1976 was less robust than in the U.S. as there was a smaller loss to recover. As well, business investment spending in Canada responded slowly to the improvement in aggregate demand. Broadly speaking, other member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) followed a similar cyclical pattern with unemployment rates remaining stubbornly high. In many of the OECD countries powerful income support and welfare systems provided strong resistance to the 1974-1975 recession. Many governments took stimulative action in late 1974 and in 1975 to promote economic expansion, although their efforts were tempered somewhat by the desire to prevent even higher rates of inflation. As in Canada, the pace of economic recovery between 1976 and 1979 was relatively modest in many other industrial countries. Initially, high excess capacity inhibited capital investment, continued high inflation restrained expansionary policy and businessmen maintained a more cautious attitude toward inventory management.

As is evident in Table 3.1, the slowdown in 1970 was mainly attributable to the large declines in consumer spending on durable goods (such as automobiles and furniture) and residential construction. Consumer purchases of semi-durable goods

(such as clothing), government capital spending and business inventory accumulation also weakened. Demand then recovered vigorously in 1971-1973, as virtually all major categories of expenditure experienced large advances.

Table 3.1

The Composition of Real Aggregate Demand Growth
(Average annual per cent change)

	1960- 1969	1970- 1979	1970	1971- 1973	1974- 1975	1976- 1978	1979
Consumer expenditure	4.6	4.9	2.3	7.4	5.2	4.0	2.3
Durables	7.5	7.1	-5.4	17.2	5.8	4.1	3.5
Semi-durables	3.7	5.4	0.6	7.0	8.4	4.8	1.9
Non-durables	3.7	4.0	5.8	5.4	3.9	2.8	1.7
Services	4.5	4.5	3.4	5.4	4.7	4.7	2.3
Government expenditure	5.7	3.1	8.5	3.9	4.1	1.3	-0.8
Current	5.9	3.4	10.4	3.9	4.0	1.9	-0.9
Capital formation	4.8	1.6	-0.6	4.1	4.9	-1.6	-0.2
Business capital formation	4.3	4.7	0.5	9.8	4.5	1.1	5.9
Residential	2.7	2.8	-10.9	17.1	-4.0	2.6	-7.4
Non-residential	3.3	4.8	7.3	3.9	10.5	-0.4	10.2
Machinery & equipment	6.5	5.9	2.3	10.5	5.6	1.4	10.6
Inventory accumulation ⁽¹⁾	832	845	84	751	1,195	552	2,069
Exports	8.8	5.0	9.0	7.2	-4.2	8.5	3.0
Imports	7.2	5.7	-0.7	10.6	3.3	4.9	5.6
Real GNE	5.2	4.2	2.5	6.8	2.4	3.7	2.9

⁽¹⁾ Millions of constant 1971 dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001 and Department of Finance.

The slowdown in 1974-1975 differed considerably from that of 1970, as exports were the major source of weakness. Residential construction also declined over these years, but spending by consumers, governments and businesses continued at a fairly strong pace. Inventory accumulation also added considerably to real gross national expenditure (GNE) in 1974 and early 1975.

The years 1976-1978 were ones of modest expansion, as all major components of aggregate demand grew more slowly than they had in the earlier 1971-1973 upswing. Consumer and export demands led the advance with average annual growth of 4.0 and 8.5 per cent respectively. Government spending, business investment and inventory accumulation slowed substantially from their earlier pace.

Developments in 1979 reflected the mature stage of the 1976-1978 expansion, as final demand from consumers, governments and foreigners slowed significantly, inventories were built up and business investment surged ahead. Residential construction added further to the weakening in demand, falling 7.4 per cent.

Throughout this period of expansion that began in 1976, the growth of the economy as a whole did not exceed, in any sustained manner, the long-term potential growth rate. The economy thus continued to operate at something less

than the average level of resource utilization achieved in the postwar period. This was due to the very substantial shifts that were taking place within it. Several resource-based industries (metals, paper and newsprint, textiles, plastics) were producing very close to the limits of their capacity in 1979, but a number of other areas (autos, construction, the public sector) were experiencing a considerable degree of slack. This was also apparent in the unemployment situation, as the unemployment rate remained above average, although there were important structural factors involved here as well.

Trend Growth

The strong cyclical forces at work in the 1970s masked a slowing in the underlying trend growth rate in Canada and several other industrialized countries. In Canada, trend growth seems to have declined from more than 5 per cent at the beginning of the decade to about 4 per cent toward the end.

Some slowing in the trend rate of growth was expected.⁽¹⁾ The anticipated source of this deceleration, however, was more a moderation in the expansion of the labour force than any significant decline in the underlying rate of productivity growth. With hindsight it is now clear that the relative importance of these two factors was quite different.

On balance, the labour force grew at roughly equal rates in the two half-decades. Expansion of the source population slowed predictably in the late 1970s and is expected to continue to do so as the declining birth rate trend that began in the late 1950s is further reflected in a declining adult population growth rate in the 1980s. This was almost fully offset, however, by the rise in the proportion of the population of working age wishing to work. Participation rates rose much more than expected in the late 1970s, particularly among adult women, and it seems likely that this development will continue, at least during the first half of the 1980s.

The average annual growth in aggregate productivity slowed from 2.1 per cent in the first half of the decade to 0.5 per cent in the second half. While some of this reduction was undoubtedly attributable to cyclical factors, there appear to have been a number of other longer-term structural forces at work as well. While it is not possible to be very precise about this, it seems that the underlying trend rate of growth in productivity fell from more than 2 per cent in the 1960s and early 1970s to about 1 per cent in the late 1970s.

Productivity

Labour productivity in Canada (defined as real GNE per person employed) averaged an annual increase of 2.7 per cent between 1947 and 1973 before slowing dramatically to an average of only 0.5 per cent between 1974 and 1979. Measured in terms of real domestic product (RDP) per employed worker, however, the post-1973 productivity slowdown was much less pronounced. RDP per employed worker grew at an average annual rate of 1.1 per cent over the period 1974-1978. This difference in the movements of aggregate productivity measures underscores the uncertainty as to the precise magnitude of the post-1973 productivity slowdown in Canada.

Given that labour productivity growth accounted for more than half of the increase in real output between 1947 and 1973 (the remainder being attributable to increased employment) and about 90 per cent of real per capita income growth (the remainder being due to the rising employment-to-population ratio) the implications of a sustained slowdown for the economic well-being of Canadians are clear. As well, the slowdown in productivity growth has put upward pressure on unit labour costs (due to the inverse relationship between the two) and hence

⁽¹⁾ See *Canada's Economy—Medium Term Projections and Targets*, Department of Finance, February 1978.

on inflation generally. The slowdown in productivity growth since 1973 is therefore a matter of major significance which warrants careful consideration.⁽²⁾

Comparing Canada's productivity performance with that of other industrialized countries since 1973 reveals that the Canadian experience was far from unique. The United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain and Italy all experienced lower productivity growth (as measured by changes in GNP or gross domestic product per employee) since 1973 than during the previous 10-year period. U.S. productivity, according to the OECD estimating procedure, grew by an average 1.9 per cent per year between 1963 and 1973, and showed an estimated average decline of 0.1 per cent between 1974 and 1980. This compares with the OECD estimate of a 2.4-per-cent annual increase in productivity in Canada during the 1963-1973 period followed by a slowdown to a 0.3-per-cent rate of increase thereafter. In Japan, productivity growth fell from an average of 8.7 per cent per year during the earlier period to 3.4 per cent per year after 1973 while in Germany the drop was from 4.6 per cent per year to 3.1 per cent per year. Some of the slowing in productivity growth in Canada can be explained in terms of the strong cyclical element. Productivity tends to rise with output growth and the 1974 to 1979 period was characterized by significantly slower average growth in real GNE compared with the earlier period. While the cyclical performance of the economy was a major influence behind the slowdown in productivity growth since 1973, the extent and persistence of the decline suggest that non-cyclical factors also came into play.

One of the most important of these other factors during the 1970s was the behaviour of output and productivity growth in the oil- and natural-gas-related industries. Between 1967 and 1973 the growth of output per employed person in the petroleum and natural gas extraction industry averaged 7 per cent per year. Between 1974 and 1978, however, oil and natural gas output per person employed declined at an average rate of about 10 per cent. Output in this sector fell in response to policy initiatives aimed at conserving oil and gas resources for domestic needs and to other factors. At the same time employment increased steadily in these industries, as exploration and development activity quickened and as more labour-intensive synthetic oil facilities were expanded. Furthermore, the decline in oil and gas production since 1973 was accompanied by a fall in the output of the pipeline sector. Between 1967 and 1973, output per person in the pipeline industry increased an average 9.2 per cent per year. It declined, however, by 7.8 per cent per year in the 1974 to 1978 period. Productivity developments in the oil- and natural-gas-related industries and in pipelines are responsible for a significant portion (about 25 per cent) of the reduction in the rate of growth of economy-wide productivity over the five years 1974-1978. However, these developments do not help to explain the further decline in labour productivity in the economy as a whole in 1979, since output in these sectors rose very rapidly in the past year.

Changes in the amount of physical capital per worker can also influence the rate of productivity growth. There appears to have been a significant reduction in the trend rate of the growth of the capital-labour ratio in a number of important sectors since 1973 which may have contributed to the post-1973 slowdown in productivity growth. A number of factors, including the sharp increase in the relative price of energy in 1973-1974, have been suggested as possible contributors to the slower growth in capital intensity. The available evidence on this issue remains inconclusive, however, and the reasons for this trend remain an important area of uncertainty.

⁽²⁾ Recent productivity developments are examined in more detail in *Recent Changes in Patterns of Productivity Growth in Canada*, Department of Finance, (forthcoming).

A number of other factors have sometimes been suggested as contributors to the productivity slowdown. Among these are (1) increased government regulation in the economy, particularly related to pollution control and environmental conservation, (2) changes in the composition of the labour force, (3) declining average hours worked per employee and (4) the changing industrial structure of the economy. On close examination, however, these factors do not appear to have significantly affected aggregate productivity growth, at least in the sense of contributing to a significant break in the growth trend after 1973.

In summary, the poor record in productivity growth since 1973 likely reflects the impact of both cyclical and structural factors. Productivity growth tends to be very closely correlated with the overall growth of the economy and this period was characterized by a marked slowing in real economic growth. But the magnitude and persistence of the slowdown in productivity growth suggest that structural changes in the economy also may have operated to depress productivity growth since 1973. Two factors which have been identified as having had such an influence over this period have been the changed situation in the oil- and natural-gas-related industries and slower growth of the capital-labour ratio in a number of sectors.

Labour Force and Employment

The 1970s were years of exceptional labour force and employment growth. The labour force expanded at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent, up from 2.7 per cent in the 1960s, on the strength of the continued upward climb of adult women and youth participation rates (see Table 3.2). Employment rose by 2.8 per cent per year, the same average rate which had obtained in the 1960s. While job creation was relatively vigorous, it fell considerably short of the 3.2-per-cent annual labour force increase, and the unemployment rate was much higher on average.

The two components of labour force growth are growth in the labour force source population and changes in labour force participation rates. As Table 3.2 shows, Canada's labour force source population increased during the 1970s at about the same average rate of growth as in the 1960s. The source population grew more and more rapidly over the first half of the 1970s, as the children born at the end of the baby boom period came of labour force age and as high levels of net immigration were recorded. With the baby boom influx no longer a factor and with sharp reductions in net immigration, source population growth fell after 1975.

The aggregate participation rate increased during the 1970s, contributing significantly to the overall strong growth of the labour force during these years. Strong and sustained growth in the participation rate of adult women was the main driving force behind this development. The increases in the adult female participation rate represented in large part a continuation of trends which had emerged in the 1950s and 1960s and which reflected a number of economic, institutional and sociological factors. These included, for example, the change in the personal aspirations of women, the rising educational attainments of women, the improvements in birth control techniques and the expansion of the services sector. One of the most interesting features of the growth in female labour force participation in the 1970s was that the largest increases were recorded by women with very young children (aged under six years) present in the home. This was indicative of the strength of the various forces operating to increase female labour force participation.⁽³⁾

⁽³⁾ A full discussion of the factors which have affected the participation rates of different age-sex groups in Canada is available in *Participation Rate and Labour Force Growth in Canada*, Department of Finance, (forthcoming).

Table 3.2
Labour Force Developments

	1960-69 (Average)	1970-79 (Average)	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Employment growth												
Total	2.8	2.8	1.1	2.3	3.0	5.0	4.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	3.4	4.0
Adult men	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.6
Adult women	5.1	4.9	3.3	4.2	4.0	6.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.0	6.6	5.0
Youth	4.3	3.2	0.2	3.4	4.4	7.8	6.5	0.1	0.7	1.0	3.1	5.6
Population growth												
Total	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Adult men	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Adult women	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Youth	4.3	2.2	3.9	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.8
Labour force growth												
Total	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.0
Adult men	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.9
Adult women	5.2	5.3	4.1	4.9	4.7	6.4	4.9	6.7	5.3	4.8	7.0	4.2
Youth	4.2	3.9	3.1	4.6	4.2	6.3	6.1	3.2	1.5	3.0	3.2	3.7
Participation rates												
Total	56.6	60.4	57.8	58.1	58.6	59.7	60.5	61.1	61.1	61.5	62.6	63.3
Adult men	84.6	81.9	83.3	82.7	82.3	82.3	82.2	81.9	81.1	80.9	80.9	80.9
Adult women	29.9	39.4	34.5	35.4	36.2	37.6	38.4	40.0	41.1	42.1	44.0	44.8
Youth	55.8	61.3	55.9	56.7	58.1	60.5	62.4	62.8	62.4	63.2	64.4	66.2
Unemployment rates												
Total	4.6	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.3	6.9	7.1	8.1	8.4	7.5
Adult men	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.6
Adult women	3.2	6.1	4.4	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.0
Youth	7.7	11.8	10.0	11.1	10.8	9.7	9.3	12.1	12.7	14.5	14.6	13.1

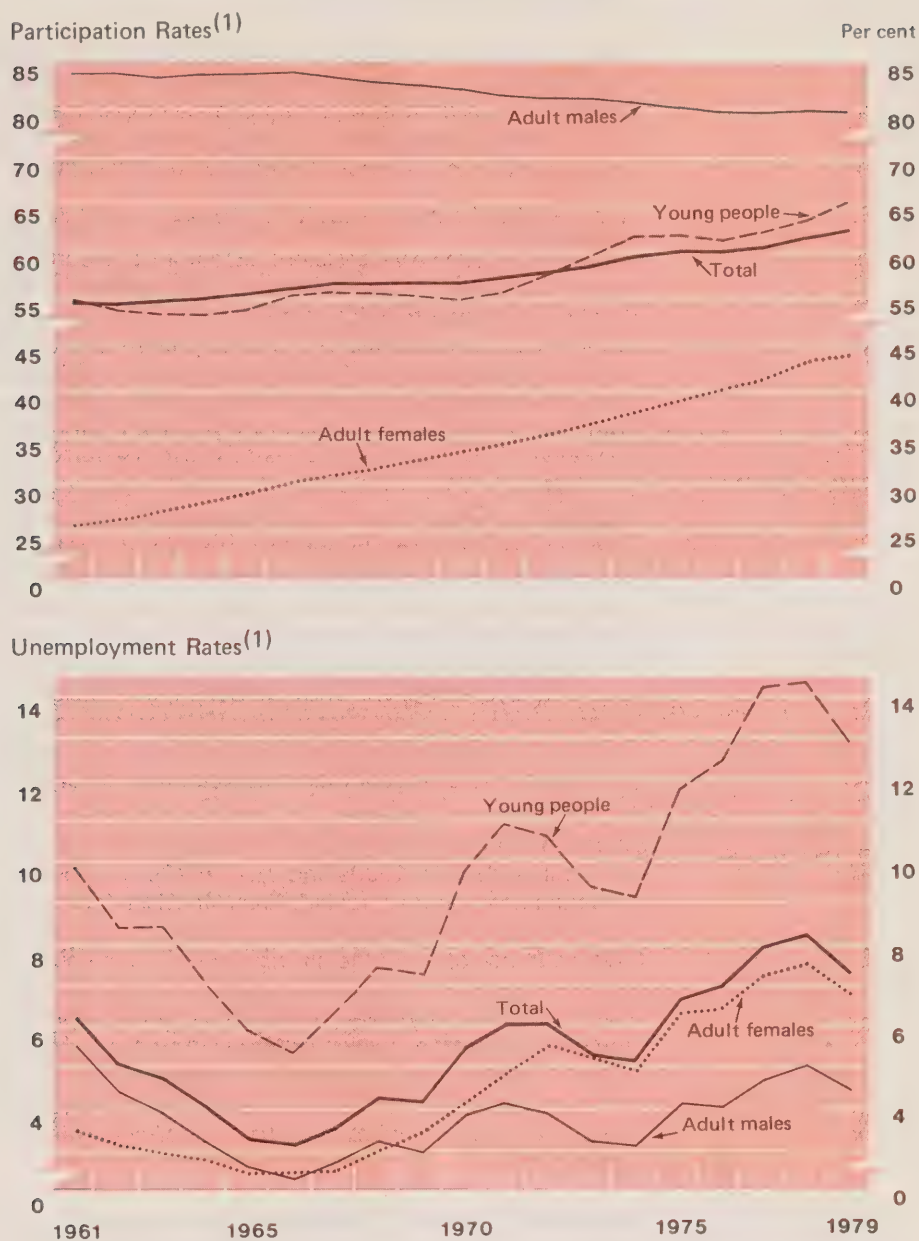
Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, monthly, cat. 71-001.

An average of 253,700 jobs per year were added to employment during the 1970s. This compares with an average increase of 189,600 during the previous decade. A number of government programs, implemented just before and during the decade, were aimed at either direct job creation or the improvement of employment opportunities for the unskilled through practical training. The more important of these programs were the Canada Manpower Training Program, introduced in 1967 to provide both on-the-job and classroom training to the unskilled, the Canada Works Program of 1977 and the predecessor Local Initiatives Programs established earlier to create jobs directly, and the Employment Tax Credit scheme, introduced in early 1978 to directly influence the demand for labour by providing tax incentives to prospective employers.

Adult female employment continued to lead overall employment growth in the 1970s. Only 24.8 per cent of adult women were employed in 1960. By 1970, this ratio increased to 32.9 per cent and by 1979, 41.7 per cent of adult females were at work.

While adult female employment averaged 4.9-per-cent annual growth in the 1970s compared with 5.1 per cent during the 1960s, youth employment slowed to 3.2 per cent from the 4.3-per-cent increase in the earlier decade. The employment-to-

Participation and Unemployment Rates



(1) Labour force data on a revised Labour Force Survey basis are only available since 1966. The old Labour Force Survey data for the years 1961 to 1965 inclusive were linked to the new Labour Force Survey data using a ratio method.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001.

population ratio for young people was significantly higher in the 1970s than the 1960s, however, as slower population growth more than offset the impact of reduced employment growth.

The number of employed adult men declined gradually as a share of the population from 82.7 per cent in 1966 to 80.0 per cent in 1970 and then to 77.2 per cent in 1979. The slightly stronger adult male employment growth in the 1970s relative to the 1960s largely reflected the increasing proportion of young adults in the 25 to 34 age group, for whom the employment-to-population ratio is higher.

Unemployment

Throughout most of the 1950s and 1960s the unemployment rate in Canada served as a relatively consistent indicator of resource utilization and socio-economic hardship. But in the late 1960s and early 1970s many factors emerged to alter the characteristics of the source population, the degree of labour force attachment, the industrial mix of occupations and the average level of output per worker. These factors are discussed elsewhere in this *Review*. It is now widely recognized that by the early 1970s some of these changes in the labour market had altered the unemployment rate as an indicator of economic slack and financial hardship in a way which was not fully appreciated at the time.

The unemployment rate for adult males followed the general cyclical trend of the economy quite closely in both the 1960s and the 1970s. The unemployment rates for the other major age-sex categories—young people under 25 years of age and adult females—did not follow so predictable a pattern, however. The degree of increase in the unemployment rates for these two groups between 1966 and 1970 was unexpectedly large and the degree of improvement between 1970 and 1974 was unexpectedly small. With the benefit of hindsight it is now clear that a variety of economic and social factors combined to change the interpretation of these age-sex unemployment rates, making it a difficult task to obtain an accurate reading of overall labour market developments during the early 1970s.

In reviewing the underlying, or “cyclically-adjusted” unemployment rate’s upward drift during the late 1960s and early 1970s, a number of factors contributing to the situation have been identified. These include, for example, the 1971 changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act, which significantly increased the generosity of this insurance system; the strong growth in the youth share of the labour force, which probably increased the supply of young people wanting to work relative to the number of entry-level jobs available; and the growth in the number of multi-earner families, which probably provided greater financial flexibility in labour market decisions.⁽⁴⁾ These factors, among others, account for the fact that the 5.5-per-cent unemployment rate at the cyclical peak in 1973 was about two percentage points higher than the 3.4-per-cent rate recorded in the previous peak year, 1966.

Between 1973 and 1978, however, the aggregate unemployment rate rose by almost three more percentage points, reaching 8.4 per cent in 1978. Data which report the reasons why persons have become unemployed are available beginning in 1975 and these data show clearly that the rising unemployment rate over this period resulted from increases in the numbers of persons losing their jobs or being laid off, rather than from increases in the numbers of persons quitting their jobs or increases in the number of new labour market entrants. The increase in Canada’s unemployment rate since 1974 was thus primarily cyclical in nature. It was obviously related to the slow growth of aggregate demand over this period.

⁽⁴⁾ For a more complete discussion of these issues, see *Canada’s Recent Inflation Experience*, Department of Finance, November 1978, Chapter 6.

4. Sectoral Composition of Output, Employment and Investment

The sectoral composition of real output, employment and investment was significantly changed by a variety of factors in the 1970s, both domestic and external in origin. The raising of oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) beginning in 1973 provided a strong incentive for greater domestic energy self-sufficiency and led to increased demand for Canadian-produced energy by the United States (see Chapter 5). Demographic developments and, after 1975, the turn to policies of greater fiscal restraint at all levels of government had a substantial dampening effect upon the output share of the non-commercial sectors, including education, health and welfare and public administration (see Chapter 11). The rapid rates of family formation and the growth in personal income in the first half of the decade led to a tremendous increase in the demand for housing and related durable goods, such as furniture, appliances and automobiles. This caused increased residential construction, durable goods manufacturing and retail trade through the early 1970s (see Chapter 8). On the supply side, the increased participation of women and youths in the labour market facilitated the expansion of the services-producing sector, complementing the rising demand for the services of the trade, transportation, communication, utilities, finance, insurance, real estate and other services industries. As discussed in Chapter 6, these sectoral trends had differential impacts upon the various regions of Canada.

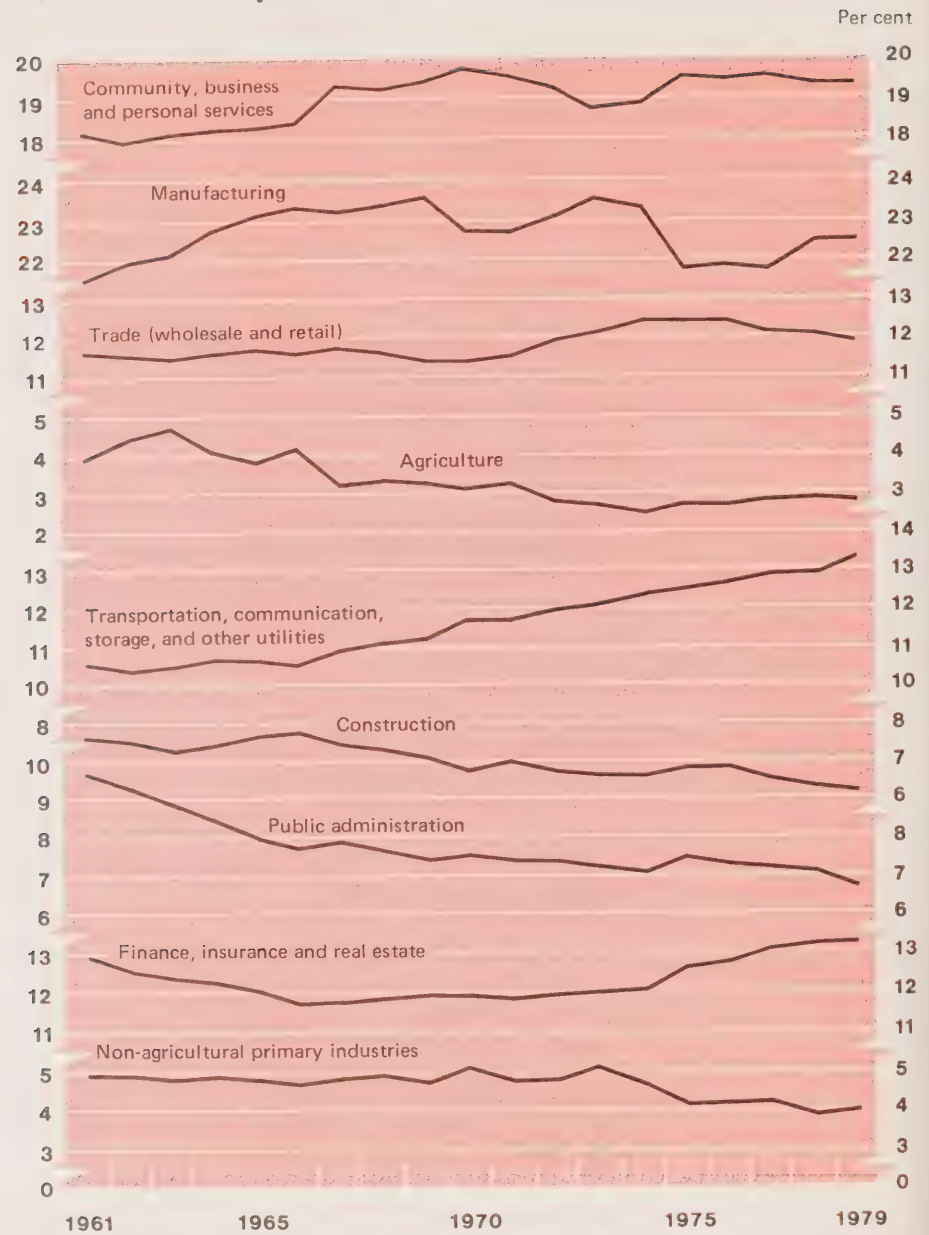
The main industrial shifts of the decade were generally from the goods-producing to the services-producing industries (see Charts 4.1 to 4.3 and Tables 4.1 to 4.3). Between 1970 and 1979 the output share of the services sector rose from 61.2 to 64.5 per cent and the employment share rose from 62.6 to 66.6 per cent. While these were the general trends, there were numerous exceptions. For example, public administration (a category within the services sector) experienced a relative decline and a number of industries within the manufacturing sector (a category within the goods sector) had a relative rise.

The changes in the composition of aggregate investment expenditure over the decade did not always parallel those of output and employment. In agriculture, mining and forestry, for example, investment was stronger over the decade than either output or employment. In other cases, however, investment patterns were closer to those in output and employment. In particular, the energy-related industries (including petroleum and gas extraction, manufacturing of petroleum and coal products, pipeline transport and the electric power and gas distribution utilities) recorded a large increase in their share of business investment over the decade, rising from less than 25 per cent in 1970 to over 30 per cent in 1979.

In the remainder of this chapter these various trends in output, employment and investment will be examined briefly by sector. Some of the reasons behind these sectoral developments are addressed again elsewhere in the *Review*.

Chart 4.1

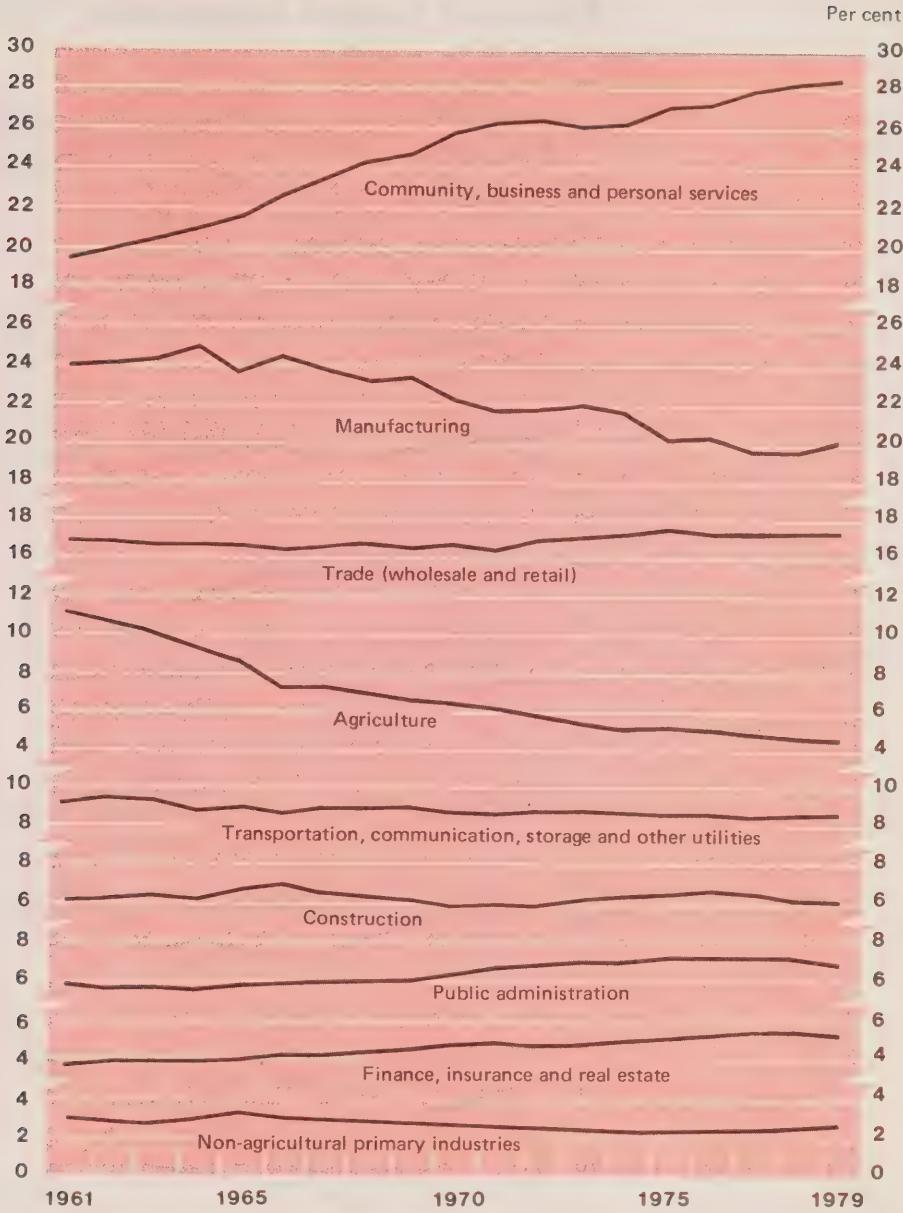
Shares of Output



Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, Monthly*, Cat. 61-005.

Chart 4.2

Shares of Employment⁽¹⁾



(1) Revised Labour Force Survey data begin in 1970.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001.

Chart 4.3

Shares of Capital Expenditure⁽¹⁾



- (1) Excluding housing
- (2) Commercial services and institutions
- (3) Government departments

Source: Statistics Canada, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-206.

Table 4.1
Changes in Output by Industry, 1960-1979
(Average Annual Per Cent Change)

	Share of total in 1979	1960-1969	1970-1979	1979
	(Per cent)	(Per cent change)		
Agriculture	2.8	2.1	2.5	-1.1
Non-agricultural primary industries	4.0	4.7	2.6	6.3
Manufacturing	22.5	6.4	3.7	3.3
Construction	6.2	4.0	2.9	2.0
Total goods-producing sector	35.4	5.4	3.3	2.9
Transportation, storage, communication and utilities	13.3	6.5	6.0	6.5
Trade	11.9	5.0	4.6	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	13.2	4.7	5.4	3.4
Community, business and personal services	19.4	6.3	4.2	3.2
Public administration ⁽¹⁾	6.8	2.6	3.3	-1.3
Total services-producing sector	64.6	5.1	4.8	3.2
Total all industries	100.0	5.3	4.2	3.2

⁽¹⁾ Series begins in 1961.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, monthly, cat. 61-005, and Department of Finance.

Table 4.2
Changes in Employment by Industry, 1960-1979
(Average Annual Per Cent Change)

	Share of total in 1979	1960-1969	1971-1979 ⁽¹⁾	1979
	(Per cent)	(Per cent change)		
Agriculture	4.7	-3.0	-0.7	2.1
Non-agricultural primary industries	2.6	0.8	2.6	5.8
Manufacturing	20.0	2.3	1.8	5.9
Construction	6.2	1.5	3.6	1.4
Total goods-producing sector	33.4	0.9	1.8	4.5
Transportation, storage, communication and utilities	8.7	1.8	2.8	4.8
Trade	17.4	2.6	3.5	3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.3	4.9	4.3	1.5
Community, business and personal services	28.4	6.5	4.2	4.8
Public administration	6.8	3.8	3.7	0.1
Total services-producing sector	66.6	4.1	3.8	3.8
Total all industries	100.0	2.7	3.0	4.0

⁽¹⁾ Data on the new Labour Force Survey basis begin in 1970.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, monthly, cat. 71-001, and Department of Finance.

Table 4.3

Changes in Capital Expenditure by Industry, 1960-1979⁽¹⁾
(Average Annual Per Cent Change)

	Share of total in 1979 (Per cent)	1960-1969 (Per cent change)	1970-1979 (Per cent change)	1979
Agriculture	9.3	5.0	16.2	26.4
Non-agricultural primary industries	12.5	12.5	15.7	33.2
Manufacturing	15.7	8.6	10.7	16.1
Construction	2.1	6.2	13.9	10.8
Total goods-producing sector	39.6	8.5	13.4	23.1
Transportation, storage, communication and utilities	25.9	6.0	13.6	12.1
Trade	2.9	3.5	10.0	9.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	6.7	7.0	19.2	21.2
Community, business and personal services	11.0	10.3	9.8	20.6
Public administration	13.9	5.5	11.6	8.5
Total services-producing sector	60.4	6.6	12.6	13.5
Total all industries	100.0	7.3	12.9	17.2

⁽¹⁾ Measured in current dollars; excludes housing.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, annual, cat. 61-206, and Department of Finance.

Agriculture

Agricultural output grew on average somewhat more rapidly in the 1970s than during the previous decade. Farm incomes tripled in value terms, on a national accounts basis, and rose almost 50 per cent in real terms. However there were some sharp yearly fluctuations and much of the growth occurred after 1975. Grain crops were generally at or near record levels in the last half of the decade (except in 1979), world grain prices were high and exports were strong. The slaughter of beef cattle increased during 1974-1977 and declined thereafter, while beef herds were reduced sharply in the last half of the decade. In recent years the higher prices of beef encouraged hog production. Nevertheless, the longer-term relative decline in agriculture continued. Employment in agriculture decreased further during the early years of the decade, while agriculture's share of business investment rose, reflecting the increasing capital intensity of Canadian farming. The sector was consolidated and the average size of farms increased over the decade.

Fishing

Fish catches declined by more than 10 per cent during the first half of the decade primarily because of depletion of stocks. Following the introduction of the 200-mile fishing limit in January 1977 and the increased quotas to Canadian fishermen, however, the volume of catches increased relatively strongly so that in 1979 the volume of fish caught is estimated to have been about one quarter higher than 10 years earlier. The value of fish catches increased much more than this because fish prices rose relatively sharply.

Forestry

The forestry sector experienced strong cyclical fluctuations and its share in total domestic output and employment declined over the decade. Increasing demand from the United States for softwood lumber and a growing market for lumber in Japan resulted in sustained growth in log production, except in 1974 and 1975 when it declined sharply as a result of lower housing starts in the U.S. Pulpwood production followed a similar cyclical pattern. Markets for pulp and paper were

strong early in the decade but declined sharply in 1975 when world markets were in recession; the industry also suffered from a major labour dispute during that year. Production then recovered strongly, helped in part by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Except for strong machinery and equipment purchases between 1972 and 1974 and some construction spending in 1979, gross fixed capital formation grew fairly moderately in the sector.

Mining

The mining sector encompasses mineral fuels, metals, and other non-metallic minerals. Mineral fuel mining, which includes coal, petroleum and natural gas, grew very rapidly until 1973, declined over the next five years, but rose sharply in 1979. These trends are discussed in detail in the next chapter. Metal mining output fluctuated considerably from year to year through the decade, without showing a clear general trend. In 1978 and 1979 it was somewhat depressed by strike activity and was 12 per cent below the average for the decade. Nickel and copper production generally declined over the 1970s while iron ore output increased significantly in the latter part of the decade (except in 1978 when there was a labour dispute). Uranium production doubled over the decade, reflecting the changed energy situation. Non-metallic mineral mining, which includes potash and asbestos, grew moderately. Employment in mining declined as a share of total employment, but mining investment registered a relative increase over the decade as energy-related capital expenditure in particular increased substantially.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing output grew roughly in step with aggregate output during the 1970s, but less rapidly than over the preceding decade. After a small decline in 1970, manufacturing production increased markedly from 1971 to 1974 in response to strong domestic and foreign demand, and capacity utilization in the first quarter of 1974 reached the highest level since 1961. In 1975, the sector experienced the sharpest downturn in the postwar period as domestic demand weakened, the volume of exports fell and person-days lost due to labour disputes, particularly in the paper and allied industries, were the highest in the decade. Both employment and productivity declined. Export-oriented industries—such as forestry-based products, primary metals and transportation equipment—were the most affected. The pace of activity slowed in the second half of the decade relative to the first as both the world and Canadian economies grew less rapidly. Very strong growth was recorded in 1978, however, as the benefits of the sector's improved competitiveness began to be felt. The impact of import quotas for clothing and footwear, imposed in 1976 and 1977 respectively, was also felt. Growth increased strongly in 1979 in the investment-oriented industries—machinery, electrical products and metal fabricating—and remained relatively strong in such non-durable goods industries as knitting, clothing and printing and publishing. Capacity utilization rates were fairly high for a number of industries including machinery, paper and allied products, printing and publishing, textiles, knitting and clothing. In other areas, however, particularly automobiles, output was sharply curtailed in 1979.

Reflecting these cyclical fluctuations in output, manufacturing employment reached a peak in 1974 that was not surpassed until 1979. The average annual growth of employment over the decade as a whole was relatively modest, and manufacturing's share of total employment declined. Large investments, particularly by durable goods industries, were undertaken in 1973 and 1974. Capital spending slowed subsequently, but became stronger again in 1979 as higher profits and utilization rates were realized.

Construction

Output and employment in the 1970s grew less rapidly in construction than in the total economy. Construction activity declined in 1970 but rebounded strongly in 1971 on the strength of expenditures on roads and highways, increased housing starts and recovery from labour disputes. Output continued to grow considerably to 1976, particularly in the engineering and non-residential building sectors where

very large energy projects and the Olympics dominated, although housing construction also contributed substantially in 1976. As these projects neared completion, construction output fell in 1977 and again in 1978 before recovering in 1979. Housing starts decreased after 1977, when the inventory of unsold houses reached the highest levels in the decade, and the situation was further aggravated by high mortgage interest rates in 1979. Employment in construction followed the same cyclical pattern as output, increasing from 1971 to 1976 and then declining in the following two years before recovering in 1979; construction employment as a share of total employment reached a peak in 1976 and has since declined.

Transportation, Storage and Communication

Real output of the transportation, storage and communication sector increased at an annual average rate of 5.7 per cent over the 1970s. The communication sector recorded one of the largest gains, with the increase in the telephone industry being particularly large. Air transportation expanded rapidly, while other transport modes such as rail and pipelines showed more modest growth. Despite the increase in the sector's share of total output, its shares of employment and investment spending remained roughly constant over the decade.

Utilities

The utilities sector, consisting of electrical power, natural gas and other utilities, was one of the fastest growing sectors in the 1970s, almost doubling its output. The electrical power industry, which accounts for about 80 per cent of the utilities sector, provided the largest contribution to growth, mainly due to increases in generating capacity such as that coming with the completion of the major hydro-electric project at Churchill Falls, Newfoundland. Another important development in the electrical power industry was the increasing interconnection of the various power grids, both internationally and interprovincially. In 1969, Canadian electrical utilities exported just under 4 million megawatt hours (MWH) of electric power to the U.S. By 1979, this figure reached over 30 million MWH, as U.S. demand was stimulated by the growing energy shortage. Seasonal differences in peak demand for energy between Canada and the U.S.—with the U.S. demand peak coming in the summer—also added to export potential.

Electric generating capacity continued to be expanded, with the James Bay hydro-electric project in Quebec being the largest, and consequently investment in utilities grew fairly rapidly through the decade and constituted 14.8 per cent of total investment in 1979.

Trade

Within the trade sector, real output of retail trade increased more rapidly than that of wholesale trade over the decade. Retail trade was particularly buoyant during the early 1970s, spurred by demographic factors and rising personal income which tended to favour consumer spending. Real output of retail trade grew on average in excess of 7 per cent annually during the period 1970-1975, and department stores captured an increasing share of the market. However, during 1976-1979 the weak growth of consumer spending led to trade growth of only 1.7 per cent. Wholesale trade, which had increased at almost the same rate as retail trade in the first half of the decade, declined sharply in 1975 coincident with the inventory adjustment that occurred in that year. From then to 1979, the growth in wholesale output generally lagged behind the growth in retail trade as the inventory-to-sales ratio tended to decline and investment in machinery and equipment—an important factor in wholesale trade—was relatively weak. In 1979, when there was a sharp increase in inventories and machinery and equipment spending, wholesale trade increased slightly faster than retail trade. Employment growth in the trade sector over the decade was also higher than the average for all industries, so the sector's share of total employment rose. Capital spending growth in the trade sector, in contrast, was slightly below average and constituted only about 3 per cent of the total in 1979.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The growth of the finance, insurance and real estate sector was also very rapid during the decade. There was strong growth in demand for financial services, resulting from increased savings rates and strong mortgage demand, and for real estate services, reflecting strength of the new-home market during the early 1970s and the existing-home market during the latter half of the decade.

The employment share of this sector continued to grow in the 1970s, as it did in the 1960s, and its share of total investment spending also rose, reaching 6.7 per cent in 1979.

Community, Business and Personal Services

The community, business and personal services group, which is second only to manufacturing in its share of total output, also grew at a relatively rapid pace during the past decade. The strongest growing components were services to business management (led by the computer services industry which more than quadrupled its output), accommodation and food services (in response to greater travel and dining out) and amusement and recreational services (reflecting the increasing amount of leisure time available to persons and their higher discretionary incomes).

Educational services, the largest component of the community, business and personal services sector, grew at an average annual rate of only 1.4 per cent and health and welfare services averaged about 3.7-per-cent growth. In both cases, most growth occurred during the first six years, with a marked slowdown thereafter. Personal services, including such activities as shoe repairs, barber and beauty shops, and laundries, grew at a rather modest pace of 2.3 per cent per year over the decade.

The employment share of this group of industries rose substantially over the decade. Women and youths, the most rapidly growing segments of the labour force, took up a large share of the new jobs. Investment spending was relatively modest in this sector, however.

Public Administration and Defence

The real output of the public administration and defence sector expanded briskly at a 4.5-per-cent average annual rate during the first half of the decade, but slowed to an average 2.2-per-cent rate thereafter. The volume of output of federal government administration increased at an average annual rate of 1.9 per cent over the decade as a whole but by only a 0.5-per-cent rate between 1975 and 1979. Public administration activities of provincial and local governments, in contrast, rose at average rates of 5.8 and 3.6 per cent respectively during the 1970s, but as in the case of federal administration, provincial and local government activities also achieved a more moderate growth rate after 1975. Employment in public administration also grew rapidly in the first half of the decade and slowed in the second half, averaging 4.1 per cent per year for the decade as a whole.

5. Energy Demand, Production and Trade

Except perhaps for gold, no commodity was subject to sharper shocks in the 1970s than energy. From a period of relative abundance and declining relative prices, both industrialized and developing economies were thrust into a period of sharply rising prices, reduced security of supply, and fears of impending shortages. Because of the importance of energy to all aspects of economic life, the quintupling of world oil prices in 1973-1974 was a major factor contributing to the 1974-1975 recession in Canada and other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. Higher energy costs during the 1970s also contributed to the substantial slowing in productivity growth experienced in OECD countries after 1974, and constrained the pace of economic recovery for most countries during the second half of the decade.

For Canada, energy developments during the 1970s have been diverse and complex. Canada's total consumption of primary energy in 1978 is estimated to have been almost double the 1965 level of energy consumption. Consumption of all forms of energy in 1978 was equivalent to about 1.5 billion barrels of oil or 2,200 gallons per capita. Of this total, 44 per cent and 18 per cent were contributed, respectively, by oil (including natural gas liquids) and natural gas, 25 per cent by hydro, 9 per cent by coal, and 3 per cent by nuclear (see Chart 5.1). Total expenditure on energy in 1978 amounted to approximately \$22 billion, equivalent to almost 10 per cent of gross national expenditure (GNE). Because of the importance of energy in total domestic expenditure, the rapid increase in foreign and domestic oil and gas prices during the 1970s had significant effects on all sectors and regions of the economy.

Canada's self-sufficiency in energy made it possible to limit to some extent the impact of external shocks on the domestic economy. The reassessment of Canada's energy potential in the early 1970s, however, raised serious doubts concerning the possibility of maintaining such insulation. Prices and production potential were the two issues, both for Canada and for the world as a whole, that dominated energy discussions in the 1970s.

World Oil Prices

Except perhaps for the discovery of large oil fields in the Middle East during the 1940s and early 1950s, no development in the world oil market has had a more dramatic effect on the world economy than the rise in the world price of oil in 1973-1974. Between 1972 and 1974, world oil prices rose by 467 per cent in current dollars and by 371 per cent in constant 1971 dollars. In contrast, through the 1960s and early 1970s, world crude oil prices had remained quite stable, falling in real terms by almost 25 per cent between 1960 and 1970.

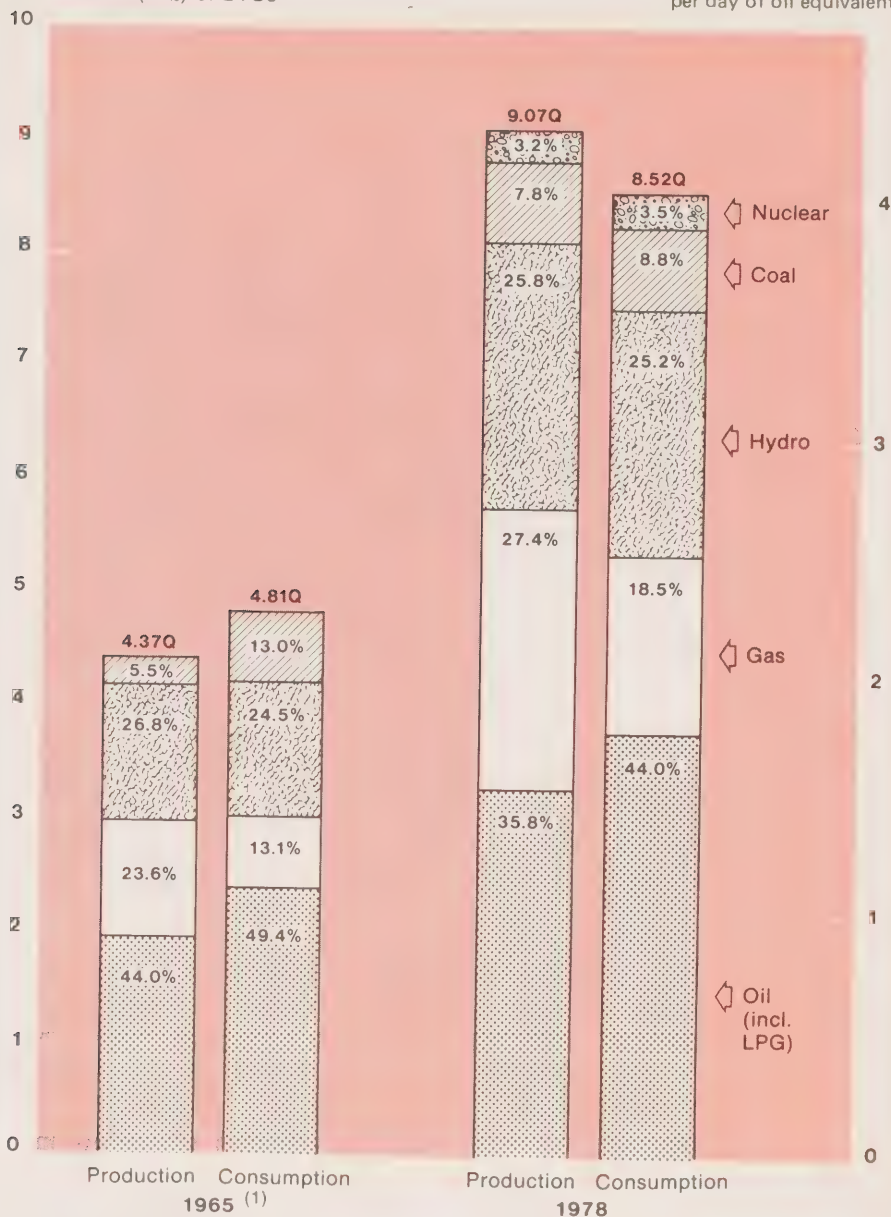
The quintupling of world oil prices in 1973-1974 was the culmination of two trends which had their origins in the 1950s: first, the rapid rise in world oil demand in the

Chart 5.1

Production and Consumption of Primary Energy in Canada

Quadrillions (10¹⁵) of BTUs

Millions of barrels per day of oil equivalent



(1) In 1965, nuclear accounted for 0.02 per cent of both production and consumption of energy.

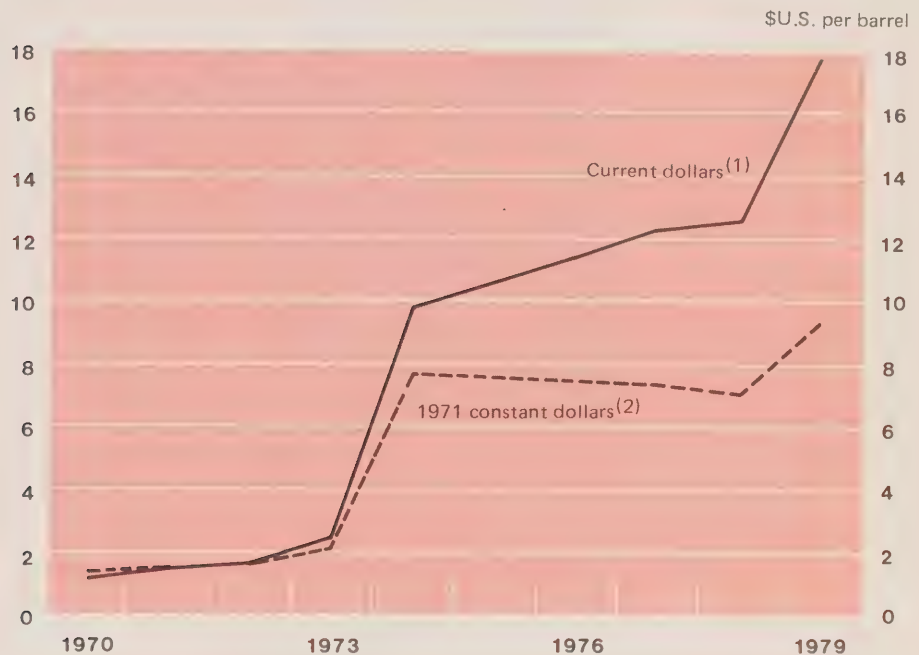
Source: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, *Canadian Oil and Gas Supply/Demand Overview*, Ottawa, November 1979.

1950s and 1960s; and second, the increased reliance of the industrialized world on oil from the Middle East and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). By the end of the 1960s, more than half of world oil production originated in OPEC member countries, compared with 41 per cent in 1960 and 32 per cent in 1950.

While world oil prices continued to rise after 1974, the increases between 1974 and 1978 were not sufficient to keep pace with world inflation and real prices of oil receded slightly from their earlier peak. This trend, however, was sharply reversed when the interruption of Iranian oil exports in early 1979 created a temporary world oil shortage and put fresh upward pressure on world oil prices. Eventually, over a period of a little more than 12 months, the price for marker crude oil⁽¹⁾ was raised from U.S. \$12.70 per barrel to U.S. \$26. Most oil importing countries faced even larger price increases as several OPEC members maintained surcharges over and above the official price through most of 1979 and into 1980. In December 1979, following the most recent meeting of OPEC oil ministers, surcharges ranged up to U.S. \$10 per barrel.

Chart 5.2

International Crude Oil Prices (Saudi Arabian marker crude, f.o.b.)



(1) In 1979, an estimate of the average f.o.b. price of Canadian crude oil imports is used.

(2) Deflated by OECD GDP implicit price index.

Source: Based on data from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *National Accounts of OECD Countries 1952-1977* and *OECD Economic Outlook*, December 1979.

⁽¹⁾ Saudi Arabian light crude oil.

Domestic Crude Oil and Gas Prices

Domestic oil prices also ended more than a decade of relative stability with rapid increases during the 1970s. The basic principle of federal oil and gas pricing policy, announced in the 1976 *Energy Strategy Report*, was "to move domestic oil prices towards international levels; and to move domestic prices for natural gas to an appropriate competitive relationship with oil over the next 2-4 years". This policy comprised essentially six elements: (1) the establishment of a one-price system for crude oil across Canada, allowing for differences due to transportation charges; (2) the maintenance of the domestic price of oil below the world price, but with gradual narrowing of the differential; (3) the setting of the average price at Chicago ⁽²⁾ as a ceiling on the domestic price; (4) the provision of the world price for the output of oil from non-conventional sources; (5) the setting of the price of natural gas in the domestic market to reflect its competitive value relative to oil⁽³⁾; and (6) the setting of the export price of oil and gas to reflect their full competitive value in export markets and the cost of replacing these commodities with imported oil.

The oil pricing policies were to be implemented through a combination of gradual increases in the wellhead price of domestically produced oil, together with a federal subsidy program for users of higher priced imported oil. Part of the subsidy was to be paid for by a tax on exports of crude oil. The Petroleum Administration Act (PAA) established the framework for elements of the policy, including the federal tax on exported crude oil. Not all sections of the Act have been proclaimed. Since April 1, 1974, the price of domestic oil has been established by informal agreement between the federal government and the governments of producing provinces. The price of natural gas has been set by formal agreement between the federal government and the province of Alberta, under provisions of the PAA, since November 1975.

Reflecting the various elements of the policy, domestic oil prices rose 81 per cent between 1972 and 1974. After 1974, the price of domestic crude oil at Toronto was raised, on average, 18 per cent per year through the period to the end of 1979. As a result of these increases, the differential between the domestic oil price at Toronto and the price of imported oil in Montreal, which had widened dramatically to 79 per cent of the domestic price (\$5.16 per barrel) in 1974⁽⁴⁾, was reduced to 25 per cent (\$3.32 per barrel) in 1978. In the absence of further large increases in the price of oil on world markets, this policy was expected to result in the elimination of the differential between domestic and world prices by the early 1980s. For example, assuming that world oil prices had remained constant at their 1977 level, in real terms, price projections in 1978 showed that a continuation of the then current policy of raising domestic oil prices \$2 per barrel per year would re-establish the parity between domestic and world prices by the end of 1981.

With the rapid increase in prices on world oil markets in 1979, however, the differential between world and domestic oil prices again widened significantly. In early 1980, the differential had widened to more than \$17 per barrel, equivalent to more than half the price of imported oil delivered at Montreal. As a result of this increase and further price increases likely to be introduced in coming years as world oil prices are adjusted to reflect the high rates of inflation now expected in several industrialized countries, continuation of the former domestic pricing policy of annual increases of \$2 per barrel would actually lead to a widening of the differential between domestic and world oil prices.

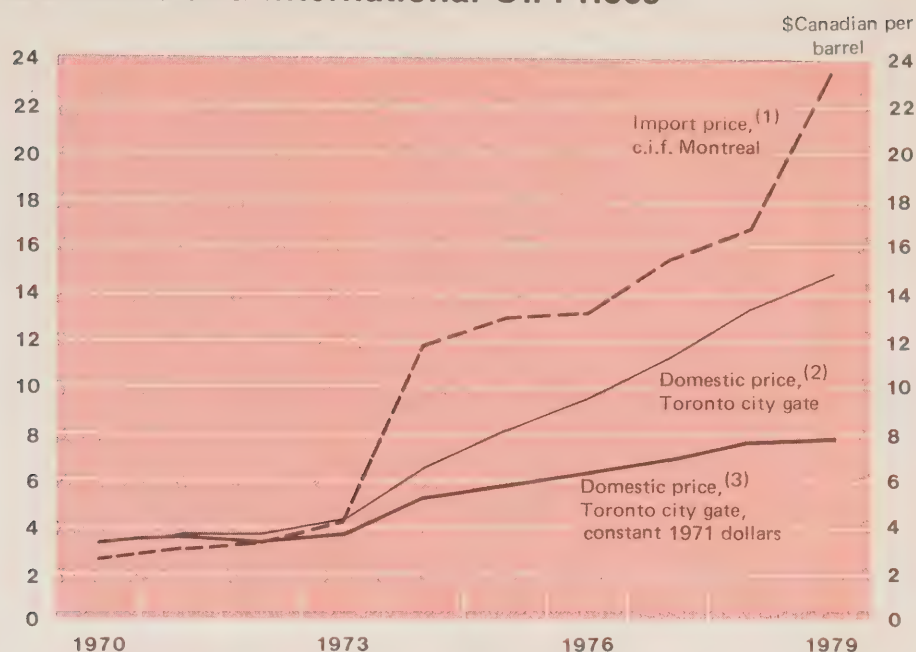
⁽²⁾ The Chicago price is a weighted average of the prices of imported oil and domestically produced regulated and unregulated oil.

⁽³⁾ The price of natural gas was increased to approximately 85 per cent of the British Thermal Unit (BTU) equivalent price of crude oil in Toronto by 1978.

⁽⁴⁾ In contrast, before 1970, the Canadian national oil policy had the effect of keeping prices for Canadian oil, and hence for oil consumption west of the Ottawa Valley, higher than the world price.

Chart 5.3

Domestic and International Oil Prices



- (1) Adjusted to domestic crude oil quality
- (2) Includes levy to provide world price for synthetic crude oil.
- (3) Deflated by the consumer price index.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Consumer Price Index*, Monthly, Cat. 62-001, and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

The domestic price of natural gas was raised even more rapidly during the 1970s, reflecting a judgment that natural gas was substantially undervalued relative to oil. The domestic price of natural gas at the field was raised from \$0.17 per thousand cubic feet in 1972 to \$1.28 in 1978, an average annual increase of 40 per cent, compared to an average annual increase of 28 per cent for the price of crude oil at the wellhead. As the field price for gas was raised, retail gas prices to consumers rose from \$0.65 per thousand cubic feet in 1972 to \$1.61 in 1977, or 148 per cent, compared to increases over the same period of 68 per cent for gasoline, 75 per cent for electricity and 53.4 per cent for the consumer price index.

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

The evolution of Canada's oil production and trade during the 1970s represented a sharp reversal from trends in the 1960s. In 1960, Canada's net imports of oil and petroleum products were equivalent to more than half of domestic production. With the protection provided by the introduction of the Ottawa Valley Line in 1961⁽⁵⁾, and with increasingly easy access to U.S. markets in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Canadian production of oil and natural gas liquids increased almost fourfold between 1960 and the early 1970s. Canada's net balance of trade on oil and petroleum products moved from a deficit to a surplus in the early 1970s. In 1973, the year of peak export surplus, exports exceeded imports by 140 million barrels, an amount equivalent to 18 per cent of total domestic production.

⁽⁵⁾ Based on the recommendation of the Borden Royal Commission on Energy, the consumption of imported oil was restricted to the area east of the Ottawa Valley.

After 1973, however, this trend towards a widening trade surplus on oil and petroleum products was quickly reversed and annual trade deficits ranging from 38 to 72 million barrels have been registered over the period since 1976. Two events contributed to this change in trend. First, as production in Canada began to exceed additions to reserves in the early 1970s, thereby resulting in a gradual decline of estimated remaining reserves, a reassessment of Canada's energy potential suggested that earlier appraisals of production potential from conventional oil reserves had been overly optimistic. Second, the large increase in world energy prices, and the fact that any significant additions to oil reserves would have to come primarily from frontier areas or from the development of non-conventional sources, meant that replacement sources, of supply would be considerably more expensive.

Table 5.1

Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids,
Production, Demand, Trade, Reserves

	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979p
	(Millions of barrels)											
Production	198.2	336.0	537.5	576.5	668.1	770.1	728.5	633.4	584.7	586.2	575.6	649.8
(-) Exports	45.5	117.6	271.4	308.6	412.5	491.8	404.7	321.9	236.2	193.5	180.4	192.8
(+) Imports	162.8	203.2	280.2	299.9	340.7	352.3	325.4	315.1	277.2	265.2	243.5	230.7
(-) Change in stocks	0.5	5.2	6.4	8.3	-0.8	11.6	14.6	-0.1	-12.1	11.0	-20.3	0.1
Consumption ⁽¹⁾	315.0	416.4	539.9	559.5	597.1	619.0	634.6	626.7	637.8	646.9	659.0	687.6
Reserves	n.a.	9,798	12,015	11,599	11,165	10,505	9,928	9,354	8,934	8,481	8,305	n.a.
Of which: Oil	n.a.	8,800	10,214	9,971	9,592	9,008	8,375	7,833	7,431	7,050	6,860	n.a.
NGL		997	1,801	1,629	1,573	1,497	1,553	1,521	1,503	1,432	1,445	n.a.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes inter-product transfers.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production*, monthly, cat. 26-006; *Detailed Energy Supply and Demand*, annual, cat. 57-207; *Refined Petroleum Products*, monthly, cat. 45-004; and Canadian Petroleum Association, *Statistical Handbook*.

In response to these developments, and in an effort to increase the availability of oil for Canadians in the future, the Canadian government decided to reduce oil exports, which had come under its direct control (under the existing powers of the National Energy Board (NEB)) in March 1973. Subsequently, in late 1976, as it became apparent that blanket export restraints were adversely affecting sales of heavy crude oil, exports of any production of heavy crude oil surplus to domestic needs were allowed in order to encourage the development of existing and new reserves. Exports of light crude oil, on the other hand, were increasingly restricted towards the end of the 1970s and were almost completely terminated in late 1979. As a result of these measures, gross exports of crude oil and petroleum products fell from 492 million barrels in 1973 to 193 million barrels in 1979.

This reduction in oil exports created substantial excess production capacity, part of which was used to meet a portion of eastern Canada's oil requirements through federal government sponsorship of an extension of the Interprovincial Pipeline oil pipeline system eastward across the Ottawa Valley Line to Montreal. Shipments to Montreal started in 1976 and have since increased to 115 million barrels per year. The extension of the pipeline to Montreal contributed to the decline in oil imports from a high of 352 million barrels in 1973 to about 240 million barrels in 1978 and 1979.

The evolution of Canada's trade balance on crude oil and petroleum products in the 1970s also appears to have been influenced significantly by the increase in the domestic price of oil since the mid-1970s. Historically, the rate of growth in the demand for oil and petroleum products had exceeded the rate of growth of overall economic activity. In contrast, since 1974, the demand for refined petroleum products has grown at an average annual rate of only 1.3 per cent, compared to 3.1 per cent for real GNE. Consequently, the ratio of incremental oil consumption to GNE growth fell from about one in the 1960s and early 1970s to less than one-half in the more recent period. Although the slowdown in economic growth may have accounted for some of this decrease, conservation and inter-fuel substitution in response to the increase in the real price of oil probably exerted a major influence. In addition, government initiated conservation programs (e.g., fuel efficiency standards for new automobiles and the Canadian Home Insulation Program) probably also contributed to the slower growth in demand for petroleum products. Available estimates for 1979, however, suggest that the growth of demand for petroleum and petroleum products accelerated sharply during the last year.

Table 5.2

Comparison of the Rates of Growth of Demand
for Petroleum Products and of Real Gross National Expenditure

	Sales of refined petroleum products	Gross national expenditure (1971 dollars)	Ratio of the growth rates of sales and GNE
	(Per cent per year)		
1961-1964	5.7	5.4	1.07
1965-1968	5.9	5.7	1.04
1969-1972	4.7	5.2	0.90
1975-1978	1.3	3.1	0.41

Source: Statistics Canada, *Refined Petroleum Products*, monthly, cat. 45-004, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

Reflecting the reduction in exports as well as the sharp deceleration in the rate of growth of domestic consumption after 1973, the production of petroleum and natural gas liquids fell rapidly from 770 million barrels in 1973 to 585 million barrels in 1976. Production subsequently remained at this lower level until 1979 when, reflecting both a relatively rapid increase in domestic demand and larger exports to the United States as part of the program of emergency swaps of western crude for offshore imports into eastern Canada, production is estimated to have increased by 13 per cent, to 650 million barrels.

Despite the fall in production, the conventional oil and gas industry responded to higher prices and other incentives with greatly increased drilling activity. The number of exploratory and development wells drilled in western Canada increased from about 4,000 per year during the period 1973-1975 to almost 7,000 in 1978. Exploration activity was also stepped up significantly in non-conventional producing areas such as the Arctic and off the eastern shore. While, in the case of oil, this increased drilling activity has not yet had much effect on the deteriorating trend in the level of remaining reserves, recent finds in Alberta, the Beaufort Sea, and off the coast of Newfoundland suggest that substantial returns may yet be achieved. Industry estimates of the potential recoverable reserves recently discovered at the

Hibernia well off the coast of Newfoundland range from 250 million barrels to 1.5 billion barrels, equivalent to 3-18 per cent of total probable reserves of oil and natural gas liquids.

Table 5.3

Wells and Metres Drilled in
Western Canada

	Wells drilled			Metres drilled (Thousands)
	Exploratory	Development	Total	
1970	1,414	1,522	2,936	3,495
1971	1,445	1,489	2,934	3,441
1972	1,649	1,936	3,585	4,146
1973	2,126	2,271	4,397	4,869
1974	1,648	2,319	3,967	4,209
1975	1,565	2,467	4,032	4,031
1976	2,389	3,104	5,493	5,323
1977	2,739	3,237	5,976	6,042
1978	3,065	3,913	6,978	7,281

Source: Canadian Petroleum Association, *Statistical Handbook*.

An important development on the supply side in the 1970s has been the expansion of capacity for oil production from tar sands. In the late 1960s, one synthetic crude production facility was in operation, the Great Canadian Oil Sands (GCOS) plant, with a capacity of 45,000 to 50,000 barrels per day. The major development in the 1970s was the coming on stream of the Syncrude plant, with a capacity of 125,000 barrels per day, in late 1978. In 1979, the world price guarantee for synthetic oil, which had been given to the Syncrude consortium in 1975, was extended to GCOS (now Suncor) as part of an agreement to expand GCOS capacity by 25 per cent by 1981.

Natural Gas

The evolution of natural gas production and trade also changed significantly in the 1970s as the rates of growth of production, demand and exports slowed down markedly. Spurred by rapidly increasing domestic consumption and exports during the 1960s and early 1970s, the production of natural gas grew at an average annual rate of 14 per cent. Since 1973, however, reflecting both a slower growth of domestic consumption and stagnant exports, the growth of natural gas production has averaged only 1.5 per cent per year.

These developments were the result of two main influences. First, the rapid increase in the price of natural gas, both in absolute terms and relative to the prices of other fuels, resulted in a slowdown in the rate of market penetration of natural gas. The share of natural gas in total primary energy consumption, which had increased from about 10 per cent in the late 1950s to 21.1 per cent in 1973, subsequently fell to 18.5 per cent by 1978. Reflecting this development and also the slow growth of economic activity, the rate of growth of natural gas consumption fell from an average of 11 per cent per year during the 1960s to an annual average increase of only 3.1 per cent since 1973.

Second, the reassessment of Canada's energy potential in the early 1970s led to a sharp reversal in industry and government perceptions from the optimism of the

1960s. The change in perception is most clearly seen by reference to different projections of the demand/supply balance and of the likely timing of the need for frontier gas. In 1969, for example, the National Energy Board (NEB) projections of domestic demand and supply suggested that frontier gas would not be required until well into the next century.⁽⁶⁾ In 1975, however, following a review of the supply of and requirements for Canadian natural gas, the NEB concluded that Canadian demand was already exceeding Canadian supply less existing export commitments and would continue to do so until Arctic supplies were tapped.⁽⁷⁾ This view received some support from a 1976 study by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources which concluded that there was an immediate shortfall of non-frontier gas in the Westcoast system and that there would be a need for frontier gas in the eastern Canadian system in the mid-1980s.⁽⁸⁾

Table 5.4
Natural Gas Production,
Demand, Trade, Reserves

	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979p
(Billions of cubic feet)											
Production ⁽¹⁾	1,028.9	1,837.9	2,028.3	2,299.0	2,443.7	2,420.1	2,446.4	2,458.7	2,591.0	2,474.7	2,675.8
(-) Exports	404.7	779.5	910.8	1,009.4	1,027.3	959.2	946.8	953.6	999.7	881.2	1,005.1
(+) Imports	17.7	10.9	14.3	15.7	14.8	13.4	10.2	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
(-) Change in stocks	12.0	27.1	-3.0	8.6	58.4	36.9	57.0	23.1	36.2	21.3	23.6
Consumption ⁽²⁾	629.9	1,042.2	1,134.9	1,296.7	1,372.9	1,437.4	1,452.8	1,486.0	1,555.0	1,577.9	1,647.2
Reserves ⁽¹⁾											
Proven	40,355	53,376	55,462	52,936	52,457	56,708	56,975	58,282	59,472	n.a.	n.a.
Probable	46,431	60,605	62,258	60,788	61,024	64,652	71,573	76,419	78,750	81,976	n.a.

⁽¹⁾ Marketable gas only.

⁽²⁾ Excludes inter-product transfers. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Refined Petroleum Products*, monthly, cat. 45-004; *The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry*, annual, cat. 26-213; *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production*, monthly, cat. 26-006; *Detailed Energy Supply and Demand in Canada*, annual, cat. 57-207, and Canadian Petroleum Association, *Statistical Handbook*.

This change in perceptions resulted primarily from the sharp slowdown in new discoveries experienced at that time. The slow pace of non-frontier discoveries and the rapid growth of demand and exports in the early 1970s resulted in a reduction of probable recoverable reserves of marketable natural gas (including frontier gas) from 33 years of production at current levels in 1970 to only 25 years in 1973.

In 1970, for the first time, the NEB denied full authorization of an application for natural gas exports due to an inadequate surplus. No substantial export licences were subsequently issued until late 1979 although small additional volumes were allowed in some licence amendments after 1974. In general, these did not involve approval of new exports but rather a change in annual volumes allowed, offset by an adjustment of the term of the licence.

⁽⁶⁾ National Energy Board, *Energy Supply and Demand in Canada and Export Demand for Canadian Energy*, Ottawa, 1969.

⁽⁷⁾ National Energy Board, *Canadian Natural Gas Supply and Requirements*, Ottawa, 1975.

⁽⁸⁾ Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, *An Energy Strategy for Canada: Policies for Self-Reliance*, Ottawa, 1976.

Fluctuations in the volume of gas exports since the early 1970s have reflected primarily changes in weather conditions and competition from alternative energy sources in the markets served by Canadian gas. From 1970 until 1973, exports of gas grew with demand in the importing markets, subject to the licence ceiling. However, following the implementation in January 1975 of the policy of unification of gas export prices and of moving export prices gradually to the commodity value of substitute fuels, gas exports have generally remained well below approved licences. In 1978, reflecting the impact of competition from Alaskan oil and relatively inexpensive hydro-electricity in the western United States and from domestic U.S. gas in the U.S. midwest, exports of gas fell to 880 billion cubic feet, about 14 per cent below authorized exports. Only in 1977, reflecting the impact on demand of unseasonably cold weather in the U.S. northeast, and in 1979, probably reflecting in part at least the impact of actual and threatened oil supply shortfalls, did exports increase again to their pre-1974 level.

More recently, perceptions about the adequacy of reserves and the availability of gas for domestic requirements have changed again as new discoveries have led to large increases in estimates of gas reserves. Including estimates of gas reserves in the Arctic islands and other frontier areas, estimates of probable marketable natural gas reserves were increased from 61 trillion cubic feet in 1973 to 82 trillion cubic feet in 1978, as the rapid increase in the price of natural gas to producers significantly improved exploration incentives and resulted in large additions to reserves. Over the period 1974-1978, proved additions to reserves averaged 4.5 trillion cubic feet per year while gas use for domestic consumption and exports averaged only 2.4 trillion cubic feet per year. Because of these developments, in late 1979, the NEB recommended that new exports of 3.7 trillion cubic feet be authorized over the next eight years based on tests of deliverability surplus to Canadian requirements. Recent discoveries, such as at Sable Island in 1979, could further add significantly to reserves in coming years.

Coal and Electricity

Although oil and gas have occupied the centre stage of public and policy discussions on energy in the 1970s, other sources of energy, in particular coal and electricity, supply an important part of Canada's energy requirements. Since 1973, reflecting the impact of rapid increases in the prices of oil and natural gas and uncertainties concerning their future supply, coal and electricity have increased their shares of total domestic energy consumption. In 1978, coal and primary electricity (hydro and nuclear) accounted, respectively, for 8.8 per cent and 28.7 per cent of total Canadian consumption of primary energy, compared to 7.9 per cent and 24.6 per cent in 1973.

Coal production, which had remained fairly stable around 10-12 million tons per year through the 1960s, more than tripled in the 1970s. This resulted from rapid increases in the use of thermal coal for electricity generation, including the movement of Alberta coal to Ontario, and in exports of metallurgical coal from western Canada. By the late 1970s, electricity generation accounted for more than 70 per cent of domestic consumption of coal compared to less than 50 per cent in the late 1960s.

The balance of trade in coal improved throughout the 1970s as exports of western coal to Japan increased nearly threefold from 4.1 million tons in 1970 to 12 million tons in 1978, and shipments to other markets increased from 0.4 to 3.1 million tons. Reflecting this rapid increase in exports and a small decline in imports (mostly of metallurgical coal for Ontario's steel industry), the trade deficit on coal fell rapidly from 14.9 million tons in 1970 to a low of 0.7 million tons in 1978. Both electricity generation and capacity grew slightly faster in the 1970s than in the 1960s. As major hydro projects such as James Bay, Manicouagan, Churchill Falls, Mica, Nelson River and Peace River came on stream, hydro-electric genera-

Table 5.5

Coal and Electricity, Production, Demand, and Trade

	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979p
Coal (Million short tons)												
Production	10.8	11.5	16.6	18.4	20.7	22.6	23.4	27.8	28.1	31.4	33.6	36.4
(-) Exports	0.9	1.2	4.5	7.7	9.9	11.3	11.0	13.4	12.9	13.4	15.0	15.1
(+) Imports	12.3	16.3	19.4	17.8	18.6	16.6	13.6	17.4	16.1	17.0	15.7	19.2
(-) Change in Stocks	-0.2	0.8	2.1	0.1	2.4	-0.2	-2.2	3.6	0.2	0.9	-0.8	2.4
Consumption	22.4	25.8	29.4	28.4	27.0	28.1	28.2	28.3	31.0	34.1	34.8	38.2
Electricity (Million megawatt-hours)												
Production	114.0	143.1	203.7	215.1	237.4	262.3	278.8	272.6	292.8	316.3	336.2	352.3
(-) Exports	5.5	3.7	5.6	7.3	10.0	16.3	15.4	11.4	12.8	20.0	21.6	31.4
(+) Imports	0.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.8
Consumption	108.9	143.0	201.3	211.2	229.8	248.2	265.8	265.2	283.6	299.0	316.7	322.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Detailed Energy Supply and Demand in Canada*, 1958-1969, cat. 57-505, and annual, cat. 57-207; *Coal and Coke Statistics*, monthly, cat. 45-002; *Electric Power Statistics*, Vol. I, annual, cat. 57-204.

tion increased by more than 50 per cent during the 1970s. Despite this increase, however, the share of hydro-electric production fell from 77 per cent of total electricity generation in 1970 to less than 70 per cent in the late 1970s. In contrast, the share of nuclear generation increased from only 0.5 per cent of total electricity generation in 1970 to 8.8 per cent in 1978.

The balance of trade in electricity also improved throughout the decade as exports more than tripled while imports fell slightly. As a result, the surplus on trade in electricity widened from 2,403,000 megawatt-hours in 1970 to 29,566,000 megawatt-hours in 1979.

Canada as a Net Energy Exporter

As a result of the rapid increase in the production of domestic oil and natural gas throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, Canada's trade balance in energy commodities, which had been in deficit through most of the 1960s, moved into surplus in the early 1970s. As energy prices increased, the surplus expanded rapidly from \$0.6 billion in 1972 to \$1.7 billion in 1974. Despite reductions in the volume of exports of oil and natural gas, the trade surplus in energy commodities has since remained well above \$1 billion as the widening trade deficit on oil was more than offset by large increases in the surplus on trade in natural gas and also, to a smaller extent, electricity and uranium. In 1978, the surplus on trade in energy commodities is estimated at \$1.9 billion, compared to \$3.4 billion for the total merchandise trade surplus.

While domestic prices were not raised as much or as quickly as world prices, export prices for different forms of energy were quickly adjusted to world values. In the case of oil, a special tax has been levied on exports since September 1973 to bridge the difference between domestic and world prices. The proceeds from this

Table 5.6Canadian Trade Balances
in Energy Commodities

	Petroleum	Natural gas	Coal & coke	Electricity	Uranium	Total
Value						
			(\$ millions)			
1966	-105	91	-144	6	37	-155
1970	129	201	-135	22	-34	183
1971	172	244	-83	37	13	383
1972	344	299	-90	59	55	667
1973	647	343	-9	103	69	1,153
1974	1,045	488	-84	170	83	1,702
1975	171	1,084	-160	91	121	1,307
1976	-624	1,607	-13	153	241	1,364
1977	-1,065	2,028	-66	362	208	1,467
1978	-1,427 ⁽¹⁾	2,190	-8	477	646	1,878
Volume ⁽²⁾						
	(Million barrels)	(Billion cubic feet)	(Million tons)	(Billion kwh.)		
1970	-2.8	756	-14.7	2.3		
1971	9.2	887	-10.8	4.0		
1972	78.4	991	-11.0	7.7		
1973	131.6	1,016	-4.4	13.0		
1974	83.3	952	-2.2	12.2		
1975	15.5	939	-4.5	4.3		
1976	-47.7	945	-3.3	7.5		
1977	-73.9	994	-3.9	15.5		
1978	-90.1	883	1.3	20.4		

⁽¹⁾ Estimates for 1978 exclude some exports of petroleum products which were not reported to Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada estimates that exports of about \$300 million were not reported.

⁽²⁾ The volume figures differ slightly from those shown in the detailed energy balance tables (Tables 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5). The differences reflect primarily differences in the timing of recording of trade and the inclusiveness of product definitions.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Exports—Merchandise Trade*, annual, cat. 65-202, and *Imports—Merchandise Trade*, annual, cat. 65-203.

tax are used to finance part of the cost of subsidizing imported oil into eastern Canada. In the case of natural gas, export prices are set by the National Energy Board on the basis of the cost of foreign oil imported into eastern Canada.

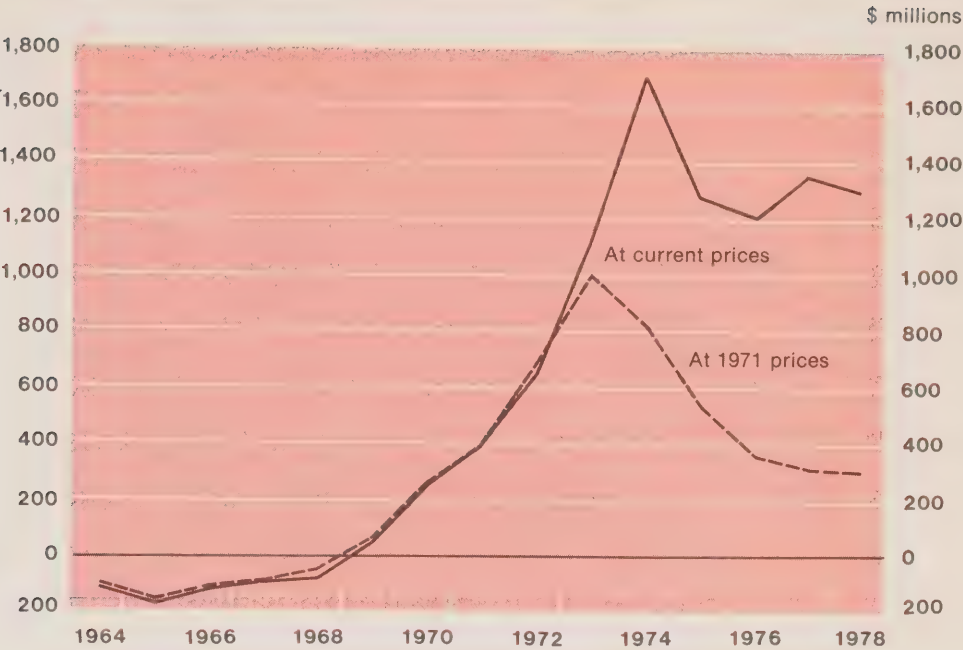
The impact of higher energy prices on Canada's trade balance in energy commodities is clearly seen by comparing the evolution of the trade balance in current and constant prices in the 1970s. In constant 1971 prices, Canada's trade surplus increased about fourfold between 1970 and 1973 as exports of both oil and gas were quickly expanded. Subsequently, however, almost all of that gain was reversed. By 1978, price increases accounted for virtually all of the improvement in the trade balance on energy commodities compared to the early 1970s.

Revenue from Oil and Gas Production

Despite the fall in oil production and the slowdown in the rate of growth of gas production, price increases for oil and gas during the 1970s resulted in substantially higher revenues from domestic and foreign sales of energy. The net operating income of the oil and gas industry increased from less than \$2 billion per year prior to 1973 to more than \$4 billion in 1974 and, gradually, to \$11 billion in 1979.

Chart 5.4

Energy Trade Balance, Canada, 1964-1978⁽¹⁾



(1) Excludes radioactive ores and concentrates and various petroleum and coal products for which no reliable unit value indexes could be constructed.

Source: Canadian Petroleum Association, *Statistical Handbook*; and Department of Finance.

Between 1970 and 1979, the annual net operating income of the oil and gas industry increased by almost \$10 billion. This increase was shared between the industry and the provincial and federal governments with the first two receiving the larger shares, respectively, \$3.9 billion and \$4.8 billion. The sharing of revenues from oil and gas production changed significantly during the 1970s as the share of provincial governments increased from about 27 per cent in 1970 to 47 per cent in 1979 while the share of the federal government increased from 4 to 10 per cent over the same period. Correspondingly, the producers' share of net operating income from oil and gas production declined from a little over 69 per cent in 1970 to about 43 per cent in 1979.

Table 5.7

Net Operating Income from Oil and Gas Production and its Division
Among the Federal and Provincial Governments and Producers

	Net operating income	Federal share ⁽¹⁾	Provincial share ⁽²⁾	Producer share ⁽³⁾
	(\$ millions)			
1970	1,277	46	346	885
1971	1,467	70	406	991
1972	1,725	91	441	1,193
1973	2,495	182	681	1,632
1974	4,194	417	1,601	2,176
1975	5,270	550	1,928	2,792
1976	6,311	658	2,572	3,081
1977	8,081	941	3,802	3,358
1978	9,189	876	4,254	4,059
1979	11,149	1,127	5,188	4,834
	(Per cent)			
1970		3.6	27.1	69.3
1971		4.7	27.7	67.6
1972		5.2	25.6	69.2
1973		7.3	27.3	65.4
1974		9.9	38.2	51.9
1975		10.4	36.6	53.0
1976		10.4	40.8	48.8
1977		11.6	47.1	41.3
1978		9.5	46.3	44.2
1979		10.1	46.5	43.4

⁽¹⁾ Federal share is estimated corporate income taxes based on the Canadian Petroleum Association's *Statistical Handbook* and other public sources. An attempt has been made to estimate taxes from oil and gas production activity as opposed to collections from oil companies.

⁽²⁾ Includes bonus and rentals.

⁽³⁾ Producer share and net operating income include 50 per cent of freehold royalties.

Source: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

6. Regional Developments

During the 1970s there was a further relative shift of economic activity to the westernmost provinces, particularly Alberta. As shown in the following three charts, Alberta's shares of output, investment and employment increased, British Columbia's shares of output and employment rose even though its share of capital expenditure declined in the first half of the decade, and Saskatchewan's shares of output and investment increased while its share of employment decreased during the decade's first half and then rose in the second. Declining shares were generally experienced by Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, although Ontario maintained its proportion of total employment and Quebec's proportion of capital expenditure rose to the middle of the decade and declined thereafter. The Atlantic region essentially maintained its shares of employment and output, while its proportion of capital expenditure decreased.

A number of important developments within the major sectors of the economy during the past decade brought about this westward shift. The world energy crisis following the sharp price increases for Middle East oil in 1974 set in train exploration, development and increased mineral fuel production which most strongly affected Alberta and to a lesser extent Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Construction activity in the western provinces picked up markedly in the second half of the decade in response to these energy developments. Higher world grain prices and above average grain crops in all but the last of the most recent years especially benefitted the Prairie region.

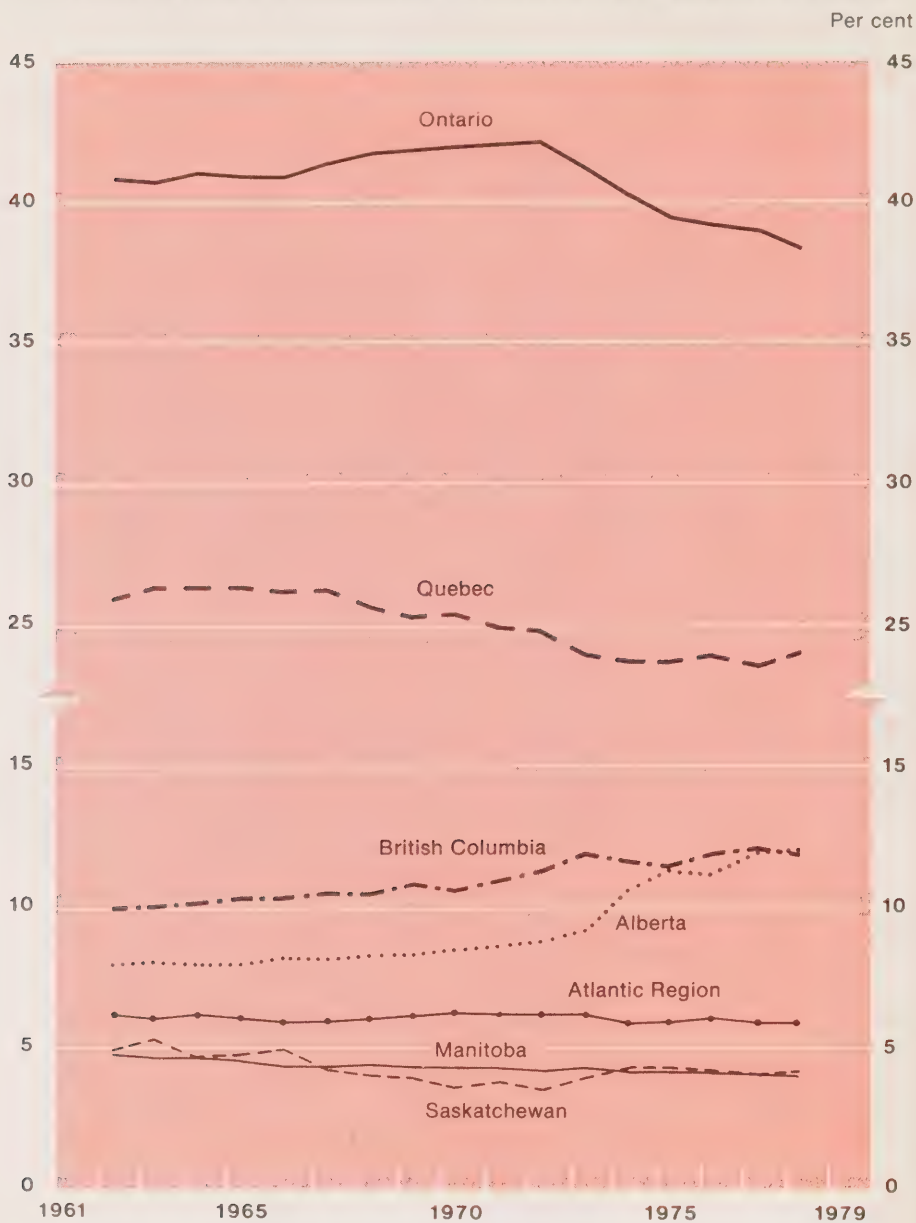
At the same time there were forces at work which benefitted the Atlantic provinces. Fish catches rose in recent years following the introduction of the 200-mile limit and increased quotas for Canadian fishermen. Electric generation increased substantially, with Newfoundland's Churchill Falls being the largest single project to come into full production during the last decade.

The cyclical fluctuations of the world economies and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar particularly affected those provinces in which exports are especially important. Consequently manufacturing, predominantly in Ontario and Quebec, the forestry sector, in both eastern Canada and British Columbia, and metal mining, largely in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Newfoundland, imparted a stronger cyclical swing to the economies of these provinces. Since activity in the services sector tends both to accompany increased commodity production and to be less volatile than goods production, this sector not only augmented the rate of expansion in the western provinces but also provided some stability to the rates of growth in other more export-oriented provinces.

Published provincial economic accounts, estimating provincial gross product and expenditure at market prices, indicate that the strongest increases in output during the decade were in the three westernmost provinces. As summarized in Table 6.1, the most rapid growth was in Alberta, particularly during the latter part of the decade, and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Growth rates in Ontario,

Chart 6.1

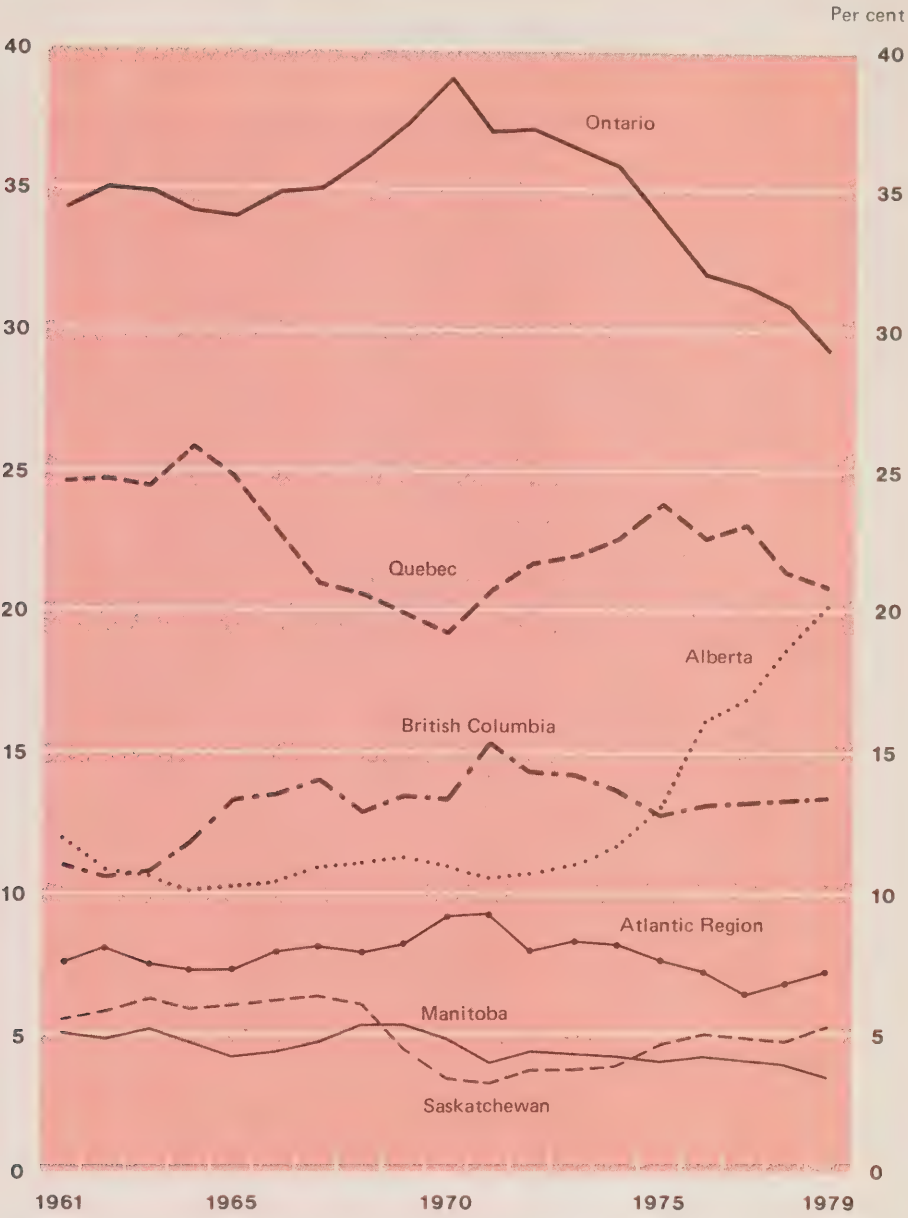
Provincial Gross Domestic Product as a Percentage of Total Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices



Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial Economic Accounts 1963-1978*, Cat. 13-213.

Chart 6.2

Capital Expenditure by Province as a Percentage of Total Capital Expenditure



Source: Statistics Canada, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Annual, Cat. 61-205.

Chart 6.3

Employment by Province as a Percentage of Total Employment ⁽¹⁾



(1) Revised Labour Force Survey data begin in 1966; for prior years, data for only the five regions are available.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

Table 6.1

Growth of Provincial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, 1970-1978
(Average Annual Per Cent Change)

	1970- 1978	1970	1971- 1972	1973- 1976	1977- 1978
Newfoundland.....	12.1	11.7	5.9	17.4	8.3
Prince Edward Island.....	12.7	11.0	9.7	16.1	10.0
Nova Scotia.....	11.9	7.6	10.5	14.5	10.2
New Brunswick.....	12.6	8.1	12.2	15.4	9.8
Atlantic region	12.2	8.8	10.0	15.5	9.6
Quebec	11.8	6.8	9.4	15.2	10.3
Ontario.....	11.4	6.8	11.1	14.1	8.8
Manitoba	11.7	6.2	9.5	16.2	8.1
Saskatchewan	13.3	-3.3	9.9	21.5	10.1
Alberta.....	17.5	8.7	12.2	24.1	14.6
Prairie region.....	15.2	5.2	11.0	21.7	12.3
British Columbia.....	13.8	4.5	13.8	17.9	10.6
Canada	12.5	6.4	10.9	16.2	10.1

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial Economic Accounts 1963-1978*, annual, cat. 12-213.

Quebec and Manitoba were generally below the national average, while in the Atlantic provinces they were generally close to the national pace. Consequently the proportion of the country's output produced in the west increased, while that produced in the central provinces decreased. From 1970 to 1978, Alberta's share of output rose sharply from an estimated 8.3 to 11.9 per cent, that of British Columbia grew from 10.5 to 11.8 per cent and that of Saskatchewan increased from 3.5 to 4.1 per cent. In contrast, Ontario's share declined from 41.8 to 38.2 per cent and that of Quebec dropped from 25.3 to 23.9 per cent, while the share of the Atlantic region decreased marginally and that of Manitoba declined from 4.2 to 3.9 per cent. These estimates of output are at market prices, rather than in volume terms, and they include the effects of price changes. Relatively higher crude oil and natural gas prices in recent years have benefitted the producing provinces in the west and thereby improved their terms of trade. These broad underlying trends in the provincial shares of output have not been the result of only price changes, however. Other available data and estimates of real provincial product suggest similar trends in the shares of real output over this period.

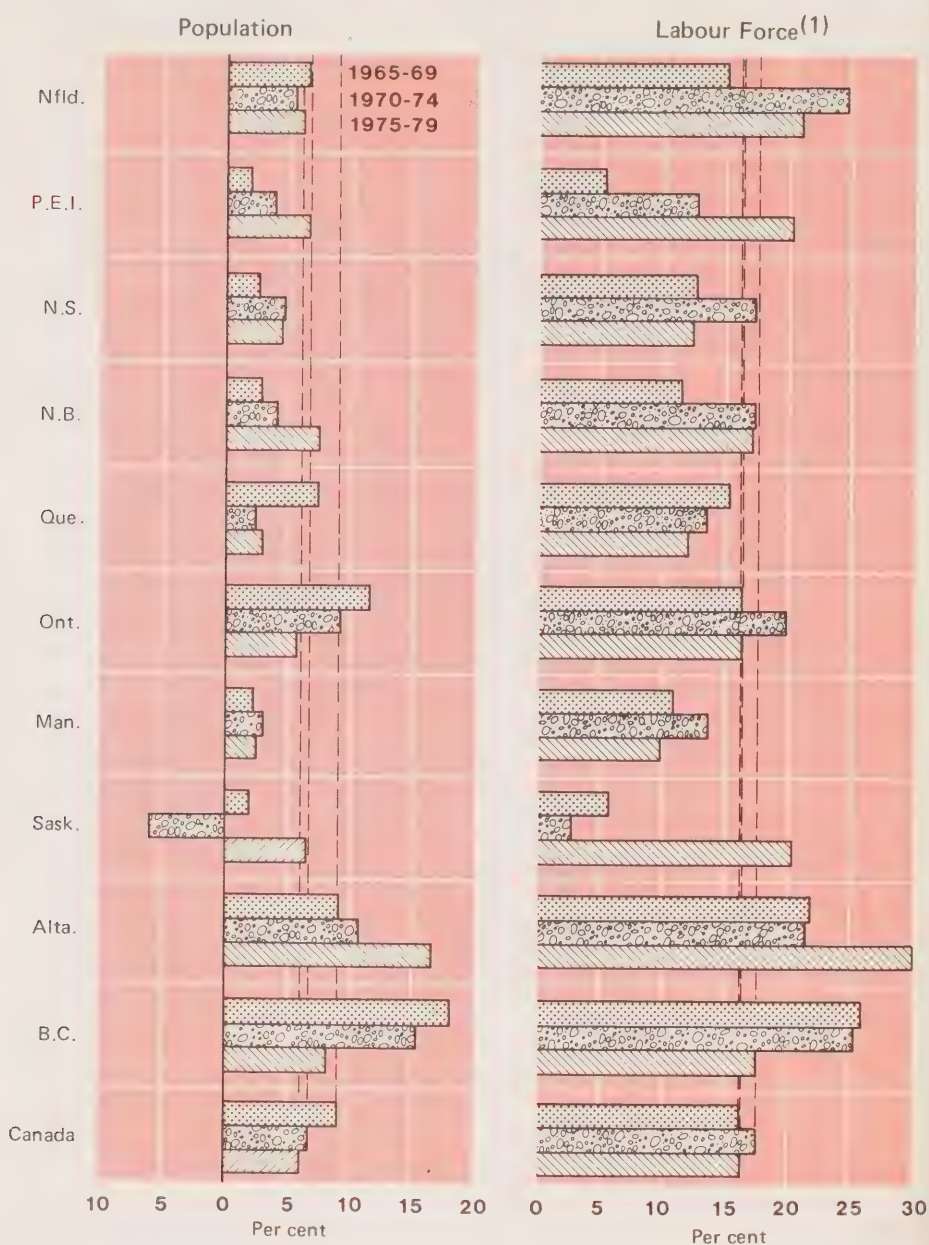
The share of capital expenditure rose particularly strongly in Alberta, from 11 per cent in 1970 to almost 20 per cent in 1979. It also increased considerably in Saskatchewan, especially during the second half of the decade. Quebec's share rose sharply to a peak of 24.0 per cent in 1975 and declined thereafter, while the shares of Ontario and the Atlantic region declined over the entire decade.

Population and Labour

Although Canada's population increased at a slowing rate during the past decade, growing by 6.5 per cent over the period 1970-1974 and 5.8 per cent in the following five years, the provinces experienced considerably different rates of population growth largely because of interprovincial migration. As shown in Chart 6.4, the most rapid increases were in Alberta, where population increased an estimated 10.5 per cent in the period 1970-1974 and 16.6 per cent in the following five years, and in British Columbia where the increases were an estimated 15.3 and 8.0 per cent during these same periods. The proportion of Canada's population in these two provinces rose from 17.2 per cent in 1969 to 19.3 per cent in 1979. In contrast, the slowest growth over the decade was in Saskatchewan where population declined 6.1 per cent during the first half of the decade but then grew

Chart 6.4

Population and Labour Force Growth by Province (Per cent change during five year periods)



(1) Published labour force data for 1964 were adjusted to correspond to the data beginning in 1966.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Annual Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces at June 1st*, Cat. 91-201, and *Historical Labour Statistics*, Annual, Cat. 71-201.

6.4 per cent in the following half. While the population of each of the Atlantic provinces grew at less than the national rate during the first part of the decade, the rates of growth in three of these provinces increased to above the national average in the second half. In Ontario, the growth of population slowed from rates usually above the national pace to just below the national average during the last few years, and the province's share of population remained virtually unchanged at about 36 per cent in this recent period. The growth of population in Quebec and Manitoba continued to be below the national pace, although the average rate of growth rose in Quebec in the second half of the decade. Quebec's share of the nation's population decreased from 28.5 per cent in 1969 to 26.6 per cent in 1979.

Those provinces with the more slowly growing populations have had net out-migration to other provinces. The net outflow from Quebec was predominantly to Ontario and more recently also to Alberta and British Columbia. The net flows from Manitoba—and from Saskatchewan during the first third of the decade and from Ontario during most of the years since then—were largely to Alberta and British Columbia. In the far west, the flow from Alberta to British Columbia diminished in recent years. There was a small net migration into the Maritime provinces, mainly from Quebec and Ontario, during most of the past decade, compared with net out-migration in the previous years. Since about half of migrants from abroad have typically gone initially to Ontario, the decline in international immigration particularly affected the population growth of Ontario.

As was the case for the country as a whole, the rate of growth of the labour force considerably exceeded that of population in each of the provinces. The labour force in Alberta increased by close to 60 per cent during the past decade and that of British Columbia by almost 50 per cent. In comparison, there were increases of almost 40 per cent in Ontario, over 25 per cent in Quebec and a surprisingly strong 50 per cent in Newfoundland. These much stronger rates of growth of the labour force were the result of both the more rapid increase in the working age population—reflecting the entry of the "baby boom" cohort into this age group in larger numbers during the past decade—and the rapidly rising participation rate of women and youths. Largest increases in labour force participation rates over the decade were in Newfoundland, the Prairie provinces and Ontario. However, variations in the provincial aggregate participation rates—reflecting differences among provinces in both the age-sex composition of their populations and in their specific participation rates—were maintained. The highest participation rates during the past decade were in Alberta and Ontario and the lowest rates were in the Atlantic provinces, while the participation rate in Quebec was below the national average.

Employment growth within the provinces, as in the whole country, was quite strong during the past decade and generally followed the national cyclical pattern. As shown in Table 6.2, Alberta had by far the most marked growth, followed by British Columbia, and their shares of employment rose. Employment growth in Saskatchewan was strong in the second half of the decade, reflecting increased economic activity. The increases in employment over the decade in these provinces were similar to the labour force growth, and thus the annual average unemployment rate in Alberta in 1979 was below its level in 1970 and the rates in the other two western provinces were equal to their 1970 levels. In contrast, employment growth in the Atlantic region was about the same as the national rate, but the increase in the labour force was stronger especially in the second half of the decade. Consequently, the rate of unemployment in the region increased sharply during the decade. Employment growth in Ontario was close to the national average, while Quebec's growth was below average during the decade. The labour force of these central provinces increased somewhat more strongly, so

their unemployment rates also rose. Thus the spread among the provincial unemployment rates increased over the decade, as shown in Chart 6.5, although the ranking of these rates did not change much. The lowest unemployment rates are still in the Prairie region, in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The highest rates are in the Atlantic region, the highest ones being in Newfoundland and New Brunswick. The unemployment rate in Quebec has remained above the national average, Ontario's rate has remained below average, and the unemployment rate in British Columbia has been close to the national average in recent years.

Table 6.2

Growth of Employment by Province
(Average Annual Per Cent Change)

	1970-1979	1970-1974	1975-1979
Newfoundland.....	3.3	3.2	3.3
Prince Edward Island.....	2.7	2.6	2.8
Nova Scotia.....	2.2	2.8	1.6
New Brunswick.....	2.7	3.1	2.4
Atlantic region.....	2.6	3.0	2.3
Quebec.....	2.0	2.5	1.6
Ontario.....	3.0	3.4	2.6
Manitoba.....	2.0	2.5	1.6
Saskatchewan.....	2.0	0.6	3.5
Alberta.....	4.6	4.0	5.3
Prairie region.....	3.3	2.7	3.9
British Columbia.....	3.7	4.4	3.0
Canada.....	2.8	3.1	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Statistics*, annual, cat. 71-201.

The Prairie Region

The strong economic growth of the Prairie region during the past decade occurred largely because of the development of the mining sector, mainly of oil and gas in Alberta and of oil, potash and more recently uranium in Saskatchewan, whereas nickel and copper continued to be the major minerals in Manitoba. Other sectors of the region's economy, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, also expanded rapidly in response to this energy boom. Agriculture, the traditional sector of the region, likewise contributed to growth, particularly in the latter years of the decade when, except for 1979, grain production was at or near record levels.

The Prairie region, and notably Alberta, is dominant in the production of minerals. Production in Alberta accounted for about one-half of the total value of Canadian minerals output in 1979, compared with approximately one-eighth in Ontario, one-tenth in British Columbia and one-twelfth in Quebec. Over the last decade, as indicated in Table 6.3, both Alberta and Saskatchewan increased their shares of the value of mineral production, while Manitoba's share declined. This was brought about by price and output increases for mineral fuels. The prices of crude oil and natural gas rose substantially and their production in Canada increased 37 and 68 per cent respectively during the decade. Canadian oil and natural gas production accounted for about one-half of the current dollar value of Canadian minerals output in 1979. Alberta produced more than 85 per cent of the volume of each of these two mineral fuels, Saskatchewan produced 10 per cent of the oil, Manitoba produced less than 1 per cent of the oil and no natural gas, while British Columbia produced about 11 per cent of the natural gas and nearly 3 per cent of the oil.

Chart 6.5

Regional Unemployment Rates (Seasonally adjusted, quarterly)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Statistics*. Annual. Cat. 71-201.

Table 6.3

Average Provincial Shares of the Values of
Mineral Production and Manufacturing Shipments, 1970-1979

	Average shares of value of mineral production		Average shares of value of manufacturing shipments	
	1970-1974	1975-1979	1970-1974	1975-1979
	(Per cent)			
Newfoundland	4.7	4.2	0.6	0.6
Prince Edward Island	0.0	0.0		
Nova Scotia	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.0
New Brunswick	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Atlantic region	7.5	6.8	4.2	4.6
Quebec	11.8	9.0	27.1	26.3
Ontario	23.5	14.9	51.4	50.3
Manitoba	4.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Saskatchewan	6.5	6.9	1.2	1.2
Alberta	32.2	47.1	4.4	5.5
Prairie region	43.7	56.8	8.3	9.5
British Columbia	10.1	9.8	8.9	9.2

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Review of the Mineral Industries*, annual, cat. 26-201; *Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimate*, annual, cat. 26-202, and *Manufacturing Industries of Canada, National and Provincial Areas*, annual, cat. 31-203.

The combined coal production of Alberta, the largest producer of coal in Canada, and Saskatchewan, the third largest, more than tripled during the past decade. Although Ontario continued to be the leading Canadian uranium producer, Saskatchewan rapidly increased its exploration and development in recent years and as a result uranium production in the region approximately tripled.

Among non-metallic minerals, potash production increased by more than 80 per cent in the 1970-1974 period. After two years of relatively low output, production advanced again in 1977 to a level near the previous peak and then reached new peaks in both 1978 and 1979. Total output more than doubled in the decade, entirely due to expansion of mine capacity in Saskatchewan.

The construction sector of the Prairie region grew at a rate well above the national average during the latter part of the decade because of the strong growth in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The share of capital expenditure in these two provinces increased while Manitoba's share changed very little. All the major sectors experienced increases, but the most notable gains occurred in residential, commercial, utilities and resource-related construction. Although the rates of growth of construction output slowed in the last three years, the increases were nevertheless quite substantial. While the construction industry experienced a recession in 1977 and 1978 in most of the provinces, Alberta registered strong increases.

Within the agriculture sector, the wheat harvest was a record in the crop year 1976-1977 and was at near-record levels in the next two years. In the following crop year, however, adverse weather conditions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba reduced the harvest considerably. Other grain crops were also generally at or near record levels in the second half of the decade. Grain prices were generally high and exports were strong, although in recent years there have been capacity constraints on the transportation of grain to the ports. The slaughter of beef cattle and calves increased until 1978 and declined thereafter, while beef herds were

reduced sharply in the second half of the decade. Farm cash receipts increased rapidly in recent years.

Throughout the decade the growth in value of manufacturing shipments in the Prairie region—essentially because of the strength of Alberta—was one of the strongest in the country and, as summarized in Table 6.3, Alberta's share of manufacturing shipments rose whereas that of the other two provinces remained unchanged. The strength of the manufacturing sector in the Prairie region was widely based, although some industries were stronger than others. The agricultural implements industry assumed much greater importance and moved (among industries for which data are published) from seventh position in 1972 to second rank in 1977. Alberta's oil- and gas-based manufacturing industries, such as petrochemicals, expanded. Among Manitoba's major industries, the rates of increase in the value of shipments of the metal fabricating and machinery industries exceeded the national average.

This rapid growth in the goods-producing sector in the Prairie region, and particularly in Alberta, was accompanied by strong growth in the services-producing sector. Alberta's share of employment in the financial, insurance and real estate and business services sectors rose in recent years, while the shares of Ontario and Quebec fell.

British Columbia

Growth in British Columbia in the past decade was second only to that in Alberta. Strong export demands for forestry and mineral products were major sources of growth, and these in turn affected most of the other sectors.

British Columbia benefitted from rising demand in the United States for softwood lumber. Except for a downturn in 1975, demand for lumber over the past decade was fairly strong. More recently, when the housing market in the United States again weakened, producers in British Columbia were able to maintain their market shares mainly because of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Japan also became a growing market for British Columbia's lumber. This strong export demand for lumber benefitted not only the forestry sector itself, but also the wood-based manufacturing industries. Reflecting their importance, total manufacturing shipments in British Columbia increased at one of the faster rates in the country during the 1970s.

The output of coal rose sharply during the decade as new mines were opened in response to strong demand from the Japanese steel industry. Natural gas production also increased in response to demand, but crude oil production declined due to restricted production capacity. Among metals, copper production almost tripled during the decade, whereas the output of lead decreased as world demand weakened towards the end of the decade when automobile sales slowed in the United States.

In the first part of the decade, construction in British Columbia grew at a slower pace than the national average and the province's share of new capital expenditure in Canada fell steadily. Construction in the province was adversely affected by prolonged strikes in 1970 and 1972. Since 1976, however, the province has kept pace with the national average, with engineering construction being stronger in 1977 and 1978. Electric power and oil and gas drilling were the major sources of strength. On the other hand, residential construction declined after 1976 when housing starts reached their peak level.

Within the fishing sector, which is predominantly inshore salmon fishing, catches decreased sharply during 1974 and 1975 and by the end of the decade the

volume had only regained the level of the beginning of the decade. Nevertheless, the value of fish catches increased considerably since fish prices also rose sharply.

Ontario

Economic growth in Ontario, particularly in the second half of the decade, was below the national average. This was the result partly of the stronger growth in western Canada, but also of slower relative growth in manufacturing, one of the most important sectors in the province, and construction.

Ontario's share of manufacturing shipments declined after reaching a peak in 1971. Its share had been high throughout the preceding half decade, reflecting the strength of the automobile and parts industries resulting from the Canada-U.S. Automotive Agreement of 1965. The effect of this agreement may have largely worked itself out by 1971, however, since the Canadian share of the North American market had stabilized after rising sharply in the second half of the 1960s. The shipments of construction-related industries, particularly non-metallic minerals, increased less rapidly in the province than in the country as a whole through the 1970s, reflecting weak construction. Among the major provincial industries, the growth of shipments of primary metals exceeded the Canadian rate of increase, but on balance the value of Ontario's manufacturing shipments increased at a slower pace. The decline in Ontario's share of manufacturing shipments in current prices, however, was due in part to the fact that industry selling prices for the industries that are heavily concentrated in the province rose more slowly than in the other industries that are more predominant in the other regions.

Ontario's share of capital expenditure declined markedly during the 1970s. While engineering construction—particularly electric power—continued to sustain the construction sector in the second half of the decade, the residential and commercial sectors weakened. Unlike most other provinces where housing starts reached record levels in 1976, Ontario reached high levels in 1973. In 1976, when housing starts were 1.7 per cent above the 1973 level for Canada as a whole, Ontario experienced a decline of 23.4 per cent from that year. Expenditure on commercial construction peaked in 1975 and declined after that due, among other things, to high vacancy rates in office buildings. Industrial construction was also weak, after having risen strongly from 1972 to 1974, as capacity utilization rates in manufacturing declined until 1978.

Mining output in Ontario was affected by world market conditions and a prolonged labour dispute late in the decade in nickel mining. Canadian nickel output, some of which also comes from Manitoba, reached a peak in 1970 and then declined about 15 per cent in the next two years. Most of this decline was recovered in the 1973-1974 period, but production returned to relatively low levels again in the next three years due to weak international demand. Production was cut back substantially in both 1978 and 1979 by a labour dispute in Ontario, and nickel production in Ontario declined by nearly 30 per cent compared to the beginning of the decade. Copper in Ontario is primarily a joint product of nickel production and therefore copper output was also adversely affected by the labour dispute in nickel mining. Zinc production declined about 15 per cent from the beginning of the decade primarily due to excess supply in the international market in recent years.

In the services sector, public administration and defence grew less rapidly than in the other regions. This resulted from government programs of budgetary restraint in recent years, as well as from some decentralization of a number of federal departments, particularly across the Ottawa River to Hull.

Quebec

Economic growth in Quebec also was less than the national average during the second half of the decade, but the relative slowdown was less than in Ontario.

Quebec posted very strong construction growth until 1975—much above the national average. The first half of the decade was marked by such large construction projects as the Olympic Games, the extension of the Montreal subway, the Mirabel airport and the commencement of the James Bay hydro-electric project. In terms of percentage changes, the largest impact of most of these projects occurred in 1975. Current dollar expenditure on electric power construction increased that year by nearly two-thirds, and on amusement and recreational buildings (which included the Olympic Games facilities) by 2 1/2 times. After the boom in the first half, construction activity rose only slightly in 1976 and declined in the following two years. In 1976, a very large gain in residential construction was offset by a substantial decline in commercial construction, and engineering construction experienced only a small increase. Housing starts declined from 1977 to 1979 in response to weak demand and a high inventory of unsold houses, and commercial construction experienced declines in current dollars after reaching a high level in 1975. Increases in electric power construction were not enough to offset decreases in building construction.

Over most of the 1970s, the value of manufacturing shipments in Quebec grew at below the national average rate. Among the industries which are heavily concentrated in the province, shipments of clothing and textiles increased at rates about the same as the national one, while leather products and knitting mill output increased at a very slow pace due to import penetration. Substantial growth rates were recorded by these industries after import quotas were imposed on clothing and textile products in 1976 and on footwear in 1977. These industries benefitted further in recent years from the reductions in the provincial retail sales tax. The output of the dairy products industry—the third largest industry in terms of shipments—grew at a slower pace than the manufacturing sector as a whole. The performance of the fourth-ranking industry—smelting and refining—was very weak through the decade, with declines occurring in a number of years.

Within the mining sector, asbestos production rose 14 per cent in the 1970-1974 period. It dropped sharply in 1975 because of labour disputes, then recovered in the next four years but did not return to the 1974 peak level. Iron ore production declined substantially in 1978 because of a protracted labour dispute, but a strong rebound in production took place in 1979.

Newsprint production, centred in both Quebec and Ontario, was strong in the early 1970s and declined in 1975. More recently, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar helped Canadian producers sustain exports of newsprint in the face of strong competition from producers in the United States. At the close of the decade, Canadian output had reached full capacity levels and investment in new facilities was being undertaken.

Growth in the Atlantic region was close to the national rate during the past decade. Most sectors shared in this growth.

The fisheries have grown substantially in recent years. Fish catches had declined during the first half of the decade as foreign fishing activity had increased and fish stocks were depleted. The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries had begun some regulatory activity and imposed quotas which took some pressure off fish stocks, but these measures were not sufficient. As a result, Canada declared a 200-mile fishing zone as of January 1977, and imposed fishing quotas, of which an increasing amount was allocated to Canadian fishermen. Catches by fishermen in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec increased substantially in the past few years, fish prices also rose sharply, and as a result the value of catches increased markedly.

In forestry, pulpwood production is important in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. As elsewhere in the country, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar has helped pulp and paper producers sustain exports in the face of strong international competition. The sector continues to face a severe problem with timber supplies, however. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the spruce budworm attacked very large areas of softwood forest land and was also found more and more in Newfoundland. In Cape Breton, more than a third of merchantable balsam has died. The budworm problem forced greater utilization of hardwoods which are untouched by the budworm.

As elsewhere in the country, there was considerable fluctuation in the output of minerals. The region's iron ore production, all in Newfoundland, fell sharply in 1978 because of a serious labour dispute but recovered strongly in 1979. Zinc, produced in both New Brunswick and Newfoundland, experienced good export demand in the early years of the decade, but there was excess world supply in recent years. Lead, which is also produced in New Brunswick and Newfoundland, benefitted from strong demand until recently when automobile sales weakened last year in the United States. In response to the growing demand for mineral fuels, coal production increased in Nova Scotia during the second half of the decade but declined in 1979 because of production problems and labour disputes. Exploration for oil began off the Atlantic coast, which yielded promising initial results by the close of the decade.

Construction activity in the Atlantic region slowed considerably in the second half of the decade compared to the first, and lagged behind the national pace so that the region's share of capital expenditure declined. The weakness in the second half was particularly pronounced in New Brunswick, which recorded very strong increases in the earlier years. In Prince Edward Island some relatively large public projects caused wide swings in the construction sector. Housing starts in the region, after having reached a peak in 1973, declined continuously except in 1975 and 1976. Expenditure on non-residential construction, which increased relatively strongly until 1975, increased only marginally in 1976 and 1977. Capital expenditure by governments and institutions rose in 1978 and 1979, while manufacturing construction expenditure increased sharply in 1979.

Manufacturing shipments in the region grew at a slightly faster rate than the national average. The performance of the region's manufacturing sector, which is largely based on forestry, fish, agriculture and coal, is particularly dependent on developments in the pulp and paper, wood, food and beverages and petroleum and coal products industries. The value of shipments of pulp and paper increased more rapidly than the national average in the first half of the decade, especially in 1973 and 1974 when new capacity came on stream, whereas in the second half fish products contributed especially to growth in shipments as fish catches rose and the volume of national exports of fish products increased. Coal and petroleum shipments in the region also rose sharply.

In the utilities sector, Newfoundland had the largest growth among all provinces in the electric power industry during the past decade, more than tripling its real domestic product primarily because of the development of the Churchill Falls hydro-electric project.

7. Inflation

The sharp rise in the inflation rate during the 1970s was among the most important economic developments of the decade. Most of the industrialized economies experienced inflation rates far in excess of those recorded earlier in the postwar period. In Canada the rate of consumer price inflation rose from about 2 1/2 per cent in the 1950s and 1960s to an average of about 7 1/2 per cent in the 1970s. The decade's inflation came in two waves, the first in the period 1973-1974 and the second in late 1978 and 1979, and while there were some similarities between the two episodes there were also some very striking differences.

International Developments

The surge of inflation in the 1970s was a worldwide problem, brought about by complex interacting forces on both the demand and supply sides. After experiencing an average rate of consumer price inflation of about 3 per cent in the 1960s, the economies of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) had an average inflation rate of 8.4 per cent in the past decade (see Table 2.1 in Chapter 2). From a low of 4.7 per cent in 1972, the OECD inflation rate increased to 7.8 per cent in 1973 and 13.2 per cent in 1974. While there was some moderation in the next two years, the rate rose from 8.5 per cent in 1976 to 10.0 per cent in 1979.

Virtually all industrialized countries were affected by the 1973-1974 surge, although there were major differences among them. Some of the economies most heavily affected were those of Japan, Italy and the United Kingdom, while a number of other countries, notably Germany and Switzerland, had much less dramatic increases in their inflation rates. These latter countries were able to avoid severe domestic inflationary forces, although they, like the others, were subject to the external ones. They obtained some degree of protection against rising import prices, however, through appreciation of their currencies.

Many different factors combined to produce the inflation of 1973 and 1974, but the most fundamental one was a strong economic expansion which peaked at the same time in many of the OECD countries. This upswing pervaded most of the industrialized world, and was fuelled and supported by stimulative fiscal and monetary policies, particularly in the seven major OECD countries. Strong demand forces within most of these countries caused their domestic prices and costs to rise rapidly. Taken together, these expansions led to excess demand in international commodity markets. Prices for primary commodities increased very substantially on world markets, spurred by the fast pace of economic activity and by speculative inventory building (see Table 7.1 and Chart 7.1).

These demand-side elements were compounded by developments on the supply side. The Peruvian anchovy catch, the source of an important protein supplement for livestock, declined dramatically in 1972, causing livestock feed prices to rise. Agricultural production declined to below-normal levels in a number of countries in 1972, as the sugar beet and winter wheat crops both suffered severe weather

damage in Russia. The resulting dramatic price increases in late 1972 continued in 1973 and 1974. Another important supply shock, which came near the crest of the boom in world economic activity, was the increase in crude petroleum prices in late 1973 and early 1974. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) raised the price of oil and cut back production following the war in the Middle East in October 1973. Some upward adjustment in the price of oil was overdue in any event, since inflation earlier in the decade had greatly eroded the real price of oil. New sources of supply were increasingly expensive, and the strong advance of world economic activity had caused energy demand to rise.

Table 7.1

World Commodity Prices (in U.S. dollars)

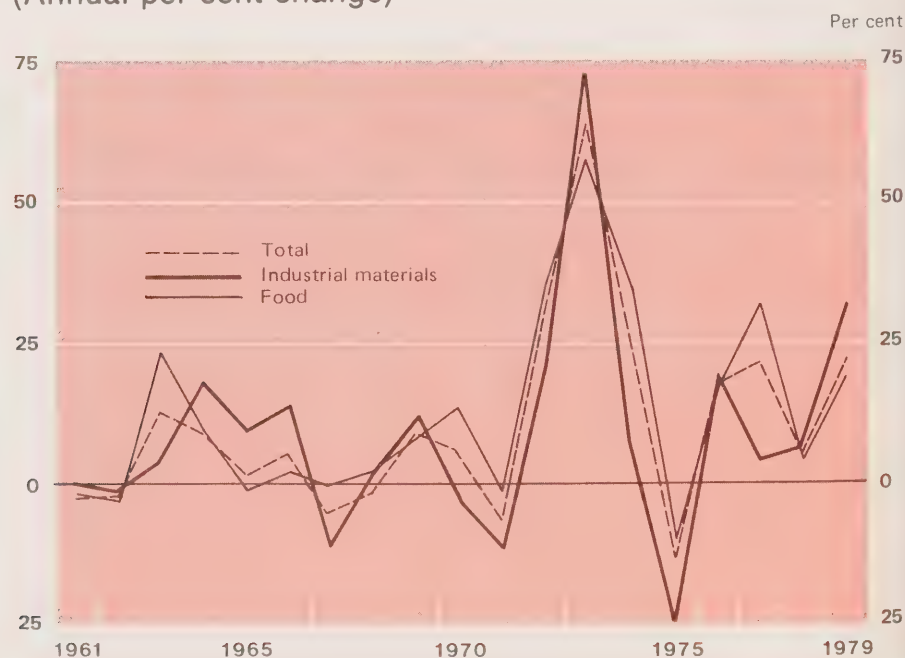
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(Annual per cent change)									
Total	5.4	-6.7	29.3	63.0	22.9	-13.2	17.1	21.4	5.1	21.9
Food	13.3	-1.8	34.8	56.8	34.0	-9.9	16.2	31.3	4.1	18.5
Industrial materials ⁽¹⁾	-3.6	-12.0	20.7	72.6	7.1	-24.9	18.7	3.6	6.4	31.4
Fibres	-4.1	0.8	46.3	91.5	-11.9	-18.0	24.0	1.0	3.5	14.9
Metals	-3.4	-19.1	5.1	59.6	24.7	-32.3	10.7	0.9	4.4	42.2

⁽¹⁾ Hides and rubber are included in industrial materials, but not published as a separate aggregate index. Crude petroleum is not included in this commodity price index.

Source: *The Economist*, Weekly.

Chart 7.1

World Commodity Prices (Annual per cent change)



Source: *The Economist*, Weekly.

The inflation that resulted from these combined forces of supply and demand was so large, and touched such basic consumer items as food, fuel and clothing, that it had a major impact on public perceptions. The experience of rapid inflation in the recent past led to the expectation of further strong inflation in the immediate future, and such anticipation quickly became entrenched. This process induced determined, though ultimately self-defeating, efforts to seek protection against the effects of inflation. Rising inflationary expectations occasioned higher nominal interest rates and increasing nominal wage gains. Various indexation arrangements became more prevalent, both in government taxation and social security programs and in private contracts. These developments generated a strong inflationary momentum. This was only moderately lessened by the cyclical turn to world recession and the stabilization of food, energy and other commodity prices in international markets in 1975. As the world economy moved out of recession in 1976, consumer price inflation rates in the major OECD countries remained well above those of 1971 and 1972.

Inflation became more rapid again in 1979. After experiencing price increases averaging 8.3 per cent in 1978, the OECD countries underwent 10-per-cent inflation in 1979. While there were certainly some interesting similarities between this recent episode and the one in 1973-1974, there were also a number of very important differences.

The economic expansion after 1975 was less vigorous and widespread than the one earlier in the decade. While some countries—notably the United States—had relatively strong and sustained growth through to 1979, others experienced more modest growth. In the U.S., the inflation rate surpassed the previous peak of 11.0 per cent reached in 1974, while in some other countries, such as Japan and Germany where currency appreciations in 1977-1978 helped offset rising import prices, the price level increased relatively little in 1979.

Food prices rose significantly again in 1979, but not by nearly as much and not for the same reasons as in the period 1972-1974. Crop failures were not a main factor in this recent increase; it was traceable more to the state of the beef cycle. Furthermore, international food commodity prices did not increase as rapidly, and the recent acceleration was more concentrated in North America. Other world commodity prices, notably for metals, rose, but not to the degree witnessed in 1972-1973. Oil prices were increased recently by amounts which, while similar to those of 1973 and 1974 in dollar terms, were considerably less in percentage terms. As discussed earlier in Chapter 3, productivity gains were smaller in the last half of the decade and this, in contrast with the other comparisons just drawn, was a considerably more unfavourable element in the recent inflation situation.

In the United States, the consumer price inflation rate dropped to 5.7 per cent in 1976 and then rose to 6.5 per cent in 1977, 7.7 per cent in 1978 and 11.3 per cent in 1979. The 1979 increase reflected the rise in food prices, the OPEC oil price increases, the rapid advance of primary commodity prices, rising mortgage rates and the situation of excess demand in some sectors. U.S. food prices rose 10.8 per cent in 1979, led by a 27.2-per-cent jump in beef prices. At the same time, gasoline prices rose 35.2 per cent and homeownership costs increased 15.5 per cent. Consumer price increases in late 1979 and early 1980 received much attention. The seriousness of the situation was somewhat exaggerated, however. The housing component of the index accounted for a large portion of the recent acceleration, and this was due to the direct impact of the rapid rise of mortgage rates. (In Canada, by contrast, mortgage rate increases are factored into the consumer price index (CPI) gradually, over a five-year period, to allow for the fact that the average homeowner renegotiates his mortgage infrequently.) The large

energy price rises were also a major factor in the recent increases. Allowance for these elements shows that recent U.S. inflation has been more comparable to that of Canada.

It is too early to determine at the present stage whether this latest surge in world inflation will peak above or below the 13.2-per-cent average rate reached by the OECD countries in 1974. The U.S. inflation rate in 1979 was slightly above its previous peak in 1974, but more favourable performances in the other major OECD countries have so far held the aggregate rate to 10.0 per cent. Developments in the next two to three years will depend considerably on the U.S. situation. The policies adopted in that country in October 1979 and March 1980 provide some basis for hope that the tide of inflation will soon be turned.

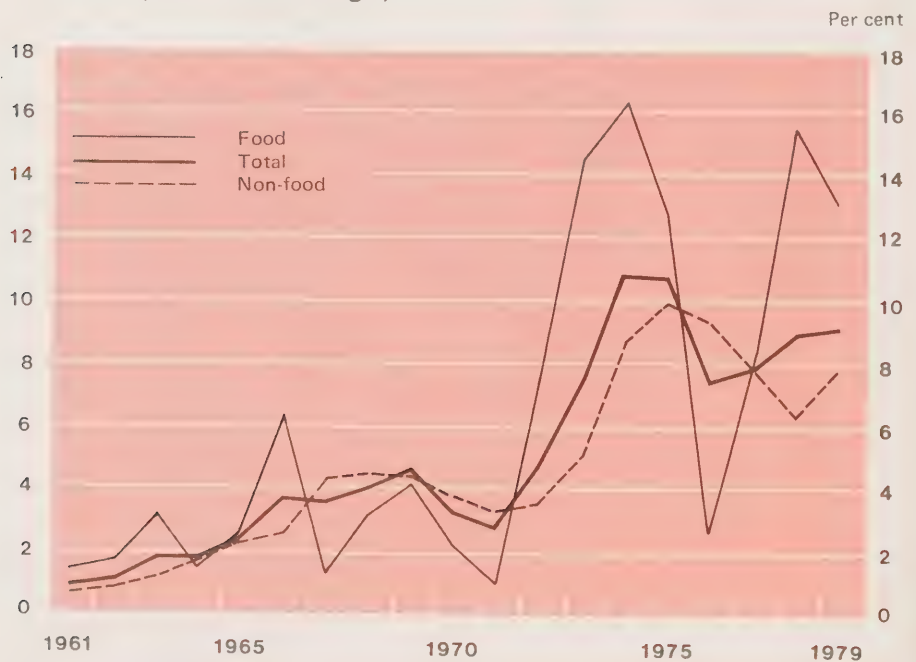
Inflation in Canada

Consumer price inflation averaged 7.4 per cent per year in Canada over the decade, somewhat less than the 8.4-per-cent average of the OECD countries as a whole and slightly more than the 7.1-per-cent average in the U.S. Canadian inflation ran at a 1.4-per-cent annual average in 1960-1964 and a 3.7-per-cent average in 1965-1972 (see Table 7.2). It rose to 7.6 per cent in 1973, 10.9 per cent in 1974 and 10.8 per cent in 1975.

In these circumstances, the government introduced a comprehensive program in October 1975 to combat inflation. The policy package included a three-year program of wage and price controls, counter-inflationary fiscal and monetary policies, restraint on government expenditure, and structural policies to reduce the economy's vulnerability to future price shocks. It was intended to bring about a gradual reduction in both inflationary expectations and inflation itself over several years.

Chart 7.2

Consumer Price Index (Annual per cent change)



Source: Statistics Canada, *The Consumer Price Index, Monthly*, Cat. 62-001.

Table 7.2

Changes in the Main Components of the Consumer Price Index
(Average Annual Per Cent Change)

	1960-64 ⁽¹⁾	1965-72	1973-75	1976-78	1979
	(Per cent change)				
All Items	1.4	3.7	9.7	8.2	9.1
Food	1.8	3.6	14.6	8.7	13.2
All items excluding food	1.2	3.7	8.0	7.9	7.9
Housing	1.1	4.1	8.4	9.3	7.0
Clothing	1.7	2.8	6.8	5.4	9.2
Transportation	0.5	3.5	8.0	7.8	9.7
Health and personal care	2.3	4.1	8.3	7.7	9.0
Recreation, education & reading	1.4	3.7	7.7	4.9	6.9
Tobacco and alcohol	1.1	3.1	6.9	7.5	7.2
Energy	n.a.	n.a.	12.6	12.3	9.8
All items excluding energy	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	7.8	9.1
All items excluding food and energy	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	7.4	7.6
Goods	1.3	2.9	10.7	7.5	10.6
Goods excluding food	0.7	2.5	7.7	6.4	9.2
Durables	-0.6	1.1	5.5	5.4	9.6
Semi-durables	1.9	2.7	6.6	5.0	8.7
Non-durables	1.1	2.9	9.7	7.8	8.9
Services	2.1	5.1	8.2	9.3	7.0
Food components:					
Food for home consumption	2.0	3.3	14.4	9.1	13.5
Meat, poultry and fish	0.5	4.7	12.2	9.8	20.0
Beef ⁽²⁾	1.0	5.5	8.1	13.3	31.5
Pork	1.7	3.4	18.3	5.6	1.6
Poultry	-1.7	2.8	17.6	5.9	13.3
Fish	2.9	6.9	16.5	11.5	11.2
Dairy products including butter	0.1	4.2	15.6	6.7	9.0
Eggs	-1.4	0.6	16.6	3.9	8.4
Cereal and bakery products	3.0	2.0	17.1	5.6	16.9
Fresh fruit	6.0	3.5	13.1	19.4	13.6
Fresh vegetables	3.6	2.7	11.7	18.2	2.4
Fats and oils	0.9	1.8	22.4	2.8	8.0
Prepared and partially-prepared main dishes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	13.5
Sugar and sugar preparations	n.a.	n.a.	28.9	-0.5	17.5
Coffee and tea	n.a.	n.a.	10.3	35.4	-1.7
Other foods for home consumption	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	5.4	10.1
Food consumed away from home	3.3	5.6	15.2	7.0	12.1
Non-food components:					
Shelter	1.7	5.1	7.5	9.9	5.7
Household operation	n.a.	2.5	10.6	11.4	8.9
Fuel and utilities	-0.9	3.0	12.2	15.1	9.3
Household furnishings and equipment	0.3	1.9	8.5	4.8	7.9
Private transportation	0.0	2.9	8.3	7.7	9.8
Automobile purchases	-1.3	1.1	4.6	7.1	12.1
Gasoline	-0.1	2.6	12.1	8.8	10.2
Public transportation	1.7	6.3	7.0	8.4	9.1
Tobacco products	0.8	4.2	6.7	8.8	5.4
Alcoholic beverages	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.3	8.0

⁽¹⁾ For some sub-classifications, compound average growth rate 1962-1964.

⁽²⁾ Shifts in the weighting pattern combined with analytical changes in the structure and composition of aggregate indexes make it difficult to regard the beef index as a consistent and continuous series over the 20-year period.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Consumer Price Index*, monthly, cat. 62-001.

The rate of inflation dropped to 7.5 per cent in 1976 but by 1979 had edged up again to 9.1 per cent. Food prices played a major role in this decline and resurgence, rising a slight 2.7 per cent in 1976 and then averaging 12.3-per-cent annual growth in 1977-1979. Canadian energy prices, on the other hand, rose most rapidly in 1976, at 15.4 per cent, and then slowed somewhat, to 9.8-per-cent growth by 1979. Prices for goods and services other than food and energy decelerated gradually from their peak rate of increase of 9.6 per cent in 1975 to a low of 6.1 per cent in 1978, but this trend was reversed in 1979 as these prices rose 7.7 per cent.

A major factor in these post-1975 developments was the movement in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar. It rose 5.4 per cent vis-à-vis the "Group of Ten" currencies in 1976 on an annual basis, and then declined an accumulated 19.6 per cent relative to these same currencies over 1977-1979. These developments had a direct impact on export and import prices and were a major factor in the decline of consumer price inflation in 1976 and its subsequent rebound in the last years of the decade.

For Canada there have been significant differences between the recent upturn in inflation and the surge of 1973-1974. So far, the present rise has been less pronounced than in the earlier episode. Moreover, there have been significant differences in the relative roles of domestic and international forces.

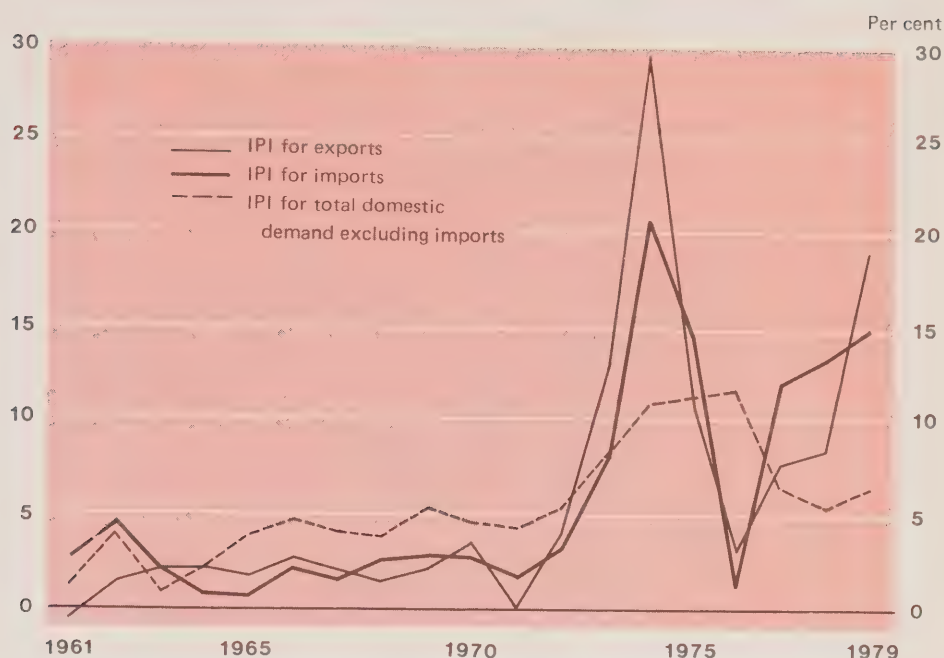
Domestic inflationary pressures were much less marked in 1978-1979 than they were in 1973-1974. As is evident in Chart 7.3, prices for exports and imports rose very rapidly in 1973-1975 and again more recently, and domestic prices rose quite forcefully in 1973-1976 but slowed subsequently. While it is not a very precise or fully satisfactory indicator, the national accounts implicit price index (IPI) for total domestic demand excluding imports provides some indication of the domestic component of inflation. This index rose at a 10.1-per-cent average annual rate in 1973-1975 and peaked at 11.7 per cent in 1976, but slowed progressively thereafter to a low of 5.4 per cent in 1978. It grew somewhat more rapidly in 1979, at 6.4 per cent, but remained well below the 1976 high. Another indication of this slowing in domestic prices was that prices of services, as measured in the CPI, dropped progressively from a peak increase of 12.2 per cent in 1976 to 6.8 per cent in 1978 and 7.0 per cent in 1979. Since the import content of most services is quite low, developments in this component of the CPI provide another good indicator of the domestic part of inflation.

The slowing in domestic prices in 1977-1978 and the relatively small upturn that occurred in 1979 were also evident in, and were very closely related to, the moderation in unit labour cost increases over this period. Table 7.3 shows average wage rate increases in collective agreements during the 1970s and clearly illustrates the striking rise in 1973-1975 and the equally marked decline in settlements subsequently. Average wage settlements peaked at 19.2 per cent in 1975, led by the huge 19.9-per-cent average wage gains negotiated in the non-commercial sector, but were down to 7.1 per cent by 1978. The upswing to 8.6 per cent in 1979 reflected a number of factors including the termination of controls and reduced slack in the labour market.

The recent experience with wage rate increases differs considerably from that of 1974-1975, not only in the magnitude of the average increases, but also in the reasons behind them. The 1974-1975 surge in wage settlements was largely the result of strong demand pressures in the labour market, rapid unanticipated food price inflation and the leading role played by the public sector in collective bargaining. In 1978-1979, in contrast, there was more slack in the labour market,

Chart 7.3

Domestic and Foreign Sector Prices Implicit Price Indexes (Annual per cent change)



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

food price increases, while again substantial, were more anticipated and public sector wage increases lagged rather than led the overall trend.

Unit labour costs, which are very closely associated with output prices, reflect productivity performance as well as current and lagged wage rate increases. After peaking at 15.8 per cent in 1974 and 15.1 per cent in 1975, the rate of increase in unit labour costs declined gradually to 5.5 per cent in 1978 before rising to 7.8 per cent in 1979. The 1.0-per-cent drop in productivity in 1979 and the upturn in wage rate increases contributed about equally to the recent acceleration. While certainly

Table 7.3
Annual Compound Average Increase Provided by New Collective Agreements
Without COLA Clauses

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Commercial sector	8.7	7.9	9.6	11.9	15.2	17.6	10.7	7.9	7.6	9.4
Non-commercial sector	8.4	7.8	7.8	9.9	14.4	19.9	11.1	7.9	6.7	8.1
All industries	8.6	7.8	8.8	10.9	14.7	19.2	10.9	7.9	7.1	8.6

Source: Labour Canada, *Wage Developments Resulting from Major Collective Bargaining Settlements*, annual and quarterly.

worrisome, the 1979 increases in unit labour costs are only about half as large as those experienced in 1974-1975.

Tax reductions and the government's energy pricing policy also influenced inflationary developments on the domestic side. With federal government assistance, provincial sales tax rates were reduced in much of 1978 and early 1979, reducing the CPI growth rate by an estimated 0.6 percentage point in 1978 and increasing it an estimated 0.4 percentage point in 1979. The 3-percentage-point reduction in the manufacturers' sales tax in the November 1978 budget helped hold down inflation in 1979. Furthermore, while OPEC prices for crude petroleum increased almost 50 per cent on an annual basis in 1979, Canadian domestic prices were restrained by government policies, and rose only about 12 per cent.

The prices paid by Canadians in 1979 for goods and services, whether domestic or externally produced, were 9.0 per cent higher than those paid in 1978. This increase was, in effect, a weighted average of the 6.4-per-cent advance in domestic prices, the factors behind which were just discussed, and the 14.8-per-cent increase in the prices of imported goods and services. When export prices, which rose 19.1 per cent, are included with the index and import prices are excluded, the gross national expenditure (GNE) implicit price index is obtained. This index measures the trend in prices for all goods and services produced within Canada and purchased by consumers, businesses, governments and foreigners, and it rose 9.9 per cent in 1979.

The rise of import and export prices was more rapid than that of domestic costs in 1973-1974, somewhat less in 1976, and somewhat more again in 1978-1979. The world boom in 1973-1974 raised Canadian export prices for grains, metals and many other products as well as import prices for food and manufactured goods. In the subsequent recession, world commodity prices declined, slowing foreign price inflation, while new wage contracts carried large upward adjustments to compensate for the unexpectedly high inflation of the previous two years. The exchange rate appreciation in 1976 reinforced this reversal, and domestic prices rose more rapidly than foreign prices. In 1977-1979 the situation reversed again as the depreciation of the dollar and high inflation abroad kept foreign prices rising rapidly while a slowing in unit labour costs reduced domestic inflation.

Export prices rose more rapidly than import prices in 1973-1974, less rapidly in 1977-1978, and more rapidly again in 1979. Many factors underlay these terms of trade movements. A major influence was the commodity price booms in 1973-1974 and later in 1978-1979 which, given the resource-based nature of Canadian exports, were associated with gains in the terms of trade.

As shown in Table 7.4, total domestic demand prices (including imports) rose 9.0 per cent in 1979, up somewhat from the 8.2-per-cent annual average of the previous three years but below the 11.1-per-cent average increase of 1973-1975. While prices of government, housing, investment and consumer services and non-durable goods rose strongly in 1973-1975, they grew less rapidly in the recent period. This was a reflection of the much lower domestic cost pressures in the latter period, as import costs rose by roughly equal amounts in the two periods. Consumer prices rose 9.0 per cent in 1979, somewhat less than the 9.7-per-cent annual average of 1973-1975.

Shares of Net National Income

The two waves of inflation in the 1970s were associated with major swings in the functional distribution of net national income (NNI). The surges in export prices in 1973-1974 and more recently caused major increases on both occasions in the share of NNI going to profits. This share typically rises during periods of economic

Table 7.4
Implicit Price Indexes for Gross National Expenditure
(Average Annual Per Cent Change)

	1960-64	1965-72	1973-75	1976-78	1979
	(Per cent change)				
Personal expenditure:					
Durables	-0.4	1.8	6.8	5.2	8.5
Semi-durables	1.7	3.0	7.3	5.4	11.1
Non-durables	0.9	2.9	11.7	8.3	10.2
Services	1.8	4.4	10.3	8.2	7.8
Total	1.1	3.3	9.7	7.4	9.0
Government current and capital expenditure	2.8	6.0	13.3	10.4	8.6
Residential construction expenditure	1.8	4.9	16.0	10.4	11.9
Business fixed investment:					
Non-residential construction	1.3	4.9	12.2	7.8	8.1
Machinery and equipment	2.4	2.4	10.7	7.9	8.1
Total	1.9	3.6	11.4	7.8	8.1
Total domestic demand	1.5	4.0	11.1	8.2	9.0
(Total domestic demand excluding imports)	1.3	4.4	10.1	7.9	6.4
Exports of goods and services	1.8	2.2	17.5	6.4	19.1
Imports of goods and services	2.2	2.2	14.2	8.7	14.8
Terms of trade ⁽¹⁾	-0.5	0.0	2.9	-2.1	3.7
Gross national expenditure	1.5	4.0	11.7	7.7	9.9

⁽¹⁾ The ratio of total export prices to total import prices.

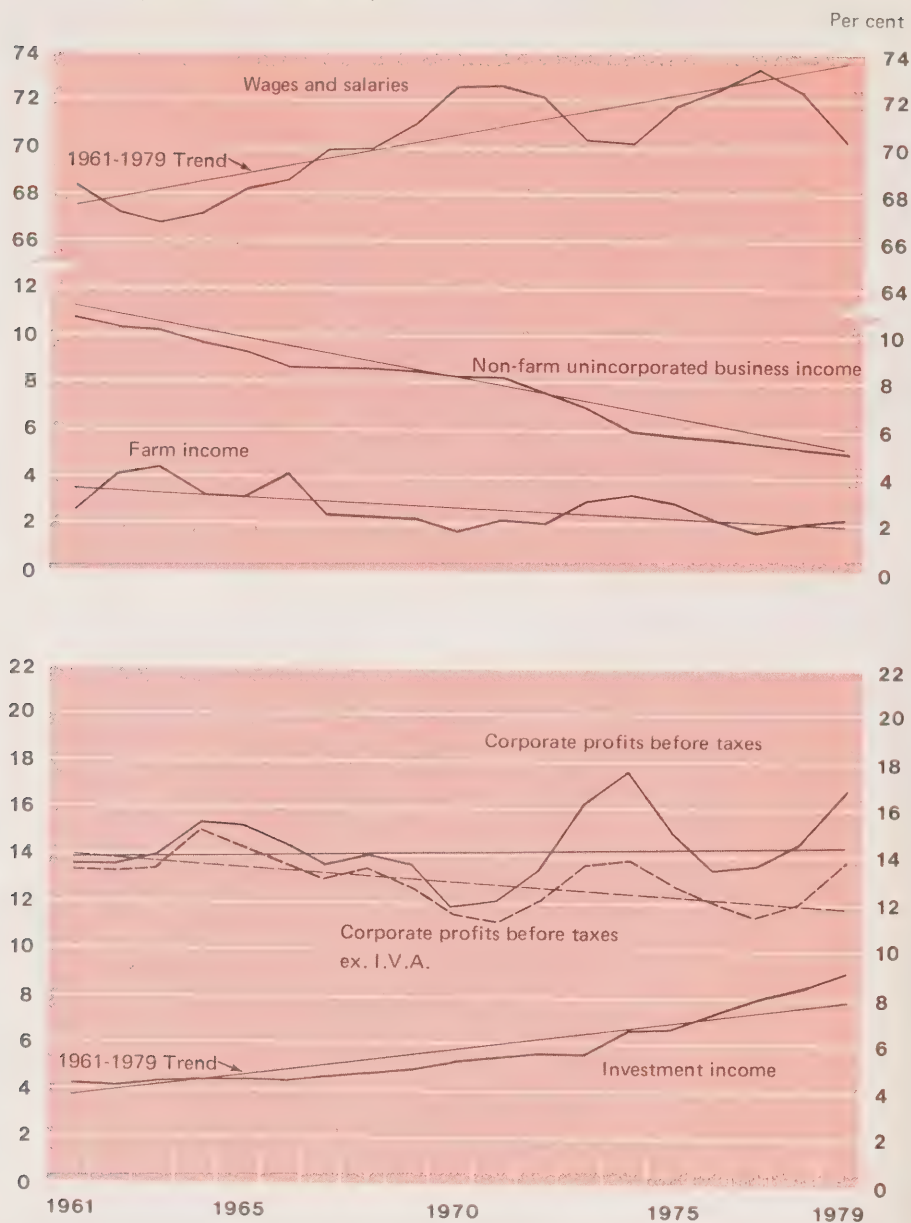
Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

growth as sales strengthen and capacity utilization increases while costs, governed to some extent by longer-term contracts, remain fairly stable. As the cycle matures, the rate of growth of profits tends to taper off as costs rise and productivity weakens. In comparison, the labour compensation share tends to fall in the early stages of an economic expansion, but advances during the cycle as employment increases and new wage agreements, reacting in part to the earlier rise in corporate profits, come into effect. Beyond these cyclical movements, the long-term trend in the labour income share has been upward while the trend in the corporate profits share has been virtually flat (see Chart 7.4). The long-term trend in the share of pre-tax corporate profits excluding the inventory valuation adjustment has been slightly downward, however.

The pattern described above was clearly in evidence during the 1970s. In conjunction with the strong economic growth in Canada during 1971-1973, the share of pre-tax corporate profits in NNI rose steadily from 12.0 per cent in 1970 to 16.3 per cent in 1973. It rose further in 1974, reaching 17.6 per cent. As negotiated wage settlements remained around 8 per cent until 1972, however, the labour income share of NNI declined steadily to 71.4 per cent in 1974. This pattern was reversed in the next three years, as the share rose steadily to 74.4 per cent when the substantial wage gains negotiated during the 1973-1975 period came into effect. At the same time, the corporate profits share in NNI declined to 13.5 per cent. With the mild expansion in the Canadian economy from 1976 to 1979, however, the corporate profits share rose steadily to 16.8 per cent. This advance was most apparent in 1978 and 1979, when profits rose in response to increasing

Chart 7.4

Shares of Net National Income at Factor Cost (Annual per cent shares)



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

export revenues. Reflecting the moderation that occurred in negotiated wage settlements after the introduction of the anti-inflation guidelines, the labour income share fell steadily from 74.4 per cent in 1977 to 71.6 per cent in 1979.

The share of non-farm unincorporated business income is not as responsive to the business cycle as the corporate profits share, but does tend to strengthen somewhat in periods of economic expansion and weaken somewhat in periods of more moderate growth. These fluctuations tend to be slight, however, and the share in NNI of non-farm unincorporated business income typically remains close to its long-term trend. This trend has been steadily downward, partly as a result of an increasing degree of incorporation of the business sector. In 1979, the share of this sector in NNI declined further to 5.1 per cent.

In view of the similar long-term shift out of agriculture (see Chapter 4), the trend in the accrued net farm income share in NNI has also been downward for a number of decades. This share tends to oscillate considerably, as crop yields are heavily dependent on weather conditions, and livestock production is closely tied to herd cycles. Moreover, fluctuations in operating costs and world food prices have a significant impact on net farm incomes. Reflecting the boom in food prices in world commodity markets during the 1972-1974 period, the farm income share in NNI rose steadily in 1973 and 1974. This share declined to 3.0 per cent in 1975 as food prices slowed and farm costs increased substantially. The share remained on a downward trend in the next two years, falling to 1.8 per cent in 1977. Food prices grew sharply in 1978 and 1979 and, as a result, the farm income share in NNI advanced slightly to 2.1 per cent for both 1978 and 1979.

The share of investment income in NNI remained below trend during the first half of the 1970s, averaging 5.8 per cent, but rose steadily during the second half as interest rates moved upward and natural resource royalties, which are included in this component, became much larger. By 1979, the investment income share reached 8.7 per cent.

Impacts of Inflation

There has been considerable adjustment, through both market forces and government measures, to the higher rates of inflation of the 1970s. This adjustment in turn has often tended to maintain the momentum of inflation. Rates of wage increase initially fell behind the upsurge of price increases in 1973; in other words, the unexpected inflation of 1973 and 1974 initially depressed real wages. But wage increases caught up in the years immediately following 1973, and in the later half of the 1970s real wages were not far out of line with what might be expected on the basis of productivity together with an allowance for some rather special influences on prices in particular years. The 1972-1974 period saw the rapid spread of full indexation of important aspects of the tax and government transfer payment systems: old age security benefits, personal income tax exemption levels and rate brackets, family allowance payments, Canada Pension Plan benefits, and a number of government employee pension plans. Thus these major components of the personal income stream now adjust automatically with inflation. The increase in the average level of nominal interest rates in the 1970s can be viewed as largely an adjustment to inflation.

This is not to imply that there were no losers or winners from the inflation of the 1970s. Among the most readily identifiable losers from inflation, particularly unanticipated inflation, are retired persons with significant savings or private pension plan income. Changes in 1974 in federal tax treatment of pension and investment income were intended to provide some offset to the impact of inflation on this group.

As well as leading to adjustments in nominal income flows and to gains or losses for different sectors of the population, inflation can affect behaviour in such areas as personal saving, business investment and the choice of assets in which the public holds its wealth. It is not easy to identify the extent to which potential behavioural responses in these areas have actually occurred in the 1970s. There are difficulties in distinguishing between responses to general inflation and to changes in particular relative prices. More importantly, the behavioural effects often depend on general expectations as to future rates of inflation, which cannot be determined with any certainty, rather than on actual current rates of inflation. Thus, analysis of the extent to which these areas were affected by inflation in the 1970s is likely to be highly speculative. There can be little doubt, however, that inflation makes it more difficult to achieve sustained growth of output and high levels of employment.

Whatever its impact on actual economic performance in a variety of areas, inflation clearly complicates the interpretation of much economic data, particularly data relating to income from or charges for the use of capital: interest, depreciation, profits, capital gains, etc. Depreciation and inventory charges that are based on historical costs will underestimate the cost in today's dollars of using capital assets and supplies in the production process. Inflation reduces the real value of debt fixed in dollar terms, thereby improving the real position of the debtor and worsening the real position of the lender. If nominal interest rates rise to compensate for this decline in the real value of debt, this "inflation premium" might be viewed as a capital transfer (repayment of the debt in real terms) rather than as a current income or expense item. The national income and expenditure accounts (income flows), the balance of payments (interest payments), and conventional business and government accounts, however, do not adjust for these implications of inflation.

The accounting profession in Canada and elsewhere has devoted substantial effort over much of the past decade to the search for an appropriate approach to inflation adjustment of business financial statements, but no consensus has yet emerged. It is clear, however, that inflation-adjusted accounts would show lower investment income (and savings) for the personal sector and lower net investment income for the foreign sector (and thus a smaller balance of payments deficit), as both these sectors have a net creditor position. Government interest payments and the government deficit would be lower on an inflation-adjusted basis, due to the net debtor position of governments. Individual firms might show lower or higher profits depending on the relative importance of upward adjustments to their depreciation and inventory costs and downward adjustment to their interest costs.

The issue of interpretation of data on personal and business income under inflationary conditions receives further attention in the discussion of personal saving (Chapter 8) and of rates of return in the business sector (Chapter 9).

8. Personal Sector and Housing

Annual growth in real personal disposable income rose from an average 4.8 per cent in the 1960s to 5.6 per cent in the 1970s. Over the past decade, consumers were faced with higher inflation rates and significant shifts in relative prices, especially for food and energy. The average consumer responded to these developments by increasing his savings rate. The decline in the proportion of income spent on goods and services was most noticeable for non-durables and services.

While the rate of growth in total population slowed during the 1970s, there was a substantial change in the overall age profile compared with the 1960s. The share of the population aged 14 years or under dropped sharply while the share between 15 and 34 increased substantially. Those aged 55 or more also represented a larger share in the 1970s. These demographic changes played an important role in the strong demand for housing. Over the decade, the ratio of owner-occupied homes to total dwelling units rose almost 2 per cent to nearly 60 per cent.

Demographic Trends

Canada's population on June 1, 1979 totalled 23,671,500 persons. The annual rate of population growth continued to decline steadily, averaging 1.2 per cent in the 1970s compared with 1.8 per cent in the 1960s and 2.7 per cent in the 1950s. The declining birth rate and the recent downturn in the rate of immigration contributed to the slower growth in the 1970s.

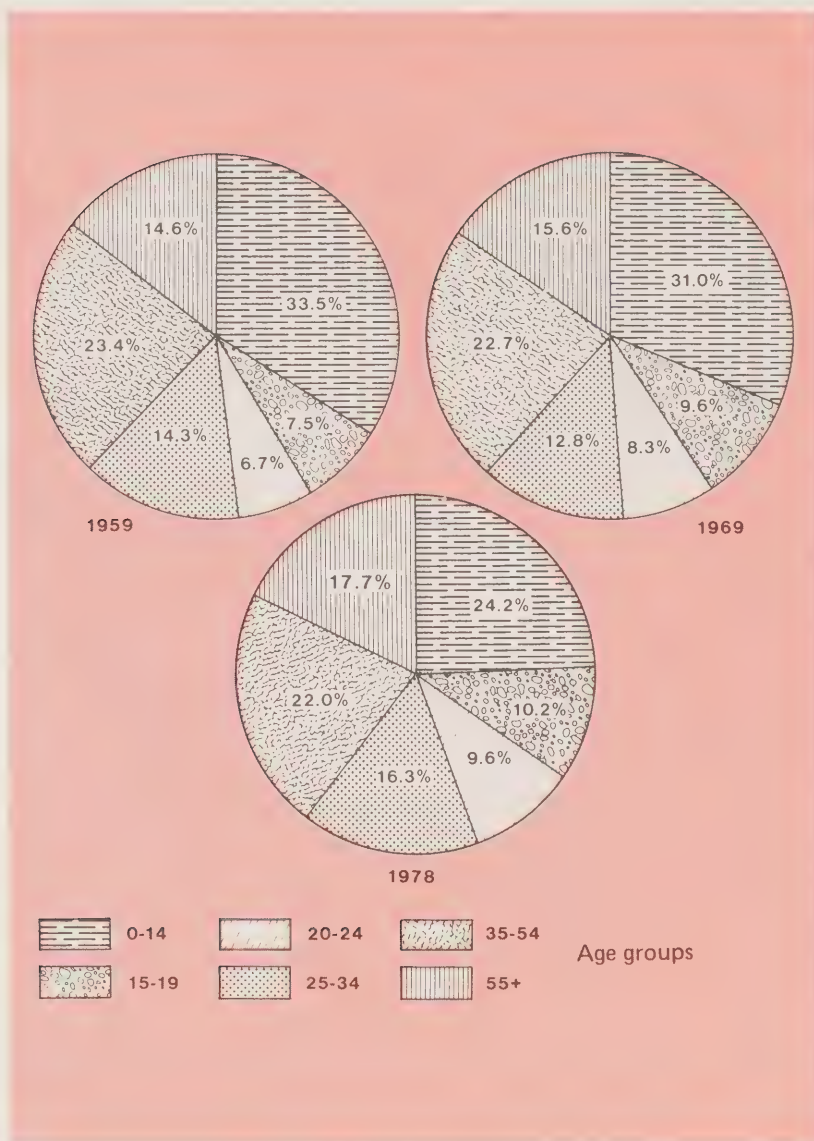
During the decade, there was a substantial change in the age profile of the population with wide-reaching economic consequences. As the population bulge associated with the postwar baby boom advanced in age, the number of persons 14 years of age and under declined at an average annual rate of 1.4 per cent, reversing the 1.4-per-cent growth rate for this age group in the 1960s. Similarly, as the baby boom bulge passed out of the 15 to 24 age group, the group's average rate of increase slowed to 2.1 per cent in the 1970s compared with 4.5 per cent in the 1960s. The over-25 age group increased at the more rapid rate of 2.3 per cent in the 1970s, above their 1.6-per-cent rate of increase in the previous decade. Those in the 25 to 54 age group comprised 38.1 per cent of the total population in 1979, up from 34.9 per cent in 1970. The implications of this increase for the size of Canada's working population were compounded by the rapid rise in the participation rate of women in this age group.

As population growth in the 1970s was concentrated in those age groups normally in an income-earning stage of life, employment grew very rapidly and so too did aggregate real personal income. The annual average growth of per capita real disposable income increased from 2.9 per cent in the 1960s to 4.3 per cent in the 1970s.

The number of families in Canada grew more rapidly during the 1970s than in the 1960s although the rate of net family formation slowed after 1975. The average family size declined steadily, however. Real disposable income per family

Chart 8.1

Distribution of Population by Age (As of June 1)



Source: Statistics Canada, *Annual Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces at June 1* Annual, Cat. 91-201.

increased at an average annual rate of about 3.3 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent in the 1960s. The family income gain was aided by the movement of women into the labour force and the tendency for dependants to find part-time employment. At the end of the 1960s there were an average of 1.6 employees per family, which increased to 1.7 employees at the end of the 1970s. As new families were formed, they bought and furnished houses. Thus, a large share of family income gains went toward the purchase of durable and semi-durable goods.

Sources of Income

The personal sector recorded substantial real income gains in the 1970s. Real personal disposable income, which had advanced at an average annual rate of 4.8 per cent in the 1960s, grew more strongly in the 1970s, averaging 5.6 per cent. Tax changes played an important part in the stronger income gains of the 1970s as real personal income before taxes grew at about the same rate in the two decades.

The tax reforms of 1971 increased personal exemptions, provided for income averaging and increased maximum deductible contributions to retirement pension plans, leading to increased consumer buying power as the majority of Canadian taxpayers either faced a lower effective tax rate or were removed from the tax rolls. Real personal income advanced at an average rate of 8.5 per cent during the 1971-1973 period and, as the effective tax rate declined, real personal disposable income grew at a rate of 8.7 per cent. Strong employment growth, averaging 3.4 per cent, accounted for part of the strength in real disposable income growth, but on a per-employee basis real personal disposable income increased by 5.1 per

Chart 8.2

Growth in Real Personal Disposable Income and Contributing Factors (Annual per cent change)



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001 and *The Labour Force*, Monthly, Cat. 71-001.

cent. This substantial real income growth supported strong increases in consumer expenditure, particularly for durable goods.

Indexation of the personal income tax system in 1974 and subsequent income tax cuts, as well as fairly strong advances in per-employee income, supplied some stimulus to consumer expenditure in the mid-1970s. By 1977, however, weaker real income advances were apparent. Real disposable income per employee increased by only 0.8 per cent in 1977, slipped to one-quarter of that rate of gain in 1978, and declined by more than 1.0 per cent in 1979. This weakening income picture in the latter part of the decade was reflected in the slower growth of consumer demand for goods and services.

Underlying these major trends in personal income were a number of variations among the major income components. As noted in Chapter 7, the share of wages and salaries in national income tends to move in a direction opposite to that of business sector profits over the course of a business cycle. As the economy expanded to its peak in early 1974, profits were growing strongly. Personal income from wages and salaries was advancing at a relatively slow rate and thus its share of both national and personal income declined. Although this share did recover in the middle of the decade, it recorded a net decline over the 10-year period, counterbalancing the increased relative importance of transfer payments and investment income to the personal sector.

The share of transfer payments from governments in total personal income grew particularly strongly, however, as higher unemployment and the expanded unemployment insurance program necessitated higher government expenditure. This share continued to rise through the latter half of the decade due to continuing high unemployment and the indexing of several major social welfare programs.

The strong demand for funds arising from the economic expansion placed upward pressure on both short- and long-term interest rates in the capital markets in 1973 and 1974. The resulting rises in interest income increased the share of investment income in total personal income. The introduction in 1974 of the \$1,000 interest and dividend deduction for taxation purposes also induced individuals to increase their income from this source. The share of investment income rose strongly in 1978 and 1979 as interest rates moved up to record levels. Such income is most frequently received by higher-income groups and put into savings or used for specific major purchases. The increasing importance of investment income during the decade thus contributed to the higher personal saving and the relatively high expenditure on durables.

The rapid escalation of world food prices in the 1973 to 1975 period benefitted domestic food producers and the share of farm income rose accordingly. Farm income declined as a share of total personal income when food prices fell in 1976 and farming costs rose markedly.

The secular decline in the income share of non-farm unincorporated business continued unabated. The rapid economic growth of the 1970s, with its accompanying industrialization and urbanization, resulted in a continuing decline in the number of small, independently-owned businesses. Many such enterprises disappeared, merged or found it advantageous to incorporate for taxation purposes. The constraints on market rents from rent controls also contributed to the decline in this income share.

Real personal income growth slowed in 1979 to 2.3 per cent. A somewhat lower rate of increase in the effective average tax rate allowed personal disposable

income to advance by a similar 2.6 per cent. The income gains in 1979 were more than fully accounted for by the strong 4.0-per-cent increase in employment as real personal disposable income per employee declined by 1.3 per cent, the only year of decline in the decade.

Table 8.1
Nominal Personal Income and its Disposition

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(Percentage change)									
Personal income	7.8	11.2	13.1	16.8	19.5	16.5	14.1	10.2	10.4	11.6
Personal income tax ⁽¹⁾	16.1	12.1	10.7	15.6	23.2	12.9	18.3	9.6	7.3	10.3
Personal disposable income	6.1	11.0	13.6	17.1	18.6	17.4	13.1	10.3	11.1	11.9
Saving	5.2	22.0	42.9	44.2	30.1	29.1	5.7	8.2	15.5	10.7
Consumption	6.0	10.5	11.9	14.6	17.0	16.3	14.1	10.6	10.5	11.5
	(Per cent)									
Effective average tax rate ⁽¹⁾	18.9	19.1	18.7	18.5	19.1	18.5	19.2	19.1	18.5	18.3
Savings rate	5.3	5.9	7.4	9.1	9.9	10.9	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.3

⁽¹⁾ Includes all current transfers to government.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001 and Department of Finance.

Personal Expenditure

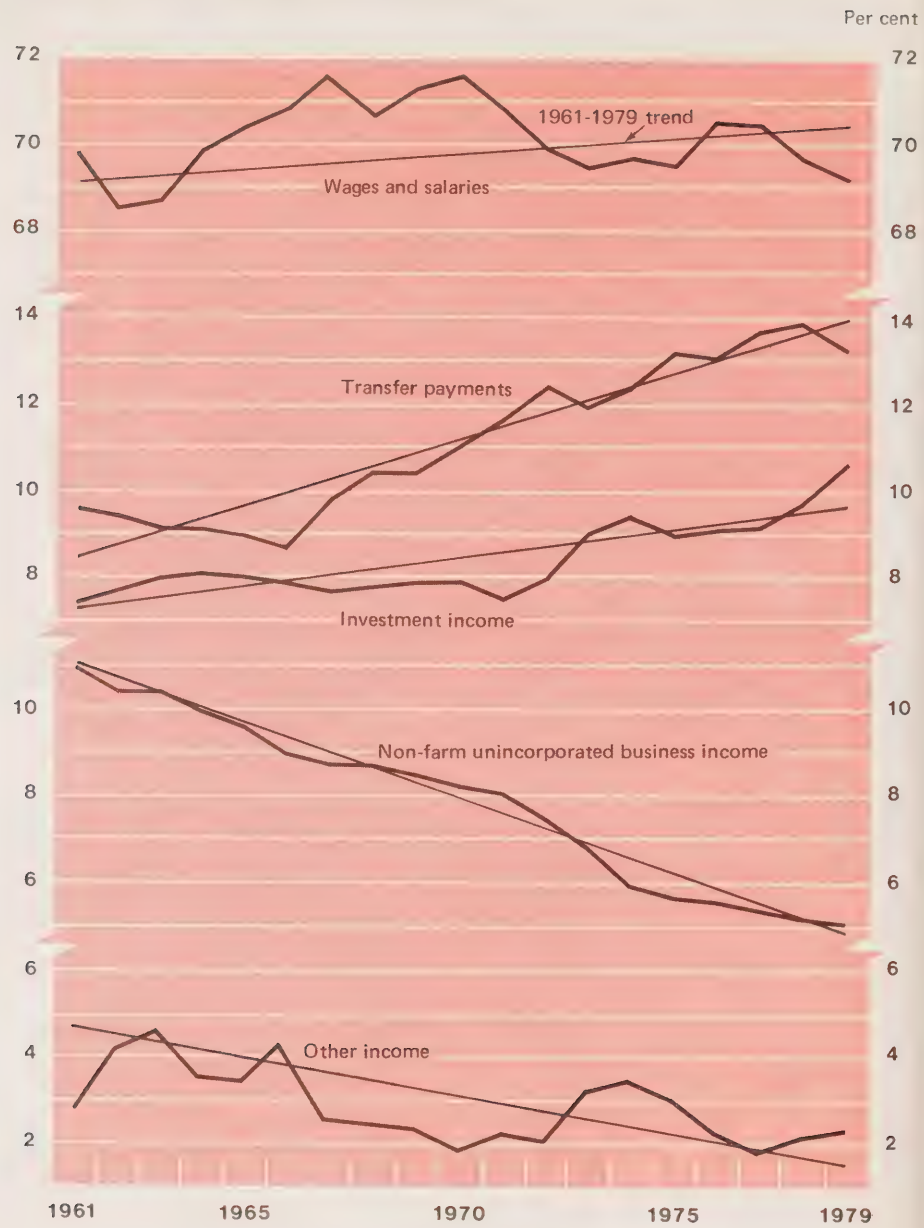
Total personal expenditure on goods and services is related to a variety of factors including income flows, stocks of goods owned, levels of expenditure in earlier periods, changes in relative prices and changes in demographic factors. Real consumer expenditure grew at an average annual rate of 4.9 per cent in the 1970s, outpacing real gross national product (GNP). Consumer spending advanced at a similar rate in the 1960s although real GNP increased considerably more rapidly.

A notable trend in personal expenditure during the 1970s was the declining proportion of personal disposable income spent on consumer goods and services—a declining average propensity to consume. A variety of factors, including the high rate of inflation, were instrumental in pushing up the measured personal savings rate. Rapid income gains early in the decade allowed the personal sector to put a larger share of disposable income into savings while still increasing real spending on goods and services. Consumer expenditure constituted 58.3 per cent of real gross national expenditure (GNE) in 1970, and this ratio rose to 63.4 per cent by 1977 and remained high thereafter.

Associated with the strong personal income growth in the early part of the 1970s was strong growth in the volume of consumer expenditure which, together with spending on housing, provided the chief expansionary force in the economy. Expenditure on durables was particularly strong, and rose as a share of both nominal and real expenditure. Of particular note was spending on household furniture, appliances and furnishings related to the expansion of house-building activity. The upsurge in consumer expenditure was financed by strong advances in employment, real disposable income and consumer borrowing. This was a period of rapid monetary expansion, and consumer borrowing was facilitated by the ample supply of funds from the chartered banks (see Chapter 12).

Chart 8.3

Shares of Personal Income



Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

Income gains and industrial and government programs helped to stimulate consumer spending in the middle of the decade. In Ontario the sales tax rate was lowered from 7 to 5 per cent in 1975 and was temporarily removed entirely for the purchase of automobiles. In addition, some automobile manufacturers offered cash rebates on car purchases. Personal tax reduction measures taken in late 1974 also had their effect on income and expenditure in 1975.

The 1974-1975 period saw strong inflationary pressures and a significant shift in relative prices in the Canadian economy. The non-durable goods category was particularly affected by the rapid food and energy price increases, which averaged about 14 per cent per year. While these products experienced little change in their shares of nominal expenditure, there was a notable drop in their shares of real expenditure, a clear response to their rising relative prices. In contrast, the real shares of expenditure on durables and semi-durables rose at a faster rate than their nominal shares. There was a shift in consumption toward automobiles, clothing and footwear, commodities whose prices rose less rapidly during this period.

The weakening in real income growth in the latter part of the decade, which mainly reflected slower growth in income per employee, meant a more modest role for consumer demand. Temporary cuts in provincial sales tax rates stimulated expenditure on durable and semi-durable goods in 1978 and induced large fluctuations in quarterly spending patterns. Beneath these fluctuations lay weaker real consumer expenditure, which advanced only 2.3 per cent in 1979. The nominal expenditure shares of durable and semi-durable goods fell, due to relatively modest price increases, while in real terms the shares increased.

The proportion of income spent on goods and services (the average propensity to consume) declined over the decade. In volume terms, the services component accounted for the largest part of the decline. The fall in the real share of income spent on services in the early part of the decade was partly due to the rapid fall in expenditure on medical care and health services as increased provincial participation in medicare programs switched a portion of this expenditure to the public sector. One counter-movement within the services category was in net expenditure abroad. The substantial growth of incomes made Canadians increasingly able to afford foreign travel. This trend moderated near the end of the decade as the depreciated Canadian dollar made travel more expensive.

Within the goods category, non-durables registered the largest decline in share of real expenditure. This expenditure shift came as consumers responded to rapid increases in the relative prices of food and energy by substituting and economizing. The share of income spent on durables rose substantially over the decade. The continuing strength in durable expenditure was closely related to the strong housing demand and real income gains.

The final year of the decade saw a continuation of the diminishing growth of real consumer expenditure. Expenditure on durables and non-durables accounted for what growth there was. Durable goods expenditure experienced large quarterly fluctuations, initiated by the sales tax reductions in 1978 and early 1979. The strength in durable goods expenditure continued for most of the year despite weakening real income gains. Consumer credit grew rapidly, however, as individuals cushioned their weaker income situation with more borrowing. Expenditure on durables as well as on the other major components weakened considerably toward the end of the year.

Table 8.2
Structure of Consumer Expenditure

	Share in total nominal personal expenditure				Average annual growth in per capita real expenditure				Average annual price change			
	1960-69	1970-73	1974-75	1976-79	1960-69	1970-73	1974-75	1976-79	1960-69	1970-73	1974-75	1976-79
	(Per cent)											
Durable goods	14.2	14.8	15.8	15.1	5.5	9.8	4.3	3.0	0.7	2.0	9.2	6.0
Automobiles, new and used (net)	5.8	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.5	6.3	4.1	0.8	- 0.5	2.0	7.8	8.0
Household furniture, appliances and furnishings	7.2	7.3	7.9	7.9	2.5	8.9	3.3	8.4	1.6	3.0	10.5	7.5
Semi-durable goods	13.9	12.9	13.1	12.6	1.8	4.1	6.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	8.0	6.8
Clothing and footwear	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	2.0	3.3	9.9	3.5	2.4	2.3	6.2	5.8
Non-durable goods	34.0	31.6	31.4	30.9	1.8	4.2	2.4	1.5	1.9	4.6	12.4	8.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17.4	15.5	15.6	15.1	0.8	2.7	1.5	0.6	2.3	6.2	13.8	9.3
Alcohol and tobacco	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.4	2.0	5.6	2.9	1.5	2.6	2.2	8.5	6.7
Fuel and power	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.8	0.4	6.0	14.0	12.7
Services	37.9	40.8	39.7	41.4	2.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.5	11.6	8.1
Rent, paid and imputed	14.1	15.0	13.5	14.0	4.4	3.3	2.9	3.5	1.6	4.8	9.0	8.5
Medical care and health services	5.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	- 1.4	- 2.0	6.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	10.5	7.8
Communications	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.7	7.5	10.6	8.5	1.0	2.5	2.0	5.7
Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	7.2	9.7	10.3	10.3	6.2	9.3	5.0	2.5	3.0	4.3	10.0	7.1

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, annual, cat. 13-201.

Saving

One of the most notable economic developments during the 1970s was the rapid rise in personal saving as a proportion of personal disposable income.⁽¹⁾ The personal savings rate had remained relatively stable throughout the 1960s, averaging 5.3 per cent. In the 1970s there was a sustained rise from 5.3 per cent to a peak of 10.9 per cent in 1975. The rate remained on a relatively high plateau from 1976 to 1979, averaging 10.2 per cent. This higher rate of measured personal saving had important consequences for economic performance. To the extent that it represented a change in saving behaviour, and did not simply result from the inclusion of higher inflation premiums in interest income, the increase in the personal savings rate implied slower growth in personal sector demand, the largest single component of total demand in the economy. Although the slower growth of real personal disposable income in the mid-1970s was the primary factor in the more moderate advance in consumer demand, the higher personal savings rate also played an important role.

A similar upward movement in the personal savings rate occurred in most industrial nations in the early 1970s. This suggests that inflation may have been a primary causal factor in the increase, as it was a major common theme in the industrialized economies during the 1970s.

There are a variety of avenues through which higher inflation may have resulted in higher saving by individuals. One arises from precautionary motives. Inflation and cyclical swings during the 1970s, together with the generally higher rates of

⁽¹⁾ This issue is examined in detail in the *The Recent Behaviour of the Personal Savings Rate in Canada*, Department of Finance, April 1980.

unemployment, created a climate of uncertainty. This induced individuals to hold larger precautionary savings balances as a hedge against fluctuating real incomes, possible unemployment and the declining purchasing power of past savings. The additional inflation premium built into nominal interest rates in this inflationary period also served to boost nominal personal saving, given the net-interest-bearing-asset position of the personal sector. As interest rates climbed along with the expected rate of inflation, nominal investment income grew rapidly and the measured savings rate increased. This inflation premium effect also led to large increases in the investment income accruing to pension plans, a significant source of saving by the personal sector.

Demographic developments during the 1970s may have been a second factor in the increased rate of saving. The life cycle hypothesis of saving implies an effect on personal saving from the changing demographic structure. An individual is likely to dissave during the early years of education and family formation and in retirement years, and is likely to save during the middle and late working years to repay debts incurred earlier and to provide for retirement. As the bulge associated with the postwar baby boom moved through the population, the size of the population group aged 25 to 54 increased by over 20 per cent. These persons, on the average, were in a net saving stage of their lives. This increased saving could have been partially offset by the 20-per-cent increase in the population aged 15 to 24, who would have been in a dissaving stage. However, their traditional pattern of dissaving may have been altered during the 1970s by smaller family size, the declining rate of enrolment in educational institutions and increased tax incentives to save. The declining expected age of retirement, which implied a shorter time span over which to acquire assets necessary for the longer retirement period, may also have caused individuals to increase their savings rates.

A related development was the rapid increase in the number of women entering the labour force and the similar rise in the number of two-income families. The average number of employed persons per family rose over the decade and the 'dependency ratio' of population to the number of persons employed dropped from 2.7 to 2.3. Families generally had higher discretionary income—that is, disposable income left over after the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter were met. Some of this increased discretionary income was channelled into saving, particularly as it occurred in a time of economic uncertainty.

A third area of increased saving in this period was through pension plans, a major part of personal savings in Canada. As explained above, the investment income accruing to pension funds increased rapidly as nominal interest rates adjusted to higher rates of expected inflation. Three additional reasons can be discerned for the rapid expansion of pension plan saving. First, there was rapid growth in the labour force during the 1970s. Second, pension plan membership increased as a percentage of the labour force, partly as a result of increased economic uncertainty. Third, the rates of employer contributions to pension plans increased in order to finance improved vesting and special retirement benefits and to reduce the large unfunded liabilities created by high rates of unanticipated inflation in this period.

Institutional changes in Canada also increased the usage of contractual savings instruments and contributed to the higher personal savings rate. Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) were popularized with the tax reforms of 1971, and expanded again in 1976. On both occasions, the maximum allowable deduction from taxable income for contributions was substantially increased. In 1974, Registered Home Ownership Savings Plans (RHOSPs) were introduced to help individuals save toward the purchase of a home. These two savings vehicles were

well established by the second half of the decade and helped to maintain the savings rate at its high level.

The financial position of the personal sector reflected the consumption and savings patterns of the decade. Mortgage debt, as a percentage of disposable income, more than doubled over the decade, reflecting the demand for owner-occupied housing. Canadians increased the share of owned housing to about 60 per cent of the total housing stock. Increased family formation, government assistance for homeownership and a desire to purchase real assets in inflationary times all combined to increase home purchases and therefore mortgage indebtedness. The relative size of mortgage debt increased particularly rapidly in the 1971-1973 period of strong housing demand. The subsequent years of slower economic growth followed by increased housing demand due to government housing assistance saw first a dampening and then a pick-up in the rate of increase of mortgage indebtedness. The strong consumer demand for durable goods in the early 1970s led to a rapid increase in consumer credit as a percentage of disposable income. A pick-up in expenditure on durable goods near the end of the decade further increased the demand for this type of credit.

The growth of mortgage and other consumer credit reflects the desire of consumers to acquire real assets such as houses and durable goods which can be expected to maintain their value in an inflationary environment. However, there was still a strong build-up of financial assets by the personal sector as it endeavoured to acquire liquid financial assets for precautionary purposes. The shift into deposit instruments and away from bonds and stocks was a move to protect against large inflation-induced declines in the market value of longer-term financial instruments. Financial assets held in the form of pension funds also increased in the decade for the reasons discussed above.

Housing

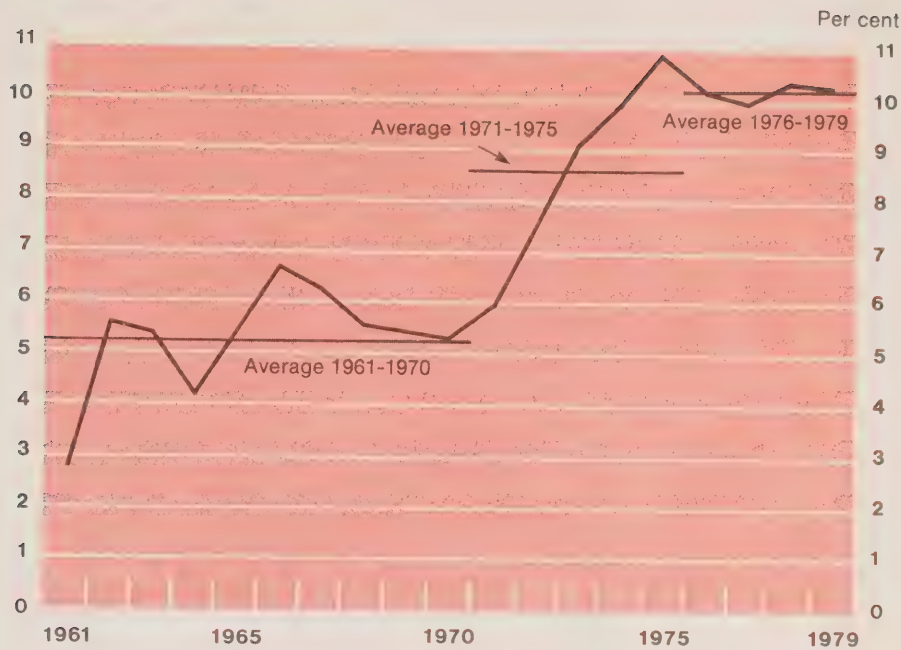
Demographic developments during the 1970s resulted in high housing demand and related pressure on supply and prices. These problems helped induce expanded government participation in the market and the decade closed with a period of demand and supply readjustment.

During the early years of the decade, Canada experienced one of the largest sustained expansions in housing investment in its history. The volume of residential construction expanded by an accumulated 60.5 per cent between 1971 and 1973, with 1971 accounting for about half of the increase. The relative popularity of single detached homes increased and they accounted for an increasing proportion of total starts. As land prices in urban areas began to respond to demand pressure, construction starts in rural areas strengthened noticeably. Strong income gains and an ample supply of mortgage funds supported this demand for more and better housing. The chartered banks increased their share of the mortgage market as the 1967 Bank Act revisions allowed them to be more competitive in this market.

The key role in the expansion, however, was played by demographic changes. The population bulge associated with the postwar baby boom gradually moved into the 25 to 34 age group. This group, in which most household formation takes place, comprised 13.3 per cent of the population in 1970 and 16.3 per cent in 1979. Between 1969 and 1976, net family formation averaged 127,000 a year, or 65.4 per cent more than in the previous eight-year period. Following 1976, family formation fell off sharply.

Chart 8.4

Personal Savings Rate⁽¹⁾



(1) Personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

The excess demand situation brought with it considerable upward pressure on prices for both new and existing homes. Increases of approximately 21 and 28 per cent were recorded in 1973 and 1974, the peak years of housing inflation.

The high and rising costs of land and construction, rising mortgage interest rates and increased uncertainty about returns on new rental units combined to reverse the housing expansion in late 1974, resulting in a subsequent moderation of housing price increases. Construction activity declined, particularly for multiple dwelling units.

By 1975, there was concern that production to the end of the decade would not be sufficient to meet projected housing needs. Further, housing prices had been rapidly moving beyond the means of moderate-income Canadians. As housing prices rose, current homeowners were benefitting from high capital gains and exemption from capital gains tax and were purchasing higher quality housing. Thus, resources within the construction sector had been diverted from lower-cost housing projects to satisfy this demand. Investment in rental accommodation declined in the face of the higher industry-wide building and operating costs which were not being met with increased rents. This was partly due to controls on rent increases in several provinces.

In order to resolve these problems, the federal government expanded its role in the housing market with the Federal Housing Action Program (FHAP). A major element within this was the expansion of the Assisted Home Ownership Program (AHOP). The basic thrust of this program was to reduce the effective mortgage

interest rate paid by buyers of low-cost housing in the early years of the mortgage. This was done through direct mortgage lending by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and, more importantly, with insured preferential lending by private lending institutions. Investment in rental accommodation was made more attractive through changes in the Assisted Rental Program (ARP). Interest-free assistance loans were provided to reduce costs and allow a fair return on equity while at the same time bringing rents down to market levels. The capital cost allowance provisions played an integral role in the success of ARP. As an extension of these tax provisions, the Multiple Unit Residential Building (MURB) program was instituted in 1976. This program permitted rental losses, generated by capital cost allowances, to be offset against other income. The Municipal Incentive Grant (MIG) program was also introduced, with the goals of increasing the supply of land for housing, changing attitudes towards the provision of medium-density housing and reducing urban sprawl. In addition to these federal programs, most provinces either instituted separate housing incentive plans or provided grants to supplement the federal measures.

The impact of the housing programs was felt primarily in multiple housing as the supply of moderately-priced homes and rental units increased. Housing demand revived and turned toward multiple units not only because of their lower purchase price but also because of their lower operating costs during a time of rapidly rising energy prices. Centrally located higher density housing also avoided energy-intensive commuting from distant suburbs. The government programs to assist family homeownership were successful as the share of owner-occupied homes in the total rose almost 2 per cent to just under 60 per cent over the decade. The growth of owner-occupied multiple units was the largest contributor to this increase.

The surge of residential construction activity induced by these government incentive programs led to rapid growth of inventories of newly completed but unoccupied dwellings in 1977 and early 1978. The success of the programs in attracting buyers to lower-priced housing weakened the demand for single family homes, adding to the inventory problem. Demand was similarly weak in the resale market. The latter years of the decade were characterized by declining housing starts as supply adjusted gradually to high inventories and falling demand. There was a high degree of quarterly volatility in multiple housing starts as construction surged on several occasions in anticipation of the end of the MURB incentive program. This program was terminated at the end of 1979, while new designations under AHOP had ceased in mid-1978. Inventories of completed but unoccupied dwellings reached a peak of almost 28,000 units in the second quarter of 1978, more than double their level in early 1976, and continued their depressing influence on construction starts. Apartment vacancy rates rose during this period as well and this, along with continued rent controls, discouraged new investment in rental units.

Housing starts, particularly of multiple units, fluctuated widely throughout 1979 around a declining trend. Third quarter starts were the lowest recorded since the first quarter of 1975. Construction activity revived somewhat in the fourth quarter as builders anticipated the termination of the MURB program. By the end of 1979, the third year of the adjustment, supply and demand conditions had largely been reconciled. Inventories had come down to early 1977 levels and apartment vacancy rates were low. Price increases for new houses averaged only about 3.7 per cent, a fraction of the rate of advance five years earlier and well below the general level of inflation. A new characteristic of the housing market in the final year of the decade was a strong demand in the resale market for existing homes despite a very weak demand for new single family homes. Homebuyers were purchasing for location in the face of higher energy-related commuting costs and existing homes had the most to offer.

Chart 8.5

Housing Starts



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Annual.

Table 8.3
Housing Sector Indicators

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(Millions of 1971 dollars)										
Real residential construction expenditure	3,718	4,816	5,432	5,966	5,935	5,503	6,565	6,228	5,940	5,498
(Thousands)										
Housing starts	190.5	233.7	249.9	268.5	222.1	231.5	273.2	245.7	227.7	197.0
Urban—single	40.9	56.9	80.6	85.1	78.2	83.8	85.3	74.6	72.9	72.9
multiple	110.1	124.1	126.4	126.5	91.3	98.0	124.5	125.6	105.7	78.8
total	151.0	180.9	207.0	211.5	169.4	181.8	209.8	200.2	178.7	151.7
Housing completions	175.8	201.2	232.2	246.6	257.2	217.0	236.2	251.8	246.5	226.5
Newly completed but unoccupied dwellings	17.0	15.0	15.3	10.6	12.3	15.7	15.5	23.1	25.7	21.2
(Per cent)										
Conventional mortgage rate	10.4	9.4	9.2	9.6	11.2	11.4	11.8	10.4	10.6	13.1

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, monthly, cat. 11-003; Bank of Canada, *Review*, monthly.

9. The Business Sector

As a contributor to the expansion of this country's productive capacity, the business sector is recognized as a leading source of employment and productivity growth and therefore of income generation and rising standards of living. The lifeblood of the business sector is profitability. As goes profitability so too, although sometimes with a lag, goes investment. Despite the lags and the swings over the cycles of the 1970s, business fixed investment as a share of gross national product (GNP) was unchanged from the 1960s. Business savings as a share of GNP were lower during the past decade, however, which led to a greater reliance on external financing.

Inflation distorted the traditional measures of profitability and financial conditions during the 1970s. The business sector was faced with considerable swings in the various ratios of financial conditions and may have had difficulty in sorting out the impact of inflation on profits. Some progress was made during the decade, however, in developing inflation-adjusted measures of profitability.

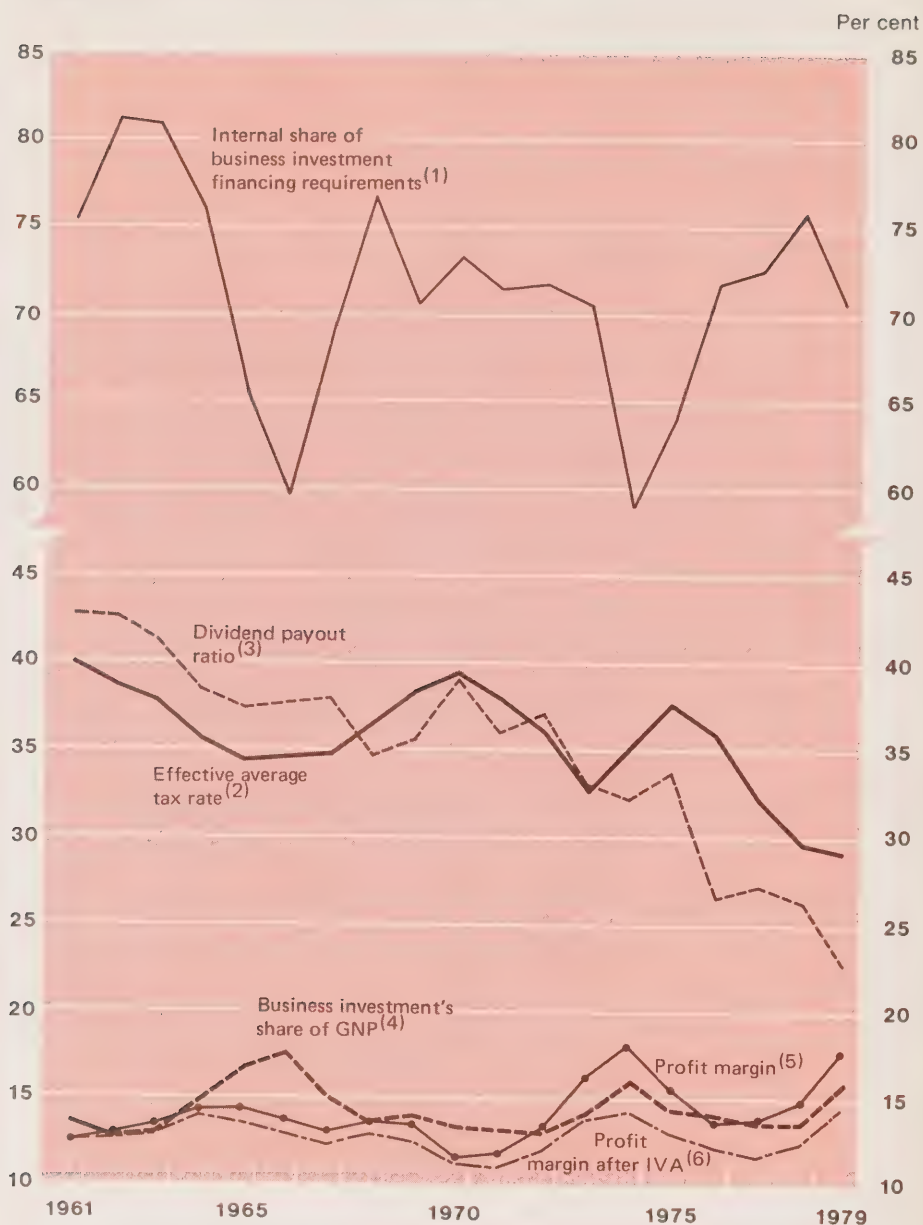
Profitability and Financial Conditions

A strong cyclical expansion began in early 1971 and peaked three years later in early 1974. This expansion was characterized by strong growth in product demand which, in 1973 and 1974, enabled the more rapid increase in unit labour costs to be passed on in higher prices. Profits, whether measured per unit of output, as a share of GNP or as a percentage of sales (as shown in Chart 9.1), rose sharply during the period. In 1971 and 1972, business savings were employed to maintain liquidity, pending the completion of new investment plans based on the strong growth in output and profits. Chart 9.2 shows the quick ratio—the key gauge of liquidity—of large private non-financial corporations hovering close to one, which means essentially that there were sufficient liquid assets to meet maturing obligations without significant problems or delays. Chart 9.1 shows the increasing gap between profit margins before and after the national accounts inventory valuation adjustment (IVA). The increasing spread is one indication of the effect of rising inflation rates on corporate financial statements. A new wave of business investment began in 1973, with an increase in that year of 15 per cent, and lasted for three years.

In early 1974 the world expansion peaked as shortages of primary commodities and the quintupling of world crude oil prices led to declines in output in most industrial countries. In Canada real gross national expenditure (GNE) declined in the second and third quarters of 1974 and profits declined in the final quarter of the year. The continued strength of fixed capital investment and the massive accumulation of inventories led to a growing gap between financing needs and business savings. Since firms were anticipating gradual interest rate declines, in view of their record high levels, new debt issues were mainly of short maturity. The increase in debt, eroding profitability and depressed equity markets all led to an increase in the traditional measure of leverage: the debt-to-equity ratio of large industrial corporations, as shown in Chart 9.2, rose from around 1.00 in 1973 to 1.10 in late 1974. This increase is overstated, however, in that it incorporates an

Chart 9.1

Aggregate Financial Ratios



- (1) $\text{Business savings} \div \text{business fixed and inventory (non-farm) investment}$.
 (2) $\text{Direct corporate taxes} \div \text{total corporate profits}$.
 (3) $\text{Dividends paid to residents and non-residents} \div \text{profits after taxes}$.
 (4) $\text{Business fixed and non-farm inventory investment} \div \text{total GNP}$.
 (5) $\text{Corporate profits} \div \text{sales}$; sales are defined as total consumer expenditures + business fixed investment + residential construction + total exports - total imports.
 (6) $\text{Corporate profits after IVA} \div \text{sales}$.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001.

inflation-induced upward bias. Because assets have not been revalued from their historical to replacement costs, they are therefore understated, and so too is equity, which by definition is the difference between assets and liabilities. Moreover, the reclassification of deferred corporate income taxes from debt to equity would also bring down the debt-to-equity ratio.⁽¹⁾

Declines in total output in 1974 led the business sector to embark on cost-cutting programs and balance sheet restructuring in response to declining product demand, profits and liquidity. The weakness in product markets, however, was not accompanied by a corresponding decline in wage growth. Average compensation per employee increased 15 per cent in both 1974 and 1975. Declining productivity meant even larger increases in unit labour costs. As a result, total profits declined in 1975. Faced with weak product demand and declining profits, the business sector reduced production in order to reduce excessive inventories. The reduction of inventories and an increase in the maturity of debt led to a marked improvement in liquidity in 1975, and there was another strong increase in new fixed investment.

The international economy began to recover in the second half of 1975 and there was also a strong recovery in real GNE in Canada in 1976. All major expenditure categories recorded strong growth in 1976 except new business fixed investment, which declined marginally. The investment cycle which began in 1973 had been brought to an end by the earlier declines in output and profits. The recovery of product demand was accompanied by profit growth. Further balance sheet restructuring efforts were facilitated by an increased reliance on long-term foreign loans. Large interest rate spreads motivated firms to tap foreign sources of capital and this coincided with the decision in the June 1975 federal budget to exempt interest on long-term corporate debt from the non-resident withholding tax. This immediately boosted the willingness of foreigners to hold Canadian corporate securities. Nonetheless, liquidity showed little change on balance in 1976 as the restructuring effort was offset by increased inventory financing. The surge in foreign loans, the continued erosion in profitability and stagnant equity markets also led to further increases in leverage, although because of inflation effects this was again overstated in the debt-to-equity ratio.

In 1977 and 1978, fixed investment and inventories grew only marginally. Most other sectors of the economy continued to expand more rapidly, with the increase in real GNE averaging 3 per cent over the 1977-1978 period. Profit growth rebounded in late 1977 and 1978, mainly due to the impact on export revenues of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. These developments enabled the business sector to slow down the growth of debt and to channel funds into liquid assets. As a result, liquidity recovered sharply through this period. In early 1977 a new type of external financing instrument made its appearance: the floating rate term-preferred share which, because of its retractability and redeemability features, resembled debt but, because the return was classified as a dividend, was considered as equity. Its popularity stemmed from its flexibility and fiscal advantage, although the latter was modified in the federal budget of 1978. The advent of this instrument altered the traditional debt-to-equity ratio, first by understating debt and second by overstating equity. At the same time, inflation continued its upward bias of the ratio.

⁽¹⁾ These issues are discussed in more detail in a forthcoming study, *Rates of Return and Investment Profitability*, Department of Finance, April 1980. For the private non-financial corporate sector as a whole, the study concludes that, after adjustments for deferred tax liabilities and the revaluation of fixed assets on a replacement costs basis, there is no evidence of an increase in the debt/equity ratio in the 1970s.

Chart 9.2

Ratios of Profitability, Liquidity and Leverage of Large Canadian Private Non-Financial Industrial Corporations (Based on seasonally adjusted data)



(1) Ratios for 1973-1976 are based on aggregate financial statement data of all industrial corporations whose total assets exceeded \$5 million. For 1977-1979, they cover corporations having total assets of over \$10 million. This accounts for the break in the series. In recent years, large corporations have been accounting for approximately 70 per cent of total industrial assets and profits.

Source: Bank of Canada and Department of Finance.

The stimulus from the expansion of exports spread to most sectors and was accompanied by marked increases in capacity utilization rates in a number of industries. The further moderation in unit labour cost increases, reflecting in part the impact of the anti-inflation program instituted in late 1975, added to profitability in 1978. For the first time in many years, the average increase in wages in Canada fell below that in the U.S. These factors permitted profit margins to recover significantly. The average margin rose from 13.9 per cent in 1977 to 14.9 per cent in 1978, and after IVA, from 11.8 to 12.5 per cent. These increases spread to most industries and were particularly strong in export-based sectors, notably forestry and steel.

The cyclical expansion of output, high capacity utilization rates in several sectors, the recovery of profits and the consolidation of balance sheets gave rise to a strong increase in new fixed investment in 1979. While the volume of spending on new plant and equipment increased by nearly 10 per cent, there were also numerous takeovers of existing Canadian corporations. Inventories began to accumulate, although there was little evidence of extensive unintended accumulation. The increased investment led to renewed growth in liabilities and to a decline in liquidity. While profits and equity prices both increased strongly, the increase in debt financing requirements for capital formation and inventory accumulation and the distortions caused by inflation led to a further increase in the debt-to-equity ratio.

Business Savings and Investment

Despite the strong growth in total dollar profits during the decade and the changes in policy to increase retained earnings, business savings represented a lower share of GNP on average in the 1970s than in the 1960s. This lower share occurred despite a declining trend in the dividend payout ratio during the 1970s.⁽²⁾ On the other hand, business fixed capital investment as a share of GNP was virtually unchanged when compared over the two decades, despite the slower growth in total output in the 1970s. As noted in Table 9.1, the business investment share of GNP, defined to include the volatile inventory component, was down nearly one-half of a percentage point, reflecting the declining inventory-to-sales ratio. Business savings as a share of business investment, a measure of internal financing, were down several percentage points in the 1970s, either including or excluding inventories. Thus the business sector had to obtain relatively more external financing during the 1970s.

Inventories

Inventories are held because production cannot respond instantaneously to changes in demand and because the transportation of goods to market also takes time. In the long term, desired stock levels are a function of the level of sales, although this relationship has —except at the wholesale level—been following a downward path. This has been caused by a number of factors, not the least of which has been the change in business management practices which have emphasized the growing need for detailed and timely financial information. Employees became increasingly trained and specialized, and computerization intensified. This in turn permitted a more accurate measure of the cost of inventory holdings and improved the control of inventory. Rapid changes in tastes, fashions and technologies also contributed to the more rapid turnover of inventories.

In the short term, however, inventories act as a buffer against fluctuations (anticipated or otherwise) in sales. In fact, as shown in Chart 9.3, aggregate inventory behaviour has been following fairly well defined cycles. Typically, as the

⁽²⁾ In a period of rising inflation, if reported profits exceed genuine or inflation-adjusted profits, and provided that firms recognize the effects of inflation on measured profits, such a decline in the dividend payout ratio would be expected. Otherwise firms could be distributing part of invested capital.

cyclical peak approaches, to the extent that sales are strong and are expected to remain so, inventories are below desired levels. Replenishment of inventories usually occurs most rapidly when demand weakness is close at hand. Within a few quarters of a cyclical peak in demand, stocks are at desired levels relative to the previously buoyant sales and usually too high relative to present demand conditions. Retailers react very quickly, reducing orders in an effort to liquidate excess stocks. After some lag, facing reduced orders, wholesalers and manufacturers follow suit. Firms may prefer not to lay off trained personnel due to the likely short-term nature of the correction, in which case the adjustment may be only gradual and partial. When demand recovers, output trails behind to permit stocks to be reduced, and in many cycles, as demand gathers momentum, inventories fall below their desired level and a new cycle begins.

Table 9.1
Business Savings and Investment
(Average for the Period)

	1960-1969	1970-1979	1970-1972	1973-1975	1976-1978	1979
Dividend payout ratio	39.1	31.5	37.5	33.2	26.8	22.6
Business savings as a share of GNP	10.6	10.0	7.7	9.7	10.3	11.3
Business fixed investment as a share of GNP	13.5	13.6	12.9	13.8	13.7	14.3
Business fixed and inventory investment as a share of GNP	14.7	14.3	13.4	15.0	14.0	15.9
Business savings as a share of fixed investment	79.2	74.2	75.1	70.2	75.7	78.8
Business savings as a share of fixed and inventory investment	73.1	70.5	72.3	64.8	74.1	70.8

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001 and Department of Finance.

The 1970s have followed this pattern fairly closely. In 1970, demand was weak but the inventory correction was in evidence only late in the year and in 1971. Judging from the below trend inventory-to-sales ratios, inventories fell below desired levels in 1971 and continued to decline relative to their desired levels until 1974, when demand peaked. Shortages and capacity constraints were pervasive at that time and supply allocations were widespread. As demand pressures subsided, firms took this occasion to replenish stocks. Because the economic slowdown itself was masked by high inflation and because any weakening that was detected was expected to be short-lived, inventories were accumulated at extremely rapid rates. The aggregate inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 0.95 in the first quarter of 1974 to 1.10 in early 1975; stocks rose above desired levels late in 1974. Faced with liquidity problems and severe demand cutbacks, manufacturing, wholesale and, to a lesser extent, retail industries then embarked on a massive inventory run-down effort. Stocks, which had grown by \$2.6 billion (constant 1971 dollars) in 1974 declined by \$0.3 billion in 1975. There was some rebuilding in early 1976 but stocks were back on a decline in 1977 and early 1978. Toward the middle of 1978, stocks were apparently close to desired levels and firms sought to increase them only in line with sales.

Accumulations were substantial throughout 1979 and were evident at the fabrication and distribution levels. The aggregate inventory-to-sales ratio is shown in Chart 9.3 to have been above trend throughout the year, which suggests that

Quarterly Evolution of Inventory/Sales Ratios (Based on seasonally adjusted data)



- (1) Total current dollar book values (national accounts basis) \div sales; sales are defined as the sum of goods consumption, business fixed investment, residential construction and goods exports.
 (2) Current dollar book value of manufacturers' inventories owned (national accounts basis) \div manufacturers' shipments.
 (3) Current dollar book value of wholesale inventories (national accounts basis) \div wholesale sales.
 (4) Current dollar book value of retail inventories (national accounts basis) \div retail sales. To achieve data consistency, fuel oil dealer sales have been excluded.

Source: Statistics Canada: *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-001; *Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, Monthly, Cat. 31-001; *Wholesale Trade*, Monthly, Cat. 63-008; *Retail Trade*, Monthly, Cat. 63-005.

stocks were somewhat above desired levels. This first occurred at the wholesale level. In the second half of the year this situation was being corrected, but its effect on the aggregate inventory level was dampened by the significant pick-up in retail stock accumulation. Buildups at the retail level were concentrated in passenger cars and reflected the weakness in the North American car market. At the manufacturing level, buildups were concentrated in raw materials and, as indicated by movements in the ratio, stocks moved up to or above desired levels late in the year.

Measuring Profitability

In a non-inflationary environment the measurement of profits and rates of return and other financial ratios can be reliably based on the information in reported financial statements. Profit is the residual amount that can be distributed to owners or channelled into portfolio investment or fixed assets after all expenses have been allowed for—including those required to maintain the productive capacity of the corporation. During periods of rapidly rising prices the use of historical cost accounting valuations as in present accounting practice does not properly measure these expenses. The resulting biases in traditional measures of profitability raise questions as to their reliability as indicators of the incentive to invest. The removal of these biases requires extensive adjustments to the reported data. The four specific adjustments mentioned below relate to the rate of return on shareholders' equity—the most appropriate measure of profitability in gauging the incentive to invest—and are conceptually similar to those tentatively suggested in the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' exposure draft circulated in December 1979.

The measure of genuine profits and rates of return on equity requires that reported earnings be adjusted for four sources of error. First, present accounting practice values the cost of wear and tear on physical assets used in production on the basis of the historical or acquisition price of assets. With increases in the price of new assets, this procedure clearly understates the actual cost to the firm of using those fixed assets. Second, present accounting practice also values materials used in production at acquisition costs. In an inflationary environment, this procedure results in an understatement of the cost of materials used from inventory. A similar problem arises in the case of goods sold from inventory. Third, in an inflationary environment, firms must continuously add to their nominal holdings of working capital to maintain the latter's precautionary and liquidity value. Present accounting practice makes no allowance for this cost of operations.

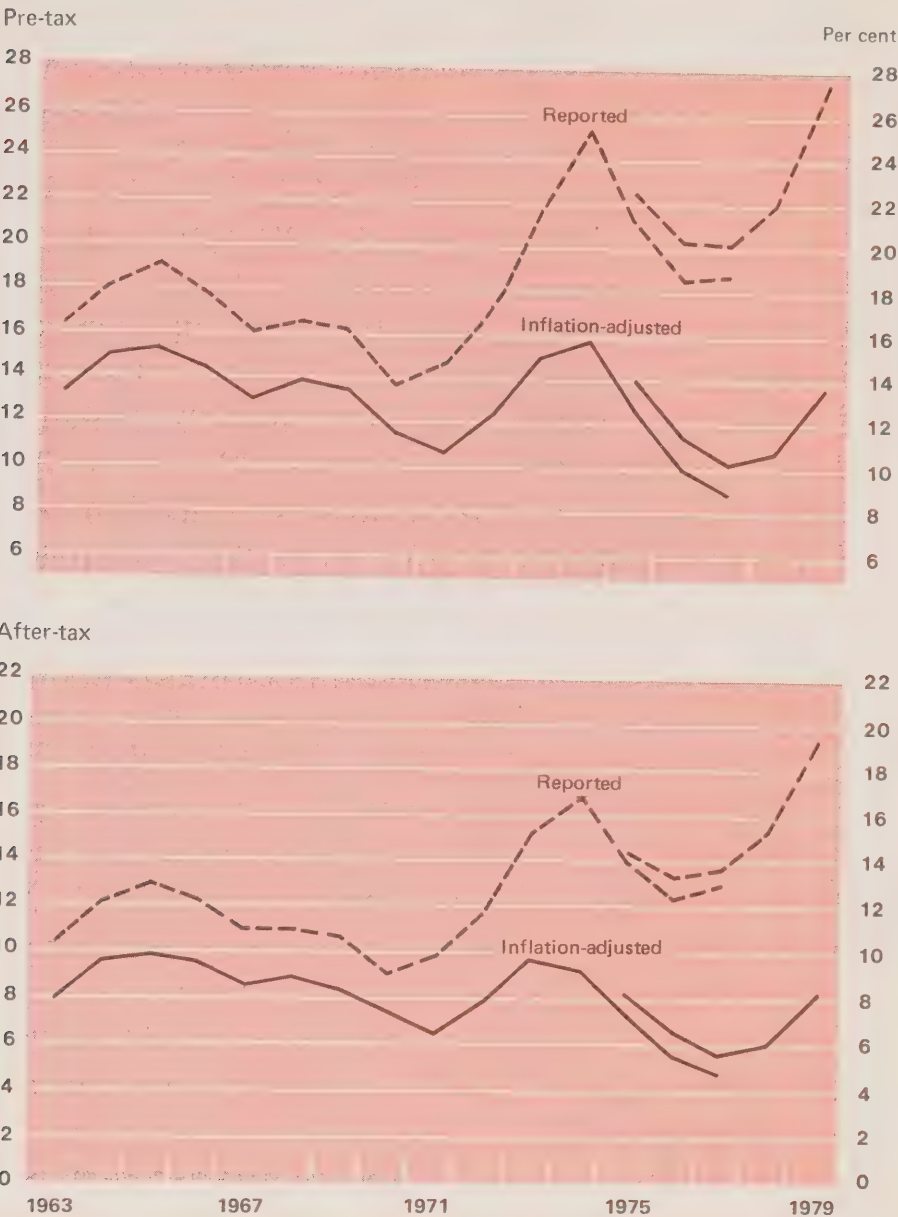
Last, in an inflationary environment, the repayment of loans in real terms comprises two parts: first, the repayment specified in the loan's terms (the nominal value of the loan); and second, annual payments (a portion of annual interest payments) to compensate the lender for the expected decline in the real value of his claim during the life of the loan. This latter portion, the portion corresponding with the increase in the rate of interest to reflect inflation, is in fact a repayment of principal, identical in all respects with other repayments of principal specified in the loan's terms. Like other repayments of principal, this portion of nominal interest payments is not a cost of borrowed funds and thus the borrower should not deduct them from earnings in estimating profits.

The adjustments for inflation described above are quite complex and, to the extent that assumptions and estimations must be made, may be subject to error. Nevertheless, they do provide a basis for analysis which appears to be considerably superior to that offered by the unadjusted data.

Chart 9.4 presents unadjusted and inflation-adjusted rates of return on equity, before and after taxes, for the Canadian private non-financial corporate sector.

Chart 9.4

Reported and Inflation-Adjusted Rates of Return on Shareholders' Equity — Large Canadian Private Non-Financial Corporations^{(1) (2)}



(1) The break in the series is attributable to the incorporation of benchmark revisions and changes in sampling procedures. 1979 data correspond to the average of the first three quarters.

(2) Apart from the removal of inflation-related biases, the following adjustments have also been made: double-counting, which originates when financial statements containing inter-affiliate shareholdings are aggregated, was removed; deferred tax liabilities were reclassified as equity; because rates of return relate only to the profitability of Canadian operations, foreign assets and associated income and expenses were removed from the financial statements.

Source: Statistics Canada; adjustments done by Department of Finance.

The inflation-adjusted rates of return, computed to reflect the adjustments just described, are considerably lower than the unadjusted ones and, in general, the greater the inflation rate, the greater the gap between the two. Whereas in the 1963-1972 period the gap hovered around 3 percentage points on a pre-tax basis, and 2 points after taxes, the pre-tax gap jumped to 10 points in 1974 and 14 points by the first three quarters of 1979 (after taxes, the gap was 6 points in 1974 and 11 points by 1979). The adjusted data also yield a cyclical profile that is less volatile than that in the unadjusted data.

Overall, reported and inflation-adjusted rates of return present a significantly different picture of the trend of profitability in the 1970s. Despite a significant fall in the mid-1970s, reported rates of return remained high relative to earlier years and rose in 1979 to their highest level since the early 1960s. Adjusted rates of return, however, tell a significantly different story.

Movements in inflation-adjusted rates of return suggest that the profitability of capital did not increase nearly as much over the period 1971-1974 as was suggested by the sharp increase in reported rates of return. The subsequent decline reduced profitability in 1977 to the lowest level recorded since the early 1960s. However, the subsequent recovery in 1978 and early 1979 returned the profitability of capital back to its average level since the early 1960s.⁽³⁾

While the adjustment of profits and rates of return for inflation significantly changes the apparent evolution of profitability, cyclical patterns themselves are not seriously affected. To that extent, the analysis of cyclical fluctuations in profitability presented in the previous section based on conventional financial data does not appear to be seriously compromised.

⁽³⁾ These movements in rates of return for the total non-financial corporate sector, however, hide significant differences between the rates of return in the energy and non-energy sectors. With the increase in energy prices, after-tax real rates of return in the energy sector have remained fairly high since 1973, despite a significant fall in capacity utilization and despite the fact that new sources of energy are more expensive to find and to bring into production now than in earlier years. In the non-energy sector, despite a strong recovery in late 1978 and early 1979, after-tax real rates of return in 1979 were somewhat lower than the average since the early 1960s. These movements in rates of return in the energy and non-energy sectors are studied in more detail in *Rates of Return and Investment Profitability*, Department of Finance, April 1980.

10. Canadian Balance of International Payments

The last decade witnessed a substantial improvement in the Canadian merchandise trade balance, which recorded large surpluses compared with preceding decades. The improvement in the merchandise trade balance did not prevent significant deficits in the overall current account balance, however, since there was a substantial increase of the services deficit. The increase in the current account deficit in the second half of the decade was accompanied by a large inflow of long-term capital, a significant depreciation of the Canadian dollar and an increase in sales of foreign exchange from Canada's international reserves.

Changes in the balance of payments over the last decade were influenced by international developments. In particular, the growth rate of the United States economy as compared to Canada's was a determining factor. The worldwide surge of inflation, crises in the energy field and substantial changes in Canada's international competitive position were also significant factors in the changing patterns of Canadian exports and imports.

Current Account

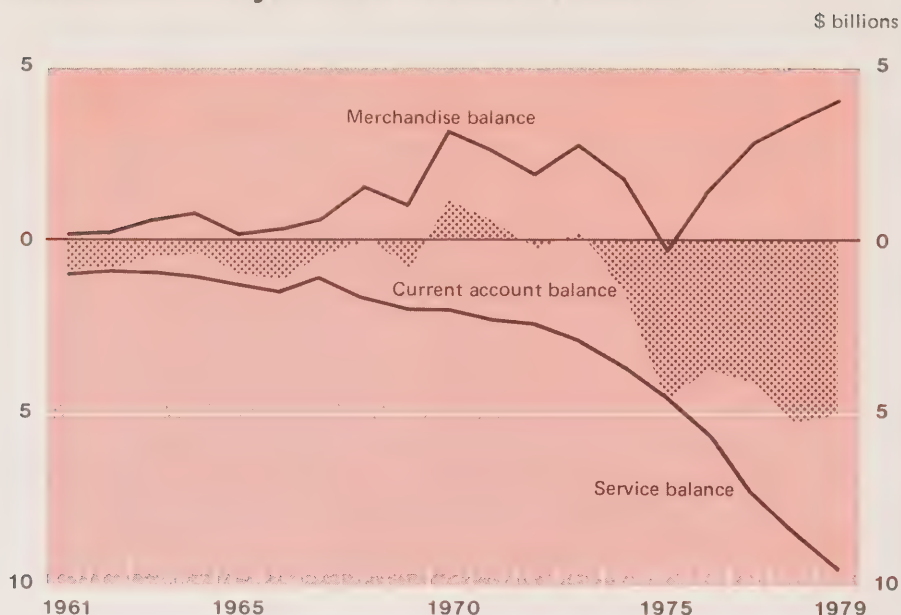
During the 1970s, the current account generally followed the same pattern as in the 1960s: a surplus on merchandise trade account, except for 1975, and a deficit on transactions in services. The current account remained in deficit through the decade, except for 1970, 1971 and 1973 when there were very large surpluses on merchandise trade. The relatively large current account deficits in the second half of the 1970s distinguish the decade from the previous one. In the period 1975-1979 the current account deficit averaged \$4.6 billion, whereas before 1975 it had never exceeded \$1.5 billion. However, the current account deficit averaged 2.7 per cent of gross national expenditure (GNE) during the 1950s, 1.4 per cent during the 1960s, 0.1 per cent from 1970 to 1974 and 2.1 per cent after 1975.

Among the basic factors behind the changes in the current account during the 1970s were cyclical developments—namely, changes in the pace of domestic economic activity in Canada in relation to that of the economies of her principal trading partners, primarily the United States. Additionally, changes in prices and costs of production in Canada as compared with other countries and movements in the Canadian exchange rate played a significant role.

In 1970 and 1971, Canada recorded unprecedented merchandise trade surpluses of \$3.1 billion and \$2.6 billion, resulting in positive balances in the current account. Earlier, the 1950s had been dominated by deficits in the merchandise balance and the 1960s had generated only small surpluses due in large measure to increased exports of metals and minerals and automotive products. The strength of the trade surplus early in the 1970s was partly a consequence of the Canada-U.S. Automotive Products Agreement concluded in 1965. In 1972 and 1973 the strong growth of the Canadian economy produced sharp increases in merchandise imports. This led to lower trade surpluses and a current account balance approaching zero.

Chart 10.1

Balance of Payments Current Account



Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Quarterly, Cat. 67-001.

While in 1974 and 1975 Canada's principal trading partners were suffering a recession, economic activity in Canada slowed but did not decline. In addition to producing a growth rate in imports that considerably outpaced the growth of Canadian exports, these cyclical effects promoted a more rapid growth in Canadian unit labour costs as compared with unit labour costs abroad. Throughout the 1974-1976 period the competitive position of Canada on international markets deteriorated considerably, as labour costs increased more rapidly than in the United States, and as the Canadian dollar strengthened against the currencies of our major trading partners. These developments led to a serious deterioration in the merchandise balance. The trade balance strengthened again from mid-1976 onwards as a result of relatively faster growth in the United States, Canada's principal export market, and an improvement in Canada's competitive position following primarily from the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

The widening of the current account deficit in recent years has been due largely to significant changes which began to appear in 1973 in the services account: the increase in the travel account deficit, reflecting in part Canadians' increasing preference for southern vacations, and the increase in outstanding international bond indebtedness, requiring large interest payments abroad. Additionally, the extent of foreign control of Canadian industry has led in recent years to a substantial increase in dividend payments abroad and payments for imported commercial services.

Table 10.1
Canadian Balance of International Payments

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(\$ millions)									
Merchandise trade										
Exports	16,921	17,877	20,129	25,461	32,591	33,511	37,995	44,210	52,511	65,163
Imports	13,869	15,314	18,272	22,726	30,902	33,962	36,607	41,473	49,129	61,178
Trade balance	3,052	2,563	1,857	2,735	1,689	-451	1,388	2,737	3,382	3,985
Services balance	-2,099	-2,398	-2,527	-2,971	-3,706	-4,686	-5,760	-7,543	-8,727	-9,624
Net transfers	153	266	284	344	557	380	530	417	43	620
Current account balance	1,106	431	-386	108	-1,460	-4,757	-3,842	-4,299	-5,302	-5,019
Long-term capital flows										
Net direct investment	590	695	220	60	35	-190	-890	-115	-2,135	-1,120
New issues of Canadian securities	1,230	1,191	1,722	1,323	2,423	5,038	9,026	5,916	6,951	5,104
Retirements of Canadian securities	-552	-845	-603	-738	-626	-851	-931	-937	-1,191	-1,719
Other long-term transactions	-261	-377	249	-17	-791	-62	718	-476	14	945
Total long-term flows	1,007	664	1,588	628	1,041	3,935	7,923	4,388	3,279	3,210
Short-term capital flows ⁽¹⁾	-583	-318	-983	-1,203	443	417	-3,559	-1,510	-1,276	3,509
Allocations of SDRs	133	119	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
Net official monetary movements	1,663	896	336	-467	24	-405	522	-1,421	-3,299	1,919

⁽¹⁾ Includes errors and omissions.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, quarterly, cat. 67-601.

In 1979, the current account deficit stood at \$5.0 billion after reaching a level of \$5.3 billion in 1978. Contributing to this improvement was the surplus on merchandise trade, which stood at \$4.0 billion, an increase of \$0.6 billion from 1978. This strong trade performance in 1979 was somewhat surprising in view of the relative weakness of the U.S. economy and the significant increase in imports of machinery and equipment. While there was a deterioration in the trade balance with the United States, this was more than offset by strong increases in the trade balances with Japan and the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). In general, the strength of the merchandise trade balance in 1979 reflected stronger export prices and the improvement in Canada's international competitive position which occurred in the past three years. However, the services account deficit continued to deteriorate in 1979 as the result of an increase in the deficit for interest and dividends, partially offset by an improvement of \$0.6 billion on the travel account.

International Competitiveness and Exchange Rates

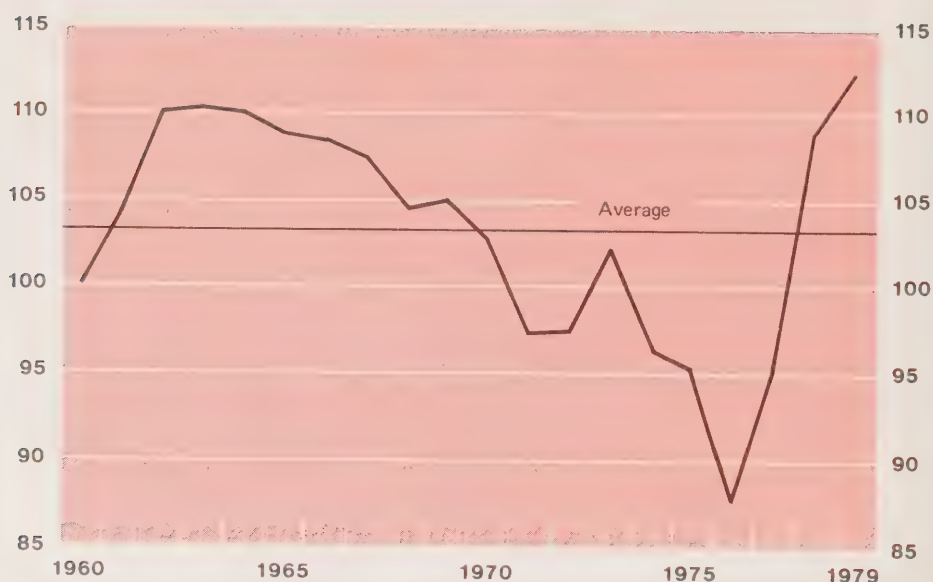
Canada's international competitive position has been cited as an important factor in changes in the current account during the 1970s. The movement of relative prices and costs and fluctuations in the exchange rate have had a decisive effect on the ability of Canadian businesses to compete on international markets and against imports at home. Thus they merit special attention.

Chart 10.2 and Table 10.2 present a competitiveness index for the Canadian manufacturing sector. Essentially, this index is the ratio of a weighted average of unit labour costs in Canada's 10 principal trading competitors to unit labour costs in Canada.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ A summary of the method used to calculate the competitiveness index appears at the bottom of Table 10.2. Further information may be obtained by consulting earlier editions of the *Economic Review* or contacting the Economic Analysis Division of the Department of Finance.

Chart 10.2

Canada's Competitiveness in the Manufacturing Sector (Competitiveness index ⁽¹⁾, 1960 = 100)



(1) Weighted average of unit labor costs of competing countries relative to unit labor costs in Canada, the unit labor costs being expressed in U.S. dollars.

Source: Department of Finance.

As indicated in Chart 10.2, Canada's competitive position deteriorated steadily between 1962 and 1976 as a consequence of the increase in value of the Canadian dollar and the relatively strong economic performance in Canada vis-à-vis the United States, favouring relatively faster growth in unit labour costs in Canada. Substantial gains in competitiveness were realized in the last three years of the decade due to the significant depreciation of the Canadian dollar and the slower growth in labour costs. The Canadian dollar, which reached U.S. \$1.039 in June 1976, fell to a low of U.S. \$0.832 in February 1979. While the Canadian dollar closed 1979 at U.S. \$0.857, up 1.6 per cent from the end of 1978, its average value in 1979 was down 2.7 per cent from the previous year. Compared with other "Group of Ten" currencies, the Canadian dollar underwent an effective depreciation (that is, weighted by values of trade) of 35 per cent between October 1976 and December 1979.

In addition to the effects of the declining exchange rate, the slowdown in Canadian wage costs during and after the anti-inflation controls period contributed to the recent gain in competitiveness. The improvement in competitiveness in the manufacturing sector during the last three years was an important factor in the expansion of that sector in 1978 and 1979.

Table 10.2**Changes in Canada's International Competitiveness**

Period	Domestic currencies	U.S. dollar terms	Period	Domestic currencies	U.S. dollar terms
(Percentage change)			(Percentage change)		
1961	-0.1	4.4	1970	1.0	-2.1
1962	0.1	5.5	1971	-2.8	-5.8
1963	-0.8	0.1	1972	0.3	0.1
1964	-0.2	-0.2	1973	1.2	4.9
1965	-1.0	-1.1	1974	-3.0	-5.8
1966	-0.4	-0.4	1975	-4.8	-1.0
1967	-0.9	-0.9	1976	-2.9	-8.0
1968	-1.9	-2.7	1977	-0.9	8.5
1969	0.5	0.4	1978	2.8	14.5
			1979	0.5	3.1
Change between 1960 and 1969	-4.6	5.0	Change between 1969 and 1979	-8.7	7.0

Note: Calculation of competitiveness index: The first step in this method is the calculation of the ratio of Canada's unit labour costs to a multiple weighted average of her competitors' unit labour costs. To calculate this latter average, each country is regarded as a market in which a price prevails which is termed the "shadow" import price. This "shadow" price is an average of unit labour costs of third countries exporting to the market in question; this average is weighted by the exporters' share of the particular market's total imports of manufactured goods. As indicated by the expression "third countries", Canada is excluded from this average. The next step is to take account of the fact that Canadian manufactured goods compete not only with the exports of third countries but with the domestic manufactures of each market. Each market is therefore assigned a new price which is a weighted average of the "shadow" price and the unit labour costs in this market; the weights are the shares of imported and domestic goods in the market's total absorption of manufactured goods. On the basis of these new prices a calculation is made of the average of competitors' unit labour costs which is in fact a weighted average of these new prices; the weights are the shares of total exports of Canadian manufactured goods sold in each market. The last step is to include, in the calculation of the competitiveness index, a measurement of the competition from imports of foreign manufactured goods on the Canadian market. The total competitiveness index becomes a weighted average of the ratio between Canadian and competitors' unit labour costs, as calculated in the foregoing stages, and of the ratio of Canadian unit labour costs to the Canadian "shadow" price. The first ratio is weighted by the share of Canadian manufactured production which is exported and the second ratio is weighted by the share consumed domestically.

Source: Department of Finance.

Merchandise Exports

Canadian exports have always reflected the country's important agricultural, forest and mineral resources and its relatively small population. Compared with other developed economies, a high proportion of Canadian exports consists of food, petroleum, natural gas, lumber, wood pulp and metal ores. In 1960, over 90 per cent of Canadian exports consisted of natural resources in crude or processed form. During the 1960s, Canadian international trade grew more rapidly than that of the rest of the world and manufacturing was the sector most affected by this expansion. Finished products, which represented 8 per cent of total exports from Canada in 1960, increased considerably to 38 per cent of the total in 1969. The rapid increase in trade in automotive products, which followed the Canada-U.S. Automotive Products Agreement of 1965, was one of the principal factors in this transformation, although there was also a notable increase in exports of other finished products.

The value of total merchandise exports grew very rapidly during the 1970s. From 1970 to 1979 the value of total exports almost quadrupled, reflecting average annual increases of 6 per cent in volume and 10 per cent in price. There were no major changes in the composition of exports, each category of products having essentially the same share at the end of the 1970s as at the beginning.

The growth in export volume was relatively stable between 1970 and 1972, while export price increases were relatively small. In the following three years export

prices increased at annual rates of 14 per cent, 33 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, producing a positive increase in the value of exports despite a serious drop in export volume during the 1974-1975 world recession. These large price increases resulted essentially from a worldwide surge in prices of natural resources, the most dramatic being the price of crude petroleum which quadrupled in 1973. There were big increases in the Canadian export prices of wheat, forest products, petroleum, natural gas, metals and minerals during this period. After 1975 the increase in the volume of exports resumed the pace of the early 1970s and average annual price increases fell below 10 per cent.

The decade ended with a 24-per-cent increase in the value of exports in 1979, consisting of a 21-per-cent increase in prices and a 3-per-cent volume increase. The weakness in real growth of exports in 1979 was especially related to poor economic growth in the United States, particularly in the automobile industry, and to significant declines in exports of wheat. The strong rise in prices in 1979 occurred throughout the large majority of categories of exports, with the largest increases being in wheat, petroleum, natural gas, petroleum products, metals and minerals.

Merchandise Imports

The composition of Canadian imports has also undergone considerable change since the early 1960s. The share of finished products in total Canadian imports increased from 50 per cent in 1960 to 60 per cent at the end of the 1960s and continued at that level during the 1970s. Excluding automotive products, whose share of total imports rose from 11 per cent in 1960 to about 25 per cent after 1968, the proportion of finished products in imports has decreased since 1968. Imports of fabricated products, which constituted 24 per cent of total imports at the start of the 1960s, made up only 17 per cent at the end of the 1970s.

The value of merchandise imports more than quadrupled between 1970 and 1979, implying an average annual growth of 7 per cent in volume and 9 per cent in price. Between 1971 and 1974, a period when the Canadian dollar was appreciating, the volume of imports grew rapidly with the growth rates exceeding 15 per cent in 1972 and 1973. Although this growth occurred across all major categories, the most significant increases were recorded in imports of automotive products, other consumer goods, machinery and construction materials. This period of strong import growth was associated with strong advances in personal disposable income and increased domestic expenditure on machinery and construction. In 1975, imports of industrial materials were heavily influenced by the economic slowdown in Canada, resulting in a drop of 4.8 per cent in total imports. There were only small increases in import prices in the early 1970s, but as was the case with export prices, the 1973-1975 period was one of large price increases: 7 per cent in 1973, 23 per cent in 1974 and 16 per cent in 1975. The prices of industrial materials, oil and machinery and equipment were among those most affected. After a brief respite in 1976, import prices resumed their upward climb with annual increases of over 12 per cent in the remainder of the decade. From 1976 to 1979, the growth in import volumes was substantial. In 1979, the volume of imports increased by 9 per cent, due in large measure to an increase of around 20 per cent in imports of machinery and equipment, as domestic investment expenditure on machinery and equipment increased by 9 per cent in real terms.

Terms of Trade

During the 1970s, changes in the merchandise terms of trade (the ratio of export to import prices) generally followed fluctuations in the Canadian dollar. From 1970 to 1972, when the Canadian dollar was gaining in value compared with the U.S. dollar, there were slight gains in the terms of trade, except for 1971 when export prices fell, reflecting falling prices for metals and minerals. In 1973 and 1974 the terms of trade rose 6.3 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively, as Canada benefitted from worldwide price increases for natural resources. In 1975 the terms

of trade experienced a 4.8-per-cent decrease, partly as a result of the 4-per-cent depreciation of the Canadian dollar. The situation was similar in 1977 and 1978, the depreciation of the dollar leading to reductions of over 4 per cent in the terms of trade in both years. In 1979, as in 1973, worldwide price increases for natural resources meant significant increases in the prices for Canadian exports of wheat, crude oil, natural gas, petroleum products, metals and minerals. There was a resulting gain of 5.9 per cent in the terms of trade, despite a drop of 2.7 per cent in the exchange rate.

Trade Balances by Product Groups

Trade balances by major groups of products varied considerably during the 1970s, although they had been relatively stable during the 1960s. The large increases in the price of wheat in 1973 and 1974 meant that wheat exports contributed some \$2 billion to the trade surplus beginning in 1974. Canada's balance on trade in crude oil and natural gas shifted from a deficit early in the 1960s to a surplus of \$1.5 billion in 1974. It then fell to more modest annual surpluses, reaching \$1.2 billion in 1979. The deficit in the 1960s on trade in automotive products changed briefly to a small surplus early in the 1970s but since 1972 the trade balance for this item has deteriorated considerably, reaching a deficit of \$3.2 billion in 1979. The substantial deterioration in the deficit in 1979 reflected primarily the growing preference of Americans for small cars; Canada has specialized in the production of large finished vehicles. Overall, there have been marked fluctuations in the trade balance on other products, with a deficit of \$1.5 billion in 1975 and a surplus of \$3.8 billion in 1979.

According to the merchandise trade classification used by Statistics Canada, the trade balance on end products, which was generally in deficit during the 1970s, reached a record deficit of \$17 billion in 1979. However, this figure includes the deficit on automotive products and takes into account about \$14 billion of imported machinery and equipment to be used in increasing the productive capacity of Canada. Offsetting the deficit on end products, the trade surpluses on fabricated materials and crude materials amounted to \$12.3 billion and \$4.7 billion respectively in 1979.

Merchandise Trade by Country

The past decade witnessed some changes in the geographical pattern of Canadian trade. In many cases these were a continuation of trends that had emerged earlier. The proportion of total Canadian exports going to the United States increased from 56 per cent in 1960 to 70 per cent in the last three years. The share going to the United Kingdom, which was Canada's second major trading partner during the 1960s, fell gradually from 17 per cent in 1960 to 11 per cent in 1970 and to 4 per cent at the end of the decade. The shares of exports going to Japan increased slightly, reaching 6 per cent in 1979. Over the last two decades, the share of Canadian exports going to countries in the E.E.C. other than the United Kingdom remained essentially constant, averaging about 6 per cent. The share of other countries also remained unchanged at about 13 per cent. Exports to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) rose from \$126 million in 1969 to about \$1.6 billion in 1979, or to about 3 per cent of total Canadian exports.

The United States' share of Canadian imports has remained basically the same as during the 1960s, at about 70 per cent. The United Kingdom's share fell gradually from 11 per cent in 1960 to about 3 per cent in recent years. Imports from Japan increased from an average of 2.3 per cent during the 1960s to 5 per cent during the 1970s. During the past decade the E.E.C. countries other than the United Kingdom continued to provide 6 per cent of Canadian imports, while the share of other countries excluding OPEC declined from 15 per cent early in the 1960s to 10 per cent in the 1970s. Imports from OPEC countries were \$300 million in 1970, or 3 per cent of Canadian imports, and reached \$2 billion in the period 1974-1976, or

an average of 9 per cent of total imports in this period. In 1978 and 1979, while imports from OPEC countries rose to more than \$3 billion, they represented about 6 per cent of total imports.

Services

While the deficit on services grew steadily after 1970, it swelled at an unprecedented rate in the later years of the decade. From 1973 to 1979 this deficit increased by \$7.1 billion, to a level of \$9.6 billion. The travel, interest, dividend and other services components all contributed to the deterioration in the overall balance on the services account. However, the principal cause of the rapid increase in the deficit was the rise in interest payments, reflecting the worldwide increase in interest rates, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, and the increased level of Canada's external indebtedness following the heavy foreign borrowing which began in 1975.

Chart 10.3

Canada's Merchandise Trade Value Balances



Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistical Review*, Monthly, Cat. 11-003, and Bank of Canada *Review*, Monthly.

Interest

Interest payments rose after 1974 at an average annual rate of 27 per cent, reaching \$6.3 billion in 1979, an amount equivalent to 2.4 per cent of GNP.⁽²⁾ The deficit on interest payments climbed to \$5.0 billion in 1979, four times greater than in 1975. This deterioration was caused primarily by the large increase in foreign borrowing.

⁽²⁾ "Miscellaneous income", counted by Statistics Canada among "other services", is included here with interest receipts and payments and is omitted from other services.

Table 10.3

Canadian Balance of External Trade, in Current Dollars, by Country
(Based on customs figures)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(\$ millions)									
United States	983	1,074	1,095	627	13	-1,944	100	1,297	1,929	-938
Japan	231	29	-107	803	801	930	876	726	794	1,940
United Kingdom	763	558	436	599	802	596	748	668	406	694
EEC-6 ⁽¹⁾	391	174	-6	104	255	309	721	411	-124	1,014
OPEC ⁽²⁾	-301	-333	-396	-590	-1,909	-2,271	-2,027	-1,680	-1,503	-1,874
Other	802	701	458	552	758	992	564	801	1,402	2,005
Total	2,686	2,201	1,481	2,095	720	-1,387	982	2,222	2,905	2,841

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ EEC-6 includes: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

⁽²⁾ OPEC includes Algeria, Bahrain, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Exports*, annual, cat. 65-202 and *Imports*, annual, cat. 65-203.

Net new issues of Canadian securities abroad, which were about \$0.6 billion in 1973, rose to \$4.2 billion in 1975, \$8.1 billion in 1976, and averaged around \$4.6 billion in the remainder of the decade. Outstanding external bond indebtedness has almost tripled since 1973, increasing from \$16 billion to about \$44 billion at the end of 1979. Since about 80 per cent of the external bond debt is denominated in foreign currency terms, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar since October 1976 has directly increased the cost of servicing this debt. Also contributing to the deficit on interest payments has been the worldwide escalation in interest rates that has occurred since 1973.

Dividends

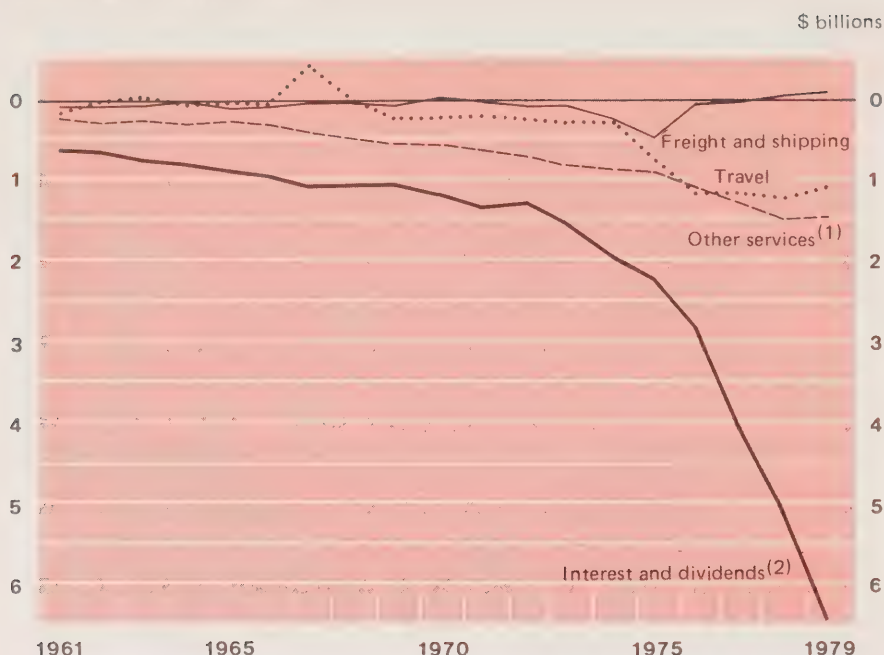
The deficit on dividend receipts and payments also increased throughout the 1970s, rising from \$0.5 billion in 1974 to \$1.5 billion in 1979. This deterioration occurred even though direct investment abroad by Canadians exceeded direct foreign investment in Canada for the period 1973-1979 as a whole. Retained earnings are not included in the direct investment flows recorded in the Canadian balance of payments. Taking these into account, over the decade, direct investment in Canada far exceeded Canadian direct investment abroad, and this contributed to the increasing deficit on net dividend payments. The deterioration of the balance on dividends in 1978 was explained in part by increased dividend payments in the fourth quarter as a number of companies availed themselves of the opportunity to distribute to shareholders tax-paid surpluses accumulated prior to 1972, before the expiry at the end of 1978 of certain tax advantages pertaining to such distributions. The lifting in October 1978 of Anti-Inflation Board controls on dividend payments also contributed to the increase in dividend payments in the fourth quarter of 1978 and during 1979.

Travel

After 1974 the deficit in the travel account increased considerably, adding to the deterioration of the overall deficit on services. During the 1960s, Canadian deficits on travel had been relatively insignificant. In the period 1969-1974 the deficit increased slightly, fluctuating between \$200 and \$300 million. The travel balance with the United States was in surplus through 1962-1974, partially offsetting an increasing deficit with other countries. From 1974 to 1975 the travel balance with

Chart 10.4

Service Balances



- (1) Does not include miscellaneous income, part of which consists of income from short-term and long-term investments.
 (2) Includes miscellaneous income.

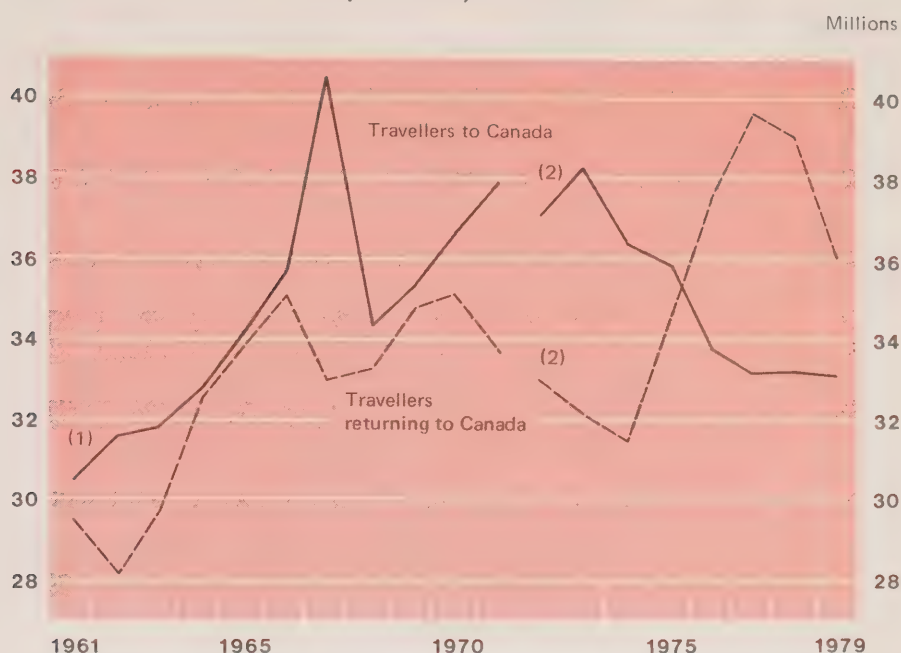
Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of international Payments*, Quarterly, Cat. 67-001.

the U.S. swung from a surplus of \$132 million to a deficit of \$250 million, while the deficit with other countries remained above \$400 million. During the period 1976-1978 a strong increase in payments to the U.S. and to other countries pushed the travel account further into deficit. The deficit reached a high of \$1.7 billion in 1978, \$0.9 billion of which was with the U.S. In 1979, with a reduction in Canadian travel expenditure in the U.S. and increased expenditure in Canada by visitors from countries other than the U.S., the deficit was reduced by \$0.6 billion to \$1.1 billion. The reduction in Canadian travel outlays in the U.S. was explained in part by the inhibiting effect of the gasoline shortages which hit the U.S. in the summer of 1979. The improvement in receipts from other countries was due to the weakness of the Canadian dollar as compared with overseas currencies which has, since 1978, encouraged significant increases in the number of visitors from countries overseas.

The rapid expansion of the deficit in the travel account during the 1975-1978 period was due in large part to a more rapid growth of real income in Canada than abroad (especially in the U.S.) and to a deterioration of the competitive position of the Canadian tourist industry until 1977. Certain structural changes, such as the increasing preference of Canadians for southern vacations in the winter, were also important. These factors were responsible for the steady increase in the number of

Chart 10.5

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries (Annual — millions of persons)



(1) The figures for 1961, 1962 and 1963 include only visitors from the United States.

(2) Definitions applicable to international travellers and collection methods were amended after 1971.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*, Quarterly, Cat. 66-001.

Canadians travelling abroad and the equally steady decline in visitors to Canada during the 1973-1977 period. The number of Canadian travellers returning to Canada increased from 32 million in 1974 to 39 million in 1977, while the number of visitors to Canada decreased from 38 million in 1973 to 33 million in 1977. After 1976, the competitive position of the Canadian tourist industry improved considerably with the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. However, the total number of visitors to Canada remained roughly unchanged at 33 million. There was a slight increase in visitors from overseas, as their numbers rose from 1.7 million in 1977 to 2.0 million in 1979. The number of Canadians travelling abroad was unchanged in 1978 and fell to 36 million in 1979 due to the drop in travel to the U.S.

Other Services

Another item in the services balance which contributed to its deterioration was "other services". This component rose from a deficit of \$0.5 billion in 1970 to one of \$1.3 billion in 1979, as a consequence of increased payments for commercial services to Canadian companies, including administrative and other professional services, royalties, patents, copyrights, rentals, advertising, registered trademarks and other similar services. The cost of many of these services is payable in foreign currency, and increased in line with the depreciation in the Canadian dollar. Furthermore, since transfers to or from subsidiary companies represent 80 per cent of total payments and 70 per cent of receipts for commercial services, and since the stock of foreign investment in Canada is far larger than the stock of

Canadian investment abroad, a proportional increase in the economic activity of Canada and her chief trading partners results in an increase of the deficit for business services.

Capital Account

During the 1970s, the major share of foreign financing in Canada continued to be in the form of long-term capital inflows, either as direct investment, involving foreign ownership and control, or as portfolio investment, consisting primarily of foreign purchases of bonds. Overall, long-term capital movements produced a net inflow of \$4.9 billion in the 1970-1974 period, compared with an accumulated net inflow of \$22.7 billion between 1975 and 1979.

Long-Term Capital Flows

Bond issues abroad have become an increasingly significant source of financing since the early 1960s, and have produced the greater part of net long-term capital inflows. This trend continued in the early 1970s and from 1975 our long-term capital inflows were almost exclusively made up of bonds. Net capital inflows from the sale of Canadian bonds, including net new issues and trade in outstanding issues, totalled \$32 billion in the 1970-1979 period, including \$28 billion since 1975. Net direct investment (excluding undistributed profits), which in the early 1950s implicitly represented almost all the net inflow of long-term capital, was an important source of funds only in the first three years of the decade. Small net direct investment inflows occurred in 1973 and 1974; thereafter the balance turned negative with a cumulative net outflow of \$4.5 billion resulting over the 1975-1979 period. Takeovers of foreign corporations by Canadians were in large measure behind the particularly large outflow of \$2.1 billion which occurred on direct investment account in 1978.

Policies regarding takeovers of Canadian companies by foreigners, the buying back of foreign-controlled companies by the Canada Development Corporation and certain provincial governments, and takeovers of foreign firms through mergers or purchases have all been significant factors contributing to the drop in net direct investment. Factors which have contributed to the increase in bond sales abroad include: the suspension in June 1975 of the 15-per-cent withholding tax on interest on foreign-held long-term bonds; higher interest rates in Canada than those prevailing on the U.S. and Euro-bond markets, the spread being particularly large in 1975 and 1976; the growth of the share of bonds in total Canadian financing, both domestic and foreign; and the increase in the financial requirements of the provinces and their Crown corporations, both tending to obtain a large proportion of their loans abroad. Since 1975, net new issues of Canadian bonds placed abroad by the provinces have totalled approximately \$13 billion, compared to \$8.5 billion by corporations, \$3.1 billion by the Government of Canada and \$1.1 billion by municipalities.

Portfolio investment other than in Canadian bonds continued to account for a negligible share of the total long-term capital movement in the 1970s. Among other items in the long-term capital account, a net outflow of \$4 billion for the decade as a whole was recorded for export credits granted by the federal government. Development aid in the form of loans and subscriptions by the Government of Canada increased significantly during the 1970s, accounting for a net outflow of \$3 billion. Other long-term capital movements, which include bank loans, mortgage transactions, insurance fund movements and deferred transfers of funds by migrants, constituted a net inflow of over \$3 billion in the last two years and totalled approximately \$5.4 billion for the decade as a whole. A large part of the inflow in 1979 consisted of borrowings by the federal government.

Short-Term Capital Flows

During the 1970s, short-term capital movements reflected the existence of large reserves of very liquid and mobile capital which reacted vigorously to spreads

Canadian Balance of International Payments



(1) Includes net errors and omissions.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Quarterly, Cat. 67-001.

Official International Reserves

between interest rates, changes in other components of the balance of payments, and variations in exchange rates. For the period 1970-1975 as a whole, short-term capital movements, including net errors and omissions, were subject to irregular movements resulting in a net outflow of \$2.2 billion. The balancing item, "net errors and omissions", representing all unidentified transactions in both the current and capital accounts, increased in size during this period and was regularly indicative of outflows during the past decade.

In 1976 interest rates in Canada reached high levels compared with the U.S., resulting in large inflows of long-term capital. The surplus produced by the combined current account balance and long-term capital inflow was offset by a major net outflow of short-term capital of \$3.6 billion, including an outflow of \$3.7 billion for net errors and omissions. Many developments of an economic or political nature gave rise to the view that the high level of the exchange rate which prevailed in 1976 would eventually drop, and these expectations were in part behind the large acquisitions by Canadians of short-term foreign holdings in that year. The dramatic rise of the errors and omissions item reflected, at least in part, some delay in converting the record volume of long-term foreign borrowing into Canadian funds, in expectation of a decline in value of the Canadian dollar.

Sizeable outflows of short-term capital also occurred in 1977 and 1978, partly for speculative reasons and partly because of a narrowing of the spread in short-term interest rates which made the holding of foreign assets more attractive. In 1979, following three years of net outflows, there was a net inflow of \$3.5 billion in short-term capital. If net errors and omissions are excluded, this inflow reached a record \$7.9 billion, resulting from an increase of \$4.1 billion in chartered banks' net foreign currency holdings with non-residents and a net inflow of \$2.2 billion for other short-term transactions.

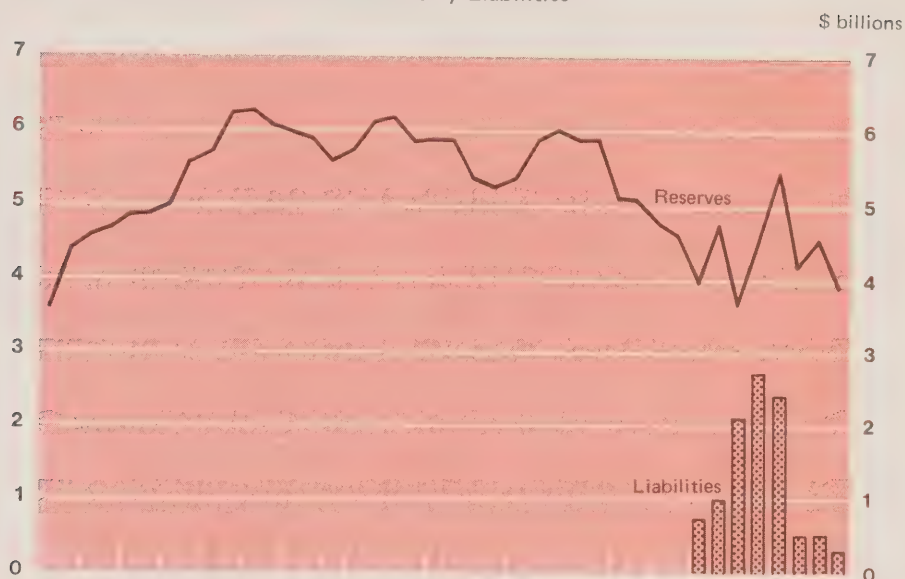
At December 31, 1969 Canada's official international reserves amounted to U.S. \$3,106 million (Canadian \$3,332 million). In 1970 and 1971, official reserves rose appreciably when the government acted to resist upward pressures on the Canadian dollar. Official reserves subsequently underwent moderate fluctuations and stood at U.S. \$5,843 million at the end of 1976. In 1977, when pressures on the Canadian dollar were at their strongest, reserves fell by \$1,421 million (on a balance of payments basis, which excludes valuation adjustments).

In October 1977, as a consequence of the reduced level of reserves and the continuing downward pressure on the Canadian dollar, the government announced the creation of a standby line of credit with Canadian chartered banks under which the Government of Canada could borrow up to U.S. \$1.5 billion. During 1978 the authorities took additional steps to ensure that the government was in a position to replenish reserves should circumstances require. These included increasing the line of credit with Canadian chartered banks to U.S. \$2.5 billion and opening a new line of credit of U.S. \$3.0 billion with American and other foreign banks. Drawings on these lines of credit amounted to U.S. \$2.7 billion in that year. The Canadian government also borrowed U.S. \$2.2 billion on long-term capital markets in the United States and West Germany. Drawings on the lines of credit are identified by Statistics Canada as official monetary liabilities; the other borrowings appear in the long-term capital account. At the end of 1978, Canadian reserves amounted to U.S. \$4.6 billion while official monetary liabilities amounted to U.S. \$2.7 billion.

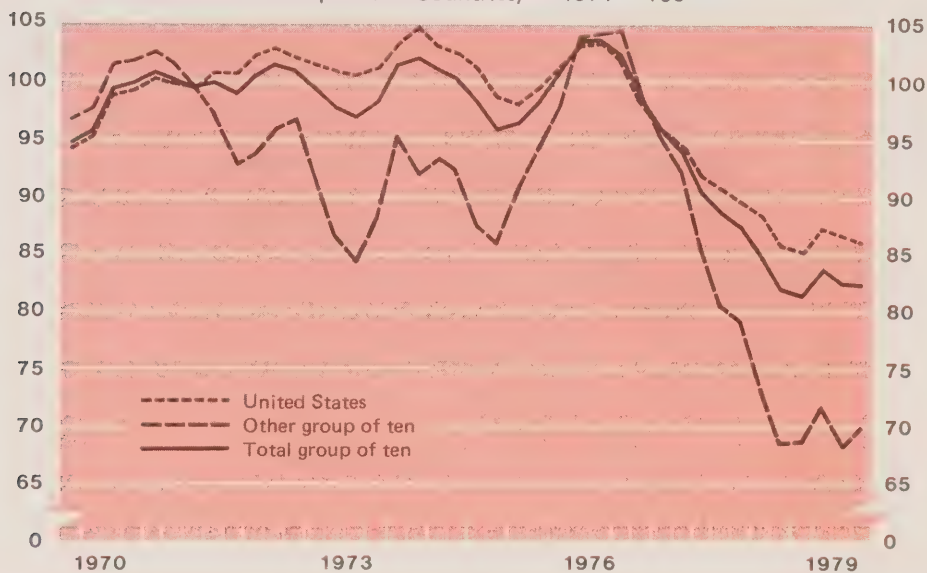
In 1979, contributing to a fall in official reserves, the Canadian government made repayments totalling U.S. \$2.4 billion on the standby credit lines. However, contributing to a rise in reserves were the proceeds of long-term placements abroad of 1.5 billion Swiss francs (U.S. \$880 million) and 100 billion Japanese yen

Official Reserves, Monetary Liabilities and Exchange Rates

Official International Reserves and Monetary Liabilities



Price Indexes for the Canadian Dollar Relative to the Currencies of the Group of Ten Countries, ⁽¹⁾ 1971 = 100



(1) The various currencies are weighted to reflect each country's share of Canada's foreign trade in 1971. The Group of Ten (G-10) includes Germany, Belgium, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan and Switzerland.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, Monthly, and Department of Finance.

(U.S. \$484 million). Canada's official international reserves stood at U.S. \$3,887 million (\$4,132 million Canadian) at the end of 1979, down from U.S. \$4,566 million at the end of 1978; net repayments of foreign current debt more than accounted for the decrease.

At the end of 1979, Canada's official international reserves included 22.2 million ounces of gold with a book value of U.S. \$1,023 million. The book value of Canada's gold reserves is based on the former official price of SDR 35 per fine ounce, equivalent to U.S. \$46.11 at the end of last year. The large rise in the price of gold in the past three years, at a time when other components of Canada's reserves were declining, has led to a substantial shift in the composition of reserves should gold be valued at market prices. In December 1979, it was announced that up to one million ounces of gold would be sold from official holdings. The purpose of the gold sales program was to re-establish a more balanced portfolio of reserve assets with a larger proportion held in interest earning assets. Using market values at that time, the gold held in reserves by the Exchange Fund Account was worth approximately U.S. \$10 billion and constituted about three-quarters of total reserves.

11. The Government Sector

This chapter examines developments in the federal government, the provincial-local-hospital sector, the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans (C/QPP), as well as in the total government sector. It also presents some international comparisons of budget balances and government expenditures. Unless otherwise stated, this chapter is based on national accounts calendar year data.

There were important developments in the government sector over the course of the 1970s. The decade began with relatively rapid growth of government expenditures building to a peak at mid-decade. The latter part of the decade was characterized by the emergence of an express policy of expenditure restraint, which led to much more moderate rates of expenditure growth in relation to gross national product (GNP). In the first half of the decade the fiscal position of all levels of government tended to surplus, despite significant increases in expenditure, and in the latter half, large deficits appeared.

Federal Budget Balances

In the early 1970s, as is shown in Table 11.1, the federal budget position on a national accounts basis remained relatively close to balance. During this period, the federal budget balance swung from a surplus of \$266 million or 0.3 per cent of GNP in 1970 to a deficit of \$566 million or 0.5 per cent of GNP in 1972. It then returned to a surplus position of over \$1 billion or 0.8 per cent of GNP in 1974 as revenue growth outpaced soaring expenditures. In contrast to the early 1970s, the second half of the decade was characterized by budget deficits which were large in historical perspective, both in absolute terms and in relation to GNP. They began in 1975 when the federal government ran a deficit of nearly \$4 billion or 2.3 per cent of GNP. This deficit resulted from a slowdown in revenue growth originating from a cyclically weakening economy and large tax cuts at the same time as expenditures continued to expand at rates in excess of 20 per cent. Since 1976, the growth of expenditures has been restrained as a matter of policy. In 1976 expenditure restraint and the absence of major tax cuts led to a small reduction in the deficit. The deficit increased in both 1977 and 1978 reaching \$11.4 billion or 4.9 per cent of GNP in 1978 as a result of significant tax reductions. In 1979 the deficit declined markedly to \$9.2 billion, or 3.5 per cent of GNP. This turnaround can be attributed to the combination of tight expenditure restraint and revenue recovery associated with the expiry of temporary tax cuts in effect in 1978 and with strong growth of corporate profits.

The cyclically-adjusted federal balance—i.e., the balance adjusted to remove estimates of the automatic response of revenues and unemployment insurance benefits to cyclical changes in the economy⁽¹⁾—shifted from an average surplus of 0.2 per cent of GNP in the 1960s to an average deficit of 1.4 per cent of GNP over the 1970s and a deficit of 2.8 per cent of GNP in 1979, as indicated in the reference tables. These cyclically-adjusted budget balances are similar to actual

⁽¹⁾ The methodology of cyclical adjustment is the same as discussed in earlier *Economic Reviews*, except that a sharper slowdown in the average annual trend productivity growth after 1973 is now assumed (see Chapter 3).

Table 11.1

Federal Government
Revenue, Expenditure and Net Position
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Revenue		Expenditure		Surplus or deficit (-)	
	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent of GNP)
1970	15,528	7.2	15,262	13.3	266	0.3
1971	17,241	11.0	17,386	13.9	-145	-0.2
1972	19,560	13.5	20,126	15.8	-566	-0.5
1973	22,809	16.6	22,422	11.4	387	0.3
1974	29,978	31.4	28,869	28.8	1,109	0.8
1975	31,703	5.8	35,508	23.0	-3,805	-2.3
1976	35,437	11.8	38,793	9.3	-3,356	-1.8
1977	36,146	2.0	43,839	13.0	-7,693	-3.7
1978	37,644	4.1	49,001	11.8	-11,357	-4.9
1979	43,269	14.9	52,438	7.0	-9,169	-3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

balances during 1970-1972, show surpluses which are smaller than actual budget surpluses during 1973 and 1974, and reveal deficits which are smaller than actual deficits during 1975-1979. Discretionary changes in tax and expenditure patterns were responsible for reducing cyclically-adjusted budget surpluses or increasing cyclically-adjusted budget deficits during 1970-1972 and in 1975, 1977 and 1978. The strength of the fiscal drag—i.e., the automatic revenue increase generated by economic growth—was quite visible in 1973 and 1974. The cyclically-adjusted deficit declined significantly in 1979 for the same reasons as the actual budget deficit.

Comparison of the actual and cyclically-adjusted federal budget balances in 1979 indicates that about one-fifth of the current deficit may be viewed as arising from the automatic response of revenues and unemployment insurance benefit payments to the below-average level of activity at which the economy is now assumed to be operating. These estimates are, of course, largely dependent upon the assumptions made concerning what exactly constitutes an average level of economic activity. For instance, if it is assumed that the 1979 average unemployment rate of 7.5 per cent is indicative of an average or close to an average level of activity, as has been suggested by some, then the cyclically-adjusted budget balance would be the same as the actual in 1979 and no portion of the deficit could be attributed to automatic stabilizers.

Federal Revenue

Federal government revenue increased at an average rate of 11.6 per cent per year over the decade, less than the 12.6-per-cent average growth rate of GNP. The first half of the 1970s was generally characterized by high growth rates and the second half by relatively lower growth rates of federal government revenues. Consequently, these revenues increased from 18.1 per cent of GNP in 1970 to peak at 20.3 per cent of GNP in 1974, declined thereafter to reach a trough of 16.3 per cent of GNP in 1978 and increased somewhat in 1979 to 16.6 per cent of GNP. Discretionary tax measures were quite important during this period and Table 11.2 illustrates the estimated revenue impact in 1979 of measures introduced since 1972. Table 11.3, which serves as background for the following discussion on federal revenues, indicates that there has been no clear trend during

the decade in the changes affecting the shares of the various types of tax revenues in GNP, although these shares have varied considerably from year to year. Inter-year variations in these shares are explained for the most part by cyclical variations and the first-year impact of discretionary changes which did not follow a smooth time path as noted in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2
The Impact on Revenue in 1979 of Discretionary Tax
Measures Introduced Since 1972⁽¹⁾

Measure	Budget	Impacts 1979 (\$ millions)
Two-year write-off for manufacturing and processing equipment	May 1972	-425
Reduction in basic rate for manufacturing and processing profits as of January 1, 1973	May 1972	-400
Increase in basic personal and married exemptions	February 1973	-360
Cumulative revenue loss from indexation of individual income tax	February 1973	-6,000
Individual income tax cut of 5% with \$100 minimum and \$500 maximum	February 1973	-1,150
Increase of 5% tax cut minimum from \$100 to \$150 as of January 1, 1974	November 1974	-480
Increase in tax cut to 8% with \$200 minimum and \$500 maximum..	November 1974/June 1975	-630
\$1000 deduction for interest income as of January 1, 1974	November 1974	-470
Non-deductibility of royalties and taxes net of resource allowance for resource industries in the calculation of taxable income	November 1974/June 1975	300
Elimination of sales tax on clothing and footwear	November 1974	-435
Reduction in sales tax rate for building materials	November 1974	-650
Sales tax exemption for transportation, construction and water distribution equipment	November 1974	-265
Gasoline excise tax	June 1975/September 1978	428
Investment tax credit	June 1975/March 1977/ November 1978	-395
Increase in personal employment expense deduction	March 1977/November 1978	-360
Tax relief in respect of business inventories	March 1977	-400
3% reduction in rate of federal sales tax	November 1978	-1,060
Items not listed above		-1,425
TOTAL		-14,177

⁽¹⁾ The table estimates the impact of tax and tariff charges introduced subsequent to the 1971 tax reform. The table does not include the oil export charge which was more than matched on the expenditure side by the introduction of the oil import compensation payments, the refundable child tax credit whose introduction accompanied the reduction of family allowance payments or the transfer of personal income tax points to the provinces under the Established Programs Financing Arrangement of 1977.

Source: Department of Finance estimates.

Table 11.3

Federal Government Revenue

National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	Average annual growth rate 1969-1979
	(\$ millions)						(Per cent)
Direct taxes—persons							
Personal income taxes	6,413	7,969	11,130	14,489	13,254	15,971	11.2
Employer/employee contributions to government pension funds	533	620	866	1,077	1,280	1,107	8.5
Employer/employee unemployment insurance con- tributions	490	696	1,542	2,476	2,814	2,799	18.9
Total	7,436	9,285	13,538	18,042	17,348	19,877	11.8
Direct taxes— corporations	2,276	2,901	5,012	5,153	5,536	7,248	11.7
Indirect taxes							
Sales and other excise taxes	2,664	3,340	4,351	4,345	5,255	5,091	6.7
Oil export charge	—	—	1,618	700	294	728	—
Gasoline excise tax	—	—	—	634	567	428	—
Customs duties	802	1,136	1,780	2,014	2,591	3,012	13.8
Excise duties	550	630	730	823	867	898	5.7
Other	18	15	16	85	135	179	23.9
Total	4,034	5,121	8,495	8,601	9,709	10,336	9.9
Investment income	1,279	1,684	2,116	2,628	3,825	4,320	14.6
Other revenue	503	569	817	1,013	1,226	1,488	12.7
Total revenue	15,528	19,560	29,978	35,437	37,644	43,269	11.6
	(Per cent of GNP)						
Direct taxes—persons	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.4	7.5	7.6	
Direct taxes—corporations	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.8	
Indirect taxes	4.7	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	
Investment income	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	
Other revenue	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Total revenue	18.1	18.6	20.3	18.5	16.3	16.6	

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

Federal direct taxes on persons increased from 8.7 per cent of GNP in 1970 to 9.4 per cent of GNP in 1976, declined in 1977 and 1978 to 8.5 and 7.5 per cent respectively, and recovered somewhat to 7.6 per cent of GNP in 1979. These trends are explained by the trajectory of personal income taxes which are the main source of revenue in this particular tax category. These taxes grew rapidly during 1973-1976 in response to a significant surge in the growth of personal incomes and in spite of a number of discretionary tax reductions. They declined in dollar terms in 1977 and 1978 due to a slowdown in the growth of personal incomes, the transfer of tax points to the provinces under the Established Programs Financing Arrangements in 1977, and temporary discretionary tax reductions in 1978. The expiry of the temporary measures introduced in 1978 and an increase in the

growth rate of personal income led to a resumption of growth of personal income tax collections in 1979. Collections in 1979 were, however, reduced to some extent as a result of the adoption of the federal child tax credit as part of a reform of family allowances. Inflation-induced increases in personal income tax revenues were reduced with the indexation of the income tax system effective January 1, 1974. However, the working of the indexation scheme has important implications for the growth of revenues. Since the personal income tax base is indexed to the previous year's (ending in September) rate of price inflation, the growth of personal income tax revenues tends to exceed the growth of nominal GNP in periods of increasing rates of inflation and would lag behind during periods of decelerating rates of inflation. The relatively large growth in revenues in 1974 and the small growth in revenues in 1977 are partly explained by this phenomenon.

Employer/employee contributions to government pensions and unemployment insurance are the other major components of direct personal taxes. Unemployment insurance contributions have grown substantially over the decade, reflecting successive premium rate increases due to high levels of unemployment and to the revised financing arrangements of the system. Contributions to government pension funds have grown throughout the decade but have remained relatively constant as a share of total revenue.

Direct taxes on corporations exhibit a more volatile growth pattern reflecting in part the greater sensitivity of corporate profits to cyclical changes. These tax liabilities increased from 2.7 per cent of GNP in 1970 to reach a peak of 3.4 per cent of GNP in 1974 and then declined to 2.4 per cent of GNP in 1977 and 1978. A marked improvement in corporate profits in 1979 contributed to a renewed growth of corporate tax liabilities and their GNP share rebounded somewhat to 2.8 per cent that year. This tax liability behaviour parallels the strength of the corporate sector in the 1971-1974 period and the subsequent weakness in the 1975-1977 period. A number of discretionary measures introduced in the 1970s also had an important effect on corporate income tax liabilities.

Indirect taxes hovered around 4.8 per cent of GNP in the early 1970s, but jumped to 5.8 per cent of GNP in 1974 in response to large revenues, in the first full year of collections, from the oil export charge introduced in 1973. The declining trend in the GNP share of indirect taxes in the latter half of the 1970s, to 4 per cent of GNP in 1979, is explained by discretionary tax reductions and declines in the oil export charge. Sales taxes, which form the largest source of revenue under the indirect taxes category, declined in dollar terms in 1979 reflecting the reduction of the general tax rate from 12 to 9 per cent. The decline in the GNP share of indirect taxes would have been even larger in 1979 had there not been a 148-per-cent increase in oil export tax revenues that year in response to a widening of the gap between domestic and international oil prices.

Investment income registered relatively stable annual increases of around 13 per cent over the 1970-1976 period. In the following two years, 1977 and 1978, buoyed by remitted profits, revenue from this source grew at approximately 20 per cent. Slower growth in 1979 reflects the rundown of government cash balances and the corresponding decline in interest income. In terms of percentages of GNP, investment income has remained relatively stable at about 1.5 per cent.

Federal Expenditure

Federal expenditure increased at an average rate of 14.6 per cent over the 1970s, with greater growth occurring in 1972, 1974 and 1975 due to enrichment of important individual programs and/or the response of indexed programs to high inflation rates. Federal expenditure as a percentage of GNP increased from 17.8 per cent in 1970 to peak at 21.5 per cent in 1975 and declined to 20.1 per cent in 1979. Among the major components of federal expenditures displayed in Table

11.4, the most rapid growth over the decade occurred in subsidies, and interest on the public debt. Goods and services expenditures, and gross capital formation displayed the lowest rates of growth. The growth rates of transfers to persons and other levels of government were somewhat higher than that of the total.

Table 11.4

Federal Government Expenditure
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	Average annual growth rate 1969- 1979
	(\$ millions)						(Per cent)
Goods and services	4,551	5,452	7,408	9,665	11,955	12,499	11.4
Transfers to persons	4,057	6,186	8,705	11,533	14,616	14,699	15.1
Subsidies	589	596	2,060	2,527	2,372	2,987	18.3
Capital assistance	97	181	193	332	467	499	19.0
Transfers to non-residents	244	277	403	537	1,004	757	15.1
Interest on the public debt	1,862	2,253	2,961	4,519	6,410	8,092	17.7
Transfers to other levels of govern- ment	3,397	4,558	6,165	8,522	10,857	11,786	15.8
Gross capital formation	465	623	974	1,158	1,320	1,119	8.7
Total expenditure	15,262	20,126	28,869	38,793	49,001	52,438	14.6
	(Per cent of GNP)						
Goods and services	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.8	
Transfers to persons	4.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.6	
Subsidies	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	
Capital assistance	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Transfers to non-residents	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Interest on the public debt	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	
Transfers to other levels of govern- ment	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	
Gross capital formation	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	
Total expenditure	17.8	19.1	19.6	20.3	21.3	20.1	

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

Transfers to persons contributed significantly to the large expenditure growth rates of 1972, 1974 and 1975, and increased from 4.7 per cent of GNP in 1970 to 6.4 per cent of GNP in 1975. Major revisions to the unemployment insurance program in 1972 and a large increase in the unemployment rate in 1975, which affected unemployment insurance benefits, and the enrichment of family allowances in 1974 resulted in large increases in transfers in these years. The indexing of the social welfare programs also began in 1974 and contributed significantly to expenditure growth particularly in 1974 and 1975. Just as transfers to persons were key factors in the rapid growth of expenditures in the first half of the decade, they have been significant elements in the spending restraint program of recent years. As a percentage of GNP, they declined from the 1975 peak of 6.4 per cent to 5.6 per cent in 1979. The interruption of indexing virtually stopped any growth

in family allowances in 1976, and further cutbacks, which accompanied the introduction of the child tax credit, account for the large reduction recorded in payments under this plan in 1979. Unemployment insurance benefits dropped in 1979 following the cutbacks in this program announced in September 1978. The reductions in family allowance payments and unemployment insurance benefits combined to eliminate any growth in transfers to persons in 1979 in spite of the increased guaranteed income supplement paid to pensioners that year.

Subsidies increased from 0.7 per cent of GNP in 1970 to peak at 1.8 per cent of GNP in 1975, declined thereafter to reach a trough of 1 per cent of GNP in 1978, but edged up to 1.1 per cent of GNP in 1979. The phenomenal increase in the dollar value of subsidies over the 1970s is almost entirely due to the oil import compensation program. These oil payments peaked in 1975 and then started to decline as the gap between domestic and international oil prices narrowed until 1979 when they rose again sharply as a result of renewed advances in international oil prices. Other jumps in subsidy outlays in 1974 and 1975 resulted from increased dairy subsidies and higher payments to the railways. Another factor is the western grain stabilization program, introduced in fiscal year 1976/77, under which benefits were first paid in 1978.

Interest on the public debt grew on average 17.7 per cent a year over the decade and 22.3 per cent a year since 1974. Interest payments accounted for about 2.2 per cent of GNP over the period 1970-1975 but showed a trend increase in the next four years to reach 3.1 per cent of GNP in 1979. The more rapid increases of the latter years reflect both higher interest rates and large increases in outstanding debt. Interest costs, which made up 12.2 per cent of total expenditures in 1970, fell to 10.3 per cent by 1974 but rose to 15.4 per cent in 1979.

Transfers to other levels of government grew on average 15.8 per cent over the 1970s or from 4 per cent of GNP in 1970 to 4.5 per cent of GNP in 1979 with a peak of 4.8 per cent of GNP in 1977. Payments under the shared cost programs and the Canada Assistance Plan in 1971, under the equalization scheme in 1974, and under the revenue guarantee program in 1975 and 1977 were key elements in explaining the large growth rates of transfers to other levels of government in these particular years. These transfers have risen moderately since 1976—on average by 11.3 per cent per year. However, this is partly a reflection of the gradual termination of the old revenue guarantee program. Excluding this item, the average annual growth rate has been 13.7 per cent since 1976. This is particularly high given the fact that further tax points were transferred to the provinces in 1977 to replace a portion of the federal cash funding of three established shared cost programs.

Federal expenditures on goods and services increased on average 11.4 per cent over the decade, less than the growth of total expenditures. The GNP share of these expenditures declined from 5.3 per cent in 1970 to 4.9 per cent in 1973, but increased to 5.3 per cent in 1977, before declining again to 4.8 per cent in 1979. The period 1974-1977 witnessed the highest growth rate in this category mainly because of strong inflationary pressures. With the onset of the federal restraint program, wage expenditures have grown at an average rate of only 7.9 per cent since 1977, compared to a growth rate of 13.7 per cent from 1970 to 1976. The growth in non-wage spending on goods and services turned around a year later and declined from an average annual rate of 14.5 per cent during 1970-1977 to an average rate of only 4.6 per cent in 1978 and 1979. The growth in gross capital formation has approximated that of current goods and services but for the fact that rapid growth in that category was halted by 1976.

It has been increasingly recognized that statistics on government expenditures tell only part of the story. The Canadian tax system contains provisions which reduce or eliminate tax in respect of certain activities carried on by the private sector. Such tax forgiveness or postponement is equivalent to the government first collecting the sums involved by imposing a tax and then making a direct expenditure or loan in an amount equal to the revenue forgone due to the tax preferences. Although comprehensive statistics on these "tax expenditures" are not yet available, considerable information has been provided in the December 11, 1979 budget paper, "Government of Canada Tax Expenditure Account", to which the interested reader is referred.

Federal Financial Requirements

Table 11.5 extends the national accounts balance to include loans and other transactions to arrive at the financial requirements of the federal government. "Loans and other transactions" includes loans to financial intermediary Crown corporations and other agencies which are not considered part of the federal government in the national income and expenditure accounts. It also includes adjustments for cash transactions which are recorded on an accrual basis in the national accounts, such as corporate income taxes and interest payments. On average over the decade, "loans and other transactions" have added about \$1.3 billion to financial requirements. The larger-than-average addition to financial requirements in 1974 stems from large increases in federal loans in that year to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and Farm Credit Corporation, and to provincial and local governments for regional economic development.

Table 11.5
Federal Government Financial Transactions
Extended National Accounts Presentation

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979
	(\$ millions)					
National accounts						
Surplus or deficit (-).....	266	-566	1,109	-3,356	-11,357	-9,169
Loans and other transactions ⁽¹⁾	-836	-976	-3,047	-861	-546	-1,343
Financial requirements (excl. foreign exchange transactions)	-570	-1,542	-1,938	-4,217	-11,903	-10,512

⁽¹⁾ In arriving at the national accounts surplus or deficit, certain items such as corporate income tax liabilities and public debt charges are calculated on an accrual basis. An adjustment is required here to convert the transaction to a cash basis.

Note: The national accounts income and expenditure balances are subject to revision, and the loans and other transactions series are derived from unaudited monthly data. Any imprecision in these items would also affect the residually determined cash vs. accruals series.

Source: Department of Finance.

Debt Management

The financial requirements of the Government of Canada are normally financed through net debt transactions in the domestic markets and changes in the government's Canadian dollar cash balances. Foreign exchange transactions, however, can also have a very significant effect on the Canadian dollar financial requirements as is shown in Table 11.6 which provides data on the past decade.

Net new funds raised in domestic markets rose sharply over the past 10 years in line with the rise in the government's financial requirements. As shown in Table 11.6, there was a very significant shift away from the chartered banks as a source of funds and a corresponding increase in general public investment in Government of Canada obligations. The general public had always been a source of funds through its investment in Canada Savings Bonds (CSBs) but commencing in fiscal

1975/76, the general public also became major purchasers of new marketable securities. These developments reflected changes in chartered bank operations, a more aggressive debt management policy and a narrowing of yield differentials between marketable Government of Canada securities and other securities.

Table 11.6
Government of Canada Financial Requirements
and Sources of Financing⁽¹⁾

	Financial require- ments	Foreign exchange transactions	Change in outstanding domestic unmatured debt					Change in Canadian dollar cash balances
			Held by				Sub- total	
			Bank of Canada	Chartered banks	General public	Gov't. acct's.		
			(\$ billions)					
1970/71.....	- 1.0	- 1.4	0.5	1.8	0.6	-0.1	2.8	-0.4
1971/72.....	- 1.3	- 0.7	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.3	-0.3
1972/73.....	- 1.3	- 0.1	0.7	-0.3	1.4	—	1.8	-0.4
1973/74.....	- 1.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	-1.1	0.1	0.2	1.2
1974/75.....	- 2.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.6	—	3.9	-2.4
1975/76.....	- 4.6	- 0.2	0.7	0.1	3.7	0.1	4.6	0.2
1976/77.....	- 5.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	3.3	0.1	4.8	-0.5
1977/78.....	- 8.3	1.0	2.3	1.0	4.7	0.2	8.2	-0.9
1978/79.....	- 10.9	4.1	1.8	0.3	6.6	—	8.7	-1.9
1979/80 ^(e)	- 9.9	0.3	1.5	0.4	5.0	-0.2	6.7	2.9

⁽¹⁾ Financial requirements are met by foreign exchange transactions, changes in outstanding Canadian dollar domestic unmatured debt and changes in Canadian dollar cash balances. Financial requirements are conventionally recorded as a negative number. Under sources of funds a positive figure indicates a supply of funds, e.g. a sale of foreign exchange, an issue of unmatured debt or a reduction in Canadian dollar cash balances.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, monthly.

In the case of the chartered banks, secondary reserve requirements fell from a 9-per-cent level of Canadian dollar deposit liabilities in 1970 to a current level of 5 per cent, thereby reducing chartered bank demand for treasury bills.

A change of emphasis in the government's debt management policy in 1975 facilitated the increased participation on the part of the general public. In 1975 the government re-entered the long-term market and began to reduce its reliance on CSBs as a source of net new cash.

There has been a significant change in the structure of the outstanding Government of Canada debt since 1975. The proportion of CSBs outstanding to total domestic Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities has fallen to 27.3 per cent in 1979, compared to 33.2 per cent in 1978 and nearly 42 per cent at the peak in 1974. Reflecting the broader distribution of holders of the marketable debt, non-bank general public holdings of treasury bills and marketable bonds increased to 54.1 per cent of total holdings of domestic Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities. This compares with 43.2 per cent at the end of 1978 and 26.4 per cent in 1975.

The average term to maturity of the unmatured debt rose from a low of 3 years 9 months at the end of 1975 to a current average of 7 years 2 months. The effect on the depth, breadth and viability of the long-term bond market was significant. As the chartered banks' acquisition of new Government of Canada debt declined, that of the general public increased. These acquisitions were influenced, in part, by the increasing liquidity and attraction of the long-term bond market. For example, persons and unincorporated businesses which had been running down their holdings of Canada bonds began to acquire bonds in 1975 and in fiscal 1978/79 acquired \$1.4 billion net new Canada bonds. Insurance companies and pension funds showed a similar pattern, acquiring \$1.8 billion net new funds in fiscal 1978/79.

Higher and more competitive yields on Canada marketable securities along with the increased liquidity in the long-term market were major factors in attracting the non-bank public to increase their holdings of such securities. For example, the yield differential between 90-day treasury bills and 90-day commercial paper, which ranged between 1.50 and 2 percentage points prior to 1975, has narrowed to a current differential of less than one-half percentage point. In the same period the yield differential between long-term Canada bonds and prime provincial bonds has narrowed from over 0.65 percentage points to less than 0.15 percentage points.

During 1979, the Government of Canada raised \$7.5 billion of net new funds in domestic markets, a smaller amount than in 1978. This amount comprised \$2.1 billion through the issue of treasury bills and \$6.8 billion through the sale of marketable bonds, less net redemptions of \$1.4 billion of CSBs. While overall demands for credit in 1979 were almost identical to the level of 1978, there was a shortage of supply of new bond issues to meet the demand of highly liquid investors seeking to employ funds in the bond market. As a result, Government of Canada bond offerings, although large, were generally accorded a good reception. On nine separate occasions during 1979, including four occasions when there were maturing bonds, the government raised new cash through bond offerings. Details of new issues and retirements and changes in outstanding direct and guaranteed Government of Canada bonds are provided in the reference tables.

In the fall of 1979, the CSB campaign produced gross sales of \$4.8 billion. However, net new sales during the campaign period amounted to \$800 million only. The original terms of the CSBs announced on September 12 provided for an average yield of 10.25 per cent over the seven-year term. Following increases in the level of interest rates in the market, the terms of the CSBs were revised upwards on two occasions. The final terms offered a rate of 12 per cent in the first year and 10½ per cent in the remaining six years for an average yield of 10.78 per cent to maturity. The only new feature of note in this CSB offering was that bonds of the new issue cashed before December 31, 1979, would be redeemed at face value only without payment of accrued interest.

In 1979, the government also undertook a number of foreign currency borrowings totalling the equivalent of Canadian \$1.6 billion to add to Canada's international reserves and to ensure that the government would be in a position to supplement the net capital inflows to Canada that occur through other channels. This borrowing program was the continuation of the larger program of 1978. In that year the federal government borrowed the equivalent of Canadian \$2.5 billion in loans denominated in U.S. dollars and Deutschemarks. Also, in 1978 the government had standby credit facilities available of U.S. \$5.5 billion of which \$2.7 billion was borrowed at December 31, 1978. By the end of 1979, outstanding drawdowns on these facilities had been reduced to U.S. \$300 million. Early in 1979, the

government borrowed 100 billion yen in the Japanese market and in Switzerland the government negotiated loans for a total of 1.5 billion Swiss francs.

Federal government domestic unmatured debt transactions and foreign exchange transactions to finance budgetary and non-budgetary transactions, as shown in Tables 11.5 and 11.6, and foreign borrowings to replenish foreign exchange reserves, increased total unmatured debt outstanding by \$15 billion in 1978/79 and \$4 billion in 1979/80 as indicated in the reference tables. As a percentage of GNP, total unmatured debt outstanding declined from 28.9 per cent in 1971/72 to 22.4 per cent in 1974/75. Thereafter it increased to 28.9 per cent in 1978/79. The increase was particularly large in 1978/79 due to a relatively large federal budget deficit that year and the need to replenish foreign exchange reserves. In 1979/80, total unmatured debt outstanding is expected to edge down to 27.3 per cent of GNP in part as a result of a rundown in cash balances and a small net source of funds from foreign exchange transactions. The other two measures of federal debt, gross debt and net debt, followed similar broad patterns. Gross debt, which is the most comprehensive measure of federal liabilities, dropped from 43.5 per cent of GNP in 1971/72 to 35.5 per cent of GNP in 1974/75. It then increased to 42.8 per cent of GNP in 1978/79, before falling back to 40.7 per cent of GNP in 1979/80. Net debt, defined as gross debt less financial assets, declined from 19.2 per cent of GNP in 1971/72 to 15 per cent of GNP in 1974/75. By the end of 1979/80, it is expected to be 26 per cent of GNP, exceeding the level at which it began the decade. Both gross and net debt charges remained relatively stable over the early 1970s as percentages of GNP, while all three measures of debt were declining, due to upward trends in average interest rates. Debt charges, in dollar terms as well as in terms of percentages of GNP, have increased rapidly since 1974/75 and particularly so since 1977/78.

Provincial and Local Governments

Budget balances of the provincial-local government sector (including hospitals) were in deficit in each year over the 1970s, until 1979. On average, the deficit was equal to 0.6 per cent of GNP but there was much year-to-year variation around this average. At the beginning of the 1970s, the deficit was relatively large but gradually shifted to a near balance in 1974 as shown in Table 11.7. The economic slowdown, along with large discretionary tax cuts, pushed the deficit to \$2.2 billion or 1.4 per cent of GNP in 1975, but since 1976 the deficit has been declining. As shown in Table 11.8, the improvement in budget balances since 1975 was largely due to increased surpluses in the three major oil and gas producing provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

As indicated in Table 11.9, provincial-local government revenues increased at an average rate of 14.5 per cent over the 1970s, a rate significantly higher than either the 11.6-per-cent growth of federal government revenues or the 12.6-per-cent average growth of GNP. Discretionary tax rate changes were a relatively small factor in the growth of these revenues. One of the principal contributions to the growth of revenues over the past 10 years has been natural resource royalties. In 1970 natural resource royalties accounted for only 1.8 per cent of total revenues, but they have grown to reach 7.3 per cent in 1979. Most of this increase has occurred since 1974 owing to rapid increases in crude oil and natural gas prices and increased provincial royalty rates. Over the period 1973-1979, natural resource revenues increased at an average rate of 35.8 per cent compared to an average rate of increase of 13 per cent from 1969 to 1972. Virtually all royalties from oil and natural gas are received by the three westernmost provinces with some 90 per cent of the total flowing to Alberta. The share of these three provinces in total provincial-local revenues rose from 23.6 per cent in 1973 to 28.5 per cent in 1978.

Table 11.7

Provincial and Local Governments (Including Hospitals)
Revenue, Expenditure and Net Position
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Revenue		Expenditure		Surplus or deficit (-)	(Per cent of GNP)
	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	
1970	18,496	14.3	19,149	16.7	-653	-0.8
1971	20,939	13.2	21,942	14.6	-1,003	-1.1
1972	23,160	10.6	23,886	8.9	-726	-0.7
1973	26,420	14.1	27,024	13.1	-604	-0.5
1974	32,630	23.5	32,715	21.1	-85	-0.1
1975	37,426	14.7	39,673	21.3	-2,247	-1.4
1976	43,447	16.1	45,714	15.2	-2,267	-1.2
1977	50,724	16.7	51,295	12.2	-571	-0.3
1978	56,802	12.0	56,808	10.7	-6	0.0
1979	62,901	10.7	62,168	9.4	733	0.3

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

Table 11.8

Provincial and Local Governments (Including Hospitals)
Net Position
National Income and Expenditure Accounts

	Sask. Alta. and B.C.	Other provinces ⁽¹⁾	Total	Sask. Alta. and B.C.	Other provinces ⁽¹⁾	Total
	(\$ millions)			(Per cent of GNP)		
1970	-67	-586	-653	-0.1	-0.7	-0.8
1971	-1	-1,002	-1,003	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
1972	-5	-721	-726	0.0	-0.7	-0.7
1973	298	-902	-604	0.2	-0.7	-0.5
1974	799	-884	-85	0.5	-0.6	-0.1
1975	377	-2,624	-2,247	0.2	-1.6	-1.4
1976	929	-3,196	-2,267	0.5	-1.7	-1.2
1977	1,784	-2,355	-571	0.8	-1.1	-0.3
1978	2,532	-2,538	-6	1.0	-1.0	0.0
1979	3,284	-2,551	733	1.3	-1.0	0.3

⁽¹⁾ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial Economic Accounts*, annual, cat. 13-213 and estimates by the Department of Finance.

Table 11.9
Provincial-Local Government (Including Hospitals) Revenue
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	Average annual growth rate 1969-1979
	(\$ millions)						(Per cent)
Direct taxes—persons							
Personal income tax	2,509	3,496	5,034	6,570	11,090	11,433	18.8
Other	548	660	1,017	1,536	1,966	2,215	16.1
Total	3,057	4,156	6,051	8,106	13,056	13,648	18.3
Direct taxes—corporations	794	1,019	2,039	2,109	2,327	3,052	14.1
Indirect taxes							
Retail sales tax	1,761	2,236	3,486	4,480	4,541	5,519	13.0
Gasoline tax	1,073	1,250	1,439	1,561	1,637	1,754	5.9
Tobacco tax	192	235	267	372	611	702	16.2
Local property taxes	3,287	3,872	4,490	6,232	7,435	7,900	10.0
Other	1,708	2,046	2,699	3,618	4,844	5,352	13.0
Total	8,021	9,639	12,381	16,263	19,068	21,227	11.1
Investment Income							
Natural resource royalties ⁽¹⁾	331	483	1,560	2,526	3,809	4,610	30.0
Other	822	1,056	1,535	2,133	2,770	3,094	17.2
Total	1,153	1,539	3,095	4,659	6,579	7,704	23.1
Other own-source revenues	2,074	2,249	2,899	3,788	4,915	5,484	12.2
Total own-source revenues	15,099	18,602	26,465	34,925	45,945	51,115	14.3
Federal cash transfers	3,397	4,558	6,165	8,522	10,857	11,786	15.8
Total revenues	18,496	23,160	32,630	43,447	56,802	62,901	14.5
	(Per cent of GNP)						
Direct taxes—persons	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	5.7	5.2	
Direct taxes—corporations	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	
Indirect taxes	9.4	9.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.1	
Investment income	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	
Other own-source revenues	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	
Total own-source revenues	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.3	19.9	19.6	
Federal cash transfers	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	
Total revenues	21.6	22.0	22.1	22.7	24.7	24.1	

⁽¹⁾ Includes remittances from the British Columbia Petroleum Corporation.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

Another principal contributor to the growth of revenues was cash transfers from the federal government. These cash transfers were augmented by additional transfers of tax points to the provinces. Total cash and tax transfers increased at an average rate of 18.7 per cent in the 1970s. These transfers rose from 4.2 per cent of GNP in 1969 to a peak of 7.6 per cent of GNP in 1977 and declined to 7.2 per cent of GNP in 1979.

Direct taxes on persons (principally personal income tax) were also a significant contributor to provincial-local revenue growth and they outpaced the growth of GNP during the 1970s. Due to the progressive nature of these taxes, they typically increase faster than income although their growth was dampened significantly by the introduction of indexation of the personal income tax in 1974 for all provinces except Quebec.

Revenue from property taxes increased at an average rate of 10 per cent over the 1970s, significantly less than the growth rate of GNP. In the mid-1970s, large wage settlements at the school and municipal level, along with a slowdown in grants from provinces, forced large mill rate increases resulting in property tax increases in the range of 15 to 20 per cent. Since then mill rate increases have been more moderate, particularly with regard to local school taxes.

Over the 1960s many new government programs, such as universal medicare and expansion in education and social welfare services, substantially increased the provincial-local government expenditure share of GNP. Expenditures as a percent-

Table 11.10
Provincial-Local Government (Including Hospitals) Expenditure
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	Average annual growth rate 1969-1979
	(\$ millions)						(Per cent)
Final demand expenditures							
Current goods and services							
Wages and salaries	8,111	10,336	14,356	21,032	26,209	28,492	14.9
Other	3,938	4,469	6,009	7,893	9,877	10,686	14.2
Total	12,049	14,805	20,365	28,925	36,086	39,178	14.7
Gross capital formation	2,695	3,361	4,514	5,201	6,146	6,968	10.5
Total final demand.....	14,744	18,166	24,879	34,126	42,232	46,146	13.9
Transfers to persons	2,824	3,484	4,680	6,914	8,912	9,757	14.5
Subsidies and capital assistance.....	193	352	692	1,143	1,177	1,269	22.4
Interest on the public debt	1,388	1,884	2,464	3,531	4,487	4,996	15.5
Total expenditure.....	19,149	23,886	32,715	45,714	56,808	62,168	14.3
	(Per cent of GNP)						
Final demand expenditures							
Current goods and services							
Wages and salaries	9.5	9.8	9.7	11.0	11.4	10.9	
Other	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	
Total	14.1	14.1	13.8	15.1	15.7	15.0	
Gross capital formation	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Total final demand.....	17.2	17.3	16.9	17.9	18.3	17.7	
Transfers to persons	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	
Subsidies and capital assistance.....	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Interest on the public debt	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Total expenditure.....	22.3	22.7	22.2	23.9	24.7	23.9	

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

age of GNP increased from 14.7 per cent in 1960 to 22.3 per cent in 1970. Although during the 1970s expenditures continued to grow at a rate faster than the growth of GNP, as shown in Table 11.10, the 1.6-percentage-point increase in the GNP share of expenditures from 1970 to 1979 was much smaller than that witnessed during the 1960s. Expenditures peaked at 24.7 per cent of GNP in 1978 and declined to 23.9 per cent in 1979.

At the close of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, provincial-local expenditures increased relatively rapidly in the areas of social services, housing, debt charges and particularly health, as provinces completed their entry into medicare. The increases in social welfare expenditures were partly caused by rising unemployment. The economic recovery experienced in 1971-1972 permitted provinces to moderate expenditure increases. However, the onset of high inflation rates beginning in 1974 put considerable pressure on government expenditures to increase rapidly. Since over 45 per cent of provincial-local expenditures are for wages, the large wage settlements experienced in 1974 and 1975 and other effects of inflation contributed to expenditure increases of over 20 per cent in both these years.

The adoption of fiscal restraint policies since 1975, which occurred at the provincial-local level as well as the federal, has resulted in significant declines in growth rates of provincial-local expenditures over the last four years. Provincial-local government purchases of current and capital goods and services have grown less rapidly than GNP since 1975. This restraint in expenditure growth was aided by the easing of demographic pressure on school costs. The smaller relative growth in expenditures on goods and services was offset by more rapid growth in transfers to persons and interest on the public debt, to keep the average growth rate of total provincial-local expenditures about equal to the average growth rate of GNP during 1975-1979. The westward shift in economic growth since 1973 has also affected the distribution of government expenditures within the provincial-local sector. As a proportion of the total of this sector, the expenditure share of the three westernmost provinces rose from 22 per cent in 1973 to 24 per cent in 1978.

Total borrowing activity of the provincial-local government and enterprise sector increased markedly over the 1970s. Measured as a percentage of GNP, total borrowing rose from 3.4 per cent in 1970 to a peak of 5.8 per cent in 1976, as shown in Table 11.11. Since then, requirements have moderated relative to GNP and have ranged between 3.5 and 5 per cent.

Several factors contributed to large increases in requirements during the middle of the decade. The net national accounts position of provincial and local governments burgeoned from a deficit of \$85 million in 1974 to a \$2.3 billion deficit in 1976. As well, there was a surge of guaranteed borrowing by provincial enterprises to finance hydro and nuclear generating facilities, the construction of the Montreal Olympic facilities, and prairie telephone investment. Since 1976, borrowing for utility investment has moderated but it is still at a high level due to large projects such as James Bay. Borrowing by enterprises has remained slightly below 3 per cent of GNP. This relative decline from the mid-1970s reflects the completion of some major projects and the stretching-out of others in the face of slower projected growth in demand for electricity.

Of the total funds borrowed by provincial-local governments and enterprises during the 1970s, about one-third was raised from within the government sector itself. This amount includes bonds purchased by the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund, the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec and provincial pension and other funds such as the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund. On

Table 11.11Provincial-Local Government (Including Hospitals)
and Enterprises Total Borrowing Requirements

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979
	(\$ millions)					
National accounts surplus or deficit (-).....	-653	-726	-85	-2,267	-6	733
Non-budgetary requirements	-951	-1,877	-2,602	-1,850	-4,411	-3,733
Enterprise requirements	-1,352	-1,760	-3,010	-6,954	-6,187	-6,000
Total borrowing requirements.....	-2,956	-4,363	-5,697	-11,071	-10,604	-9,000
	(Per cent of GNP)					
National accounts surplus or deficit (-).....	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	0.3
Non-budgetary requirements	-1.0	-1.7	-1.8	-1.0	-1.9	-1.4
Enterprise requirements	-1.6	-1.7	-2.0	-3.6	-2.7	-2.3
Total borrowing requirements.....	-3.4	-4.1	-3.9	-5.8	-4.6	-3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-002.

average, 30 per cent of the funds were raised in foreign currencies but the foreign borrowing proportion varied considerably from year to year as shown in Table 11.12. In the early part of the decade, relatively minor amounts were borrowed in foreign markets but this rose to a record of \$5.4 billion or 49 per cent of total borrowing in 1976. Over the last three years, borrowing in foreign funds, in the form of bonds or medium-term bank loans, has declined from the 1976 peak, but still accounts for 25 to 35 per cent of all the funds raised. Funds raised in Canada in the form of marketable bonds, savings bonds, short-term paper and bank loans peaked at \$4 billion in 1978, but the Canadian financing share was much more important in the early part of the period when it accounted for 40 to 50 per cent of the total.

Table 11.12Provincial-Local Government (Including Hospitals)
and Enterprise Borrowing

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979
Internal Financing						
— \$ millions	1,334	1,517	1,845	2,735	3,869	3,135
— % of total	45.1	34.8	32.4	24.7	36.5	34.8
Market Financing						
Foreign — \$ millions	359	919	1,647	5,411	2,720	2,648
— % of total	12.1	21.1	28.9	48.9	25.7	29.4
Canadian — \$ millions	1,263	1,927	2,205	2,925	4,015	3,217
— % of total	42.8	44.1	38.7	26.4	37.8	35.7
Total Financing						
— \$ millions	2,956	4,363	5,697	11,071	10,604	9,000

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-002; Bank of Canada; and Department of Finance.

Canada and Quebec Pension Plans

The Canada and Quebec Pension Plans (C/QPP), which were introduced in 1966 to provide retirement pensions and survivors' and disability benefits, have been running large surpluses in dollar terms, rising from \$1.2 billion in 1970 to \$2.6 billion in 1979. However, in terms of percentages of GNP, these surpluses declined from 1.4 to 1 per cent over the same period. Although the CPP is administered by the federal government, practically all surplus funds over and above the estimated requirements for operating the program for the following three months are invested in non-marketable long-term provincial bonds. Provincial borrowings from the CPP amounted to \$863 million in 1970, \$1,663 million in 1978 and \$1,896 million in 1979. The bulk of QPP surpluses are invested in marketable Quebec government and Hydro Quebec bonds.

As indicated in Table 11.13, the annual growth rate of C/QPP revenues accelerated from under 14 per cent during the 1970-1973 period to over 18 per cent at mid-decade, subsequently declining to below 15 per cent. This trend in revenue growth is principally a result of the growth in the maximum level of individual contributions in step with the average level of earnings from employment. Investment income, which is a secondary source of C/QPP revenues, has become increasingly important over time as the stock of C/QPP interest-earning assets has grown in size and interest rates have increased. Investment income increased from 21 per cent of total C/QPP revenues in 1970 to 36 per cent in 1979.

Table 11.13

Canada and Quebec Pension Plans
Revenue, Expenditure and Net Position
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Revenue		Expenditure		Surplus or deficit (-)	
	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent of GNP)
1970	1,327	11.5	134	74.0	1,193	1.4
1971	1,478	11.4	200	49.3	1,278	1.4
1972	1,657	12.1	284	42.0	1,373	1.3
1973	1,875	13.2	406	43.0	1,469	1.2
1974	2,313	23.4	542	33.5	1,771	1.2
1975	2,780	20.2	777	43.4	2,003	1.2
1976	3,282	18.1	1,099	41.4	2,183	1.1
1977	3,687	12.3	1,428	29.9	2,259	1.0
1978	4,231	14.8	1,782	24.8	2,449	1.1
1979	4,818	13.9	2,174	22.0	2,644	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

The C/QPP expenditures, which include benefits and administrative expenses, have grown over the decade at rates considerably higher than the growth rates of revenues, and reflect the fact that the plans are still maturing. For example, the number of people receiving CPP benefits increased 9 per cent in the fiscal year ending March 1979, and since 1976 an increasing fraction of beneficiaries have contributed for a minimum of 10 years and are thus eligible for the maximum benefits. In addition, benefits have been fully indexed since 1974. The growth rate of expenditures has been decelerating since the beginning of the decade mainly because the growth in the number of beneficiaries has slowed substantially from 215 per cent in 1970 to 11 per cent in 1978. Also, the C/QPP had provided for a

transition period of 10 years from 1967 to 1976 during the course of which the full pension entitlements were phased in. In 1977, following the termination of this period, the growth of expenditures slowed.

Total Government Sector

The total government sector began the decade with a surplus of \$806 million or 0.9 per cent of GNP in 1970, as is shown in Table 11.14. From 1970 to 1972, the growth of expenditures was more rapid than revenues, in spite of an upward trend in revenue growth. This led to a virtually balanced position in 1972. The government sector then rebounded to a surplus of \$2.8 billion or almost 2 per cent of GNP in 1974 as revenue growth continued to gather momentum relative to expenditures. In 1975, revenue growth slowed as the economy faltered and as the federal and provincial governments reacted with tax cuts. Meanwhile expenditure growth continued at a high level. The result was a dramatic drop into a deficit of \$4 billion or 2.5 per cent of GNP, which largely reflected the movement of the federal deficit. The period beginning in 1976 was characterized by a downturn in the growth of expenditures as all levels of government embarked upon a policy of expenditure restraint. This helped to improve the deficit somewhat in 1976. However, in the years leading up to 1978, the effects of expenditure restraint on the deficit were more than offset by discretionary tax cuts which caused the deficit to mount, reaching \$8.9 billion or 3.9 per cent of GNP in 1978. The increase in the total government deficit after 1975 was less pronounced than the increase in the federal government deficit, largely on account of the improvement in the provincial fiscal position which stemmed in part from resource revenues. Because of an increase in the growth rate of revenues associated with the expiry of temporary tax cuts and a continued deceleration in the growth rate of expenditures, the deficit declined significantly to \$5.8 billion or 2.2 per cent of GNP in 1979.

Table 11.14

Total Government
Revenue, Expenditure and Net Position
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	Revenue		Expenditure		Surplus or deficit (-)	
	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent)	(\$ m)	(Per cent of GNP)
1970	31,954	9.7	31,148	14.4	806	0.9
1971	35,335	10.6	35,205	13.0	130	0.1
1972	39,819	12.7	39,738	12.9	81	0.1
1973	46,297	16.3	45,045	13.4	1,252	1.0
1974	58,756	26.9	55,961	24.2	2,795	1.9
1975	64,239	9.3	68,288	22.0	- 4,049	- 2.5
1976	73,644	14.6	77,084	12.9	- 3,440	- 1.8
1977	80,590	9.4	86,595	12.3	- 6,005	- 2.9
1978	87,820	9.0	96,734	11.7	- 8,914	- 3.9
1979	98,202	13.0	104,994	8.5	- 5,792	- 2.2

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

The cyclically-adjusted budget balance of the total government sector moved from an average balanced position during the 1960s to an average deficit of 0.8 per cent of GNP over the 1970s. In 1979 the cyclically-adjusted balance was in deficit by 1.3 per cent of GNP. Cyclically-adjusted deficits were lower, or surpluses higher, at the total than at the federal government level in each of the years during

the 1970s because of the cyclically-adjusted surpluses being run by the C/QPP over the decade and the move into cyclically-adjusted surpluses of the provincial-local-hospital sector. This latter movement stemmed in large part from the large increases in provincial natural resource revenues and the transfer of tax points from the federal to the provincial governments.

The changes that have occurred over the 1970s in the absolute levels of the major categories of revenues and in their relative importance are shown in Table 11.15. The growth in investment income, which includes royalties, is the most striking and has occurred mainly at the provincial level followed by the C/QPP. The growth of direct taxes on persons has also exceeded the average growth of total revenues, but corporate taxes and indirect taxes have lagged behind.

Table 11.15
Total Government Revenue
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	Average annual growth rate 1969-1979
	(\$ millions)						(Per cent)
Direct taxes—persons	11,547	14,631	21,197	28,353	33,130	36,612	13.8
Direct taxes—corporations	3,070	3,920	7,051	7,262	7,863	10,300	12.3
Indirect taxes	12,055	14,760	20,876	24,864	28,777	31,563	10.7
Investment income	2,705	3,690	5,916	8,364	11,909	13,755	19.8
Other revenue	2,577	2,818	3,716	4,801	6,141	6,972	12.3
Total revenue	31,954	39,819	58,756	73,644	87,820	99,202	13.0
	(Per cent of GNP)						
Direct taxes—persons	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.8	14.4	14.1	
Direct taxes—corporations	3.6	3.7	4.8	3.8	3.4	4.0	
Indirect taxes	14.1	14.0	14.2	13.0	12.5	12.1	
Investment income	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	
Other revenue	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Total revenue	37.3	37.8	39.8	38.5	38.1	38.1	

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

Table 11.16 indicates that government expenditures, as a share of GNP, increased from 36.4 per cent in 1970 to 40.3 per cent in 1979, after reaching a peak of 42 per cent in 1978. The increases in the ratios of expenditures to GNP during the 1970s occurred mainly in two steps, initially in 1970 and then again during 1974-1975. Growth in government expenditures on goods and services and capital formation lagged behind the growth of total government expenditures over the 1970s. However, over the decade as a whole, the average growth rate of these expenditures was greater than nominal GNP. All of this growth occurred in the first half of the decade when the nominal GNP share of these expenditures advanced from 21.7 per cent in 1969 to 24.0 per cent in 1975. After that expenditure restraints took hold and the GNP share fell back to 23.0 per cent by 1979. This was still above the 1969 level.

In volume terms, the course of government expenditures on goods and services and capital formation over the decade looks quite different, as the price deflator

Table 11.16

Total Government Expenditure

National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	Average annual rate of growth 1969-1979
	(\$ millions)						(Per cent)
Goods and services	16,630	20,291	27,816	38,648	48,112	51,751	13.8
Transfers to persons	6,985	9,918	13,880	19,483	25,229	26,545	15.7
Subsidies and capital assistance	879	1,129	2,945	4,002	4,016	4,755	19.3
Transfers to non-residents	244	279	407	542	1,014	768	15.3
Interest on the public debt	3,250	4,137	5,425	8,050	10,897	13,088	16.8
Gross capital formation	3,160	3,984	5,488	6,359	7,466	8,087	10.2
Total expenditure	31,148	39,738	55,961	77,084	96,734	104,994	14.5
	(Per cent of GNP)						
Goods and services	19.4	19.3	18.9	20.2	20.9	19.9	
Transfers to persons	8.2	9.4	9.4	10.2	11.0	10.2	
Subsidies and capital assistance	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	
Transfers to non-residents	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Interest on the public debt	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	
Gross capital formation	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	
Total expenditure	36.4	37.8	37.9	40.3	42.0	40.3	

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

for these expenditures rose more quickly than the price deflator for gross national expenditures (GNE), reflecting the assumed absence of productivity increases for government employees. After an increase in the share from 22.4 per cent in 1969 to 23.7 per cent in 1970, the share declined to 20.3 per cent in 1979.

The composition of the public sector in Canada changed considerably over the 1950s and 1960s. The trend towards a decline in federal government share of total government revenues in these two decades continued into the 1970s because of a number of factors including increased tax room transferred to provinces by the federal government, rapid increases in provincial natural resource royalties, and large reductions in federal taxes at times when provincial tax rates were not changed significantly. Federal revenues, as a percentage of total government revenues, declined from 48.6 per cent in 1970 to 43.6 per cent in 1979. The trend towards a decline in federal share of total government expenditures over the 1950s and 1960s was, however, halted in the 1970s. Federal share of total government expenditures increased slightly from 38.1 per cent in 1970 to 38.7 per cent in 1979, excluding transfers to other levels of government, and from 49 per cent in 1970 to 50 per cent in 1979 including these transfers. Federal budget deficits were larger than provincial-local-hospital sector deficits in each of the years during 1975-1979, a reversal of positions from the 1970-1974 period.

Government Expenditure by Function

Table 11.17 provides a functional breakdown of government expenditures based on the financial management system of Statistics Canada. At present, these data are available only up to fiscal year 1977/78.

Table 11.17

Government Expenditures⁽¹⁾ by Function, as Percentages of GNP
 Federal and Consolidated Total Government Sectors⁽²⁾
 Financial Management Basis

	Federal			Total		
	1969/70	1973/74	1977/78	1969/70	1973/74	1977/78
General services	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.6
Protection of persons and property	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.6
Transportation and communication	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.8	3.7	3.7
Housing	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Health	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.3	4.7	5.2
Social services	4.5	5.9	6.6	6.2	8.2	9.8
Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.6	5.7	6.1
Natural resources, recreation and culture	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.4
Foreign affairs and international assistance	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Debt charges	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.5
Other	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.4	3.4	3.8
Total ⁽³⁾	13.4	14.5	16.6	34.4	36.5	41.8

(1) On the basis of fiscal years.

(2) Federal government includes Canada Pension Plan and total government includes both the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

(3) Parts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Federal Government Finance*, annual, cat. 68-211, *Consolidated Government Finance*, annual, cat. 68-202, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

For the total government sector, social services and education continued to account for the two largest shares of expenditures in the 1970s as they had in the 1960s. However, while social services expanded from 6.2 to 9.8 per cent of GNP over this period, education, which is mainly a provincial responsibility, decreased from 6.6 to 6.1 per cent of GNP, reflecting the decline in the school-age proportion of the population. About 60 per cent of the increase in the share of social services was due to federal programs (including CPP), while the remaining increase was due to provincial and local government programs (including QPP). Federal social services, which was the largest function at the federal level, increased from 4.5 per cent of GNP in 1970 to 6.6 per cent in 1978. Health expenditures, which are again mainly a provincial responsibility, remained the third largest government expenditure function over this period and reached a plateau of about 5 per cent of GNP in the 1970s. The share of government transportation expenditures in GNP was about 3.7 per cent through the 1970s, except at mid-decade when it rose to 4 per cent, reflecting federal airport construction. It stayed as the fourth largest category of government expenditures until 1978. Public debt charges rose from 2.8 per cent of GNP in 1970 to 3.5 per cent in 1978. Public debt charges at the federal level have consistently remained the third most important expenditure category and increased from 1.4 per cent of GNP in 1970 to 1.6 per cent in 1978. The category protection of persons and property remained steady through the 1970s at about 3.5 per cent of GNP for the total government sector and about 2.1 per cent for the federal government. This category includes expenditures on defence, police and firefighting. Because of defence expenditures, it is relatively more important for the federal government sector, and ranks second next to expenditures on social services.

tion on budget balances and government expenditures is being updated here using data of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Since no additional data on an international comparison of public debt are yet available, that information is not being repeated. In addition, an international comparison of government expenditures broken down into functional categories is being provided using data from the OECD and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

From the data on total government budget balances in Table 11.18, it can be seen that all of the countries shown, with the exception of the United States starting in 1978, have been running large budget deficits since the onset of the worldwide economic slowdown in 1975. In 1979 the Canadian total government budget deficit, at 2.2 per cent of GNP, was lower than the budget deficit in each of the seven major OECD countries with the exception of France and the U.S.

Table 11.18

An International Comparison of Total Government⁽¹⁾ Budget Balances as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product

	Average 1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ⁽³⁾
Canada	0.9	-2.5	-1.8	-2.9	-3.9	-2.2
France ⁽²⁾	0.8	-2.2	-0.5	-1.3	-2.3	-1.9
Germany	-0.2	-5.8	-3.6	-2.6	-2.8	-3.1
Italy	-4.4	-11.7	-9.1	-8.1	-10.6	-11.1
Japan	-2.4	-2.7	-3.6	-3.9	-5.0	-4.9
United Kingdom	-1.0	-4.8	-5.0	-3.2	-4.2	-3.4
United States	-0.5	-4.2	-2.1	-1.0	0.0	0.6

⁽¹⁾ Includes central and local governments and the social security system, but excludes public corporations.

⁽²⁾ The average for France is for 1970-74 instead of 1967-74.

⁽³⁾ OECD estimates, except for Canada and the United States.

Source: OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 1977, Volume II; OECD, *Economic Outlook*, December, 1979; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, cat. 13-001; and for the United States, *Economic Report of the President*, updated in some instances with more recent information.

Comparison of deficits of central governments is perhaps of less interest due to the different divisions of responsibilities among levels of governments in different countries. However, as shown in Table 11.19, the Canadian central government deficit at 3.7 per cent of GNP in 1977 was higher than the deficits in France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the U.S. but lower than in Italy. This marked a reversal of the relative rankings in 1975 and 1976 when Canadian deficits as a share of GNP were only larger than France's. In both 1978 and 1979 the central government budget deficits as shares of GNP were larger in Canada than in the U.S.

The OECD government expenditure data are now available for 1977. Total government expenditures in Canada were 41.4 per cent of GNP in 1977, lower than the 44.1-per-cent average for 14 selected OECD countries.⁽²⁾ All these 14 countries registered increases in government expenditures as percentages of gross domestic product (GDP) or GNP over the period 1967-1969 to 1977. The average increase during this period was 9 percentage points compared to the 7.8-per-cent-

⁽²⁾ These 14 countries are: the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the U.K., Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, Canada, Austria, the U.S., Australia and Japan.

Table 11.19

An International Comparison of Central Government Budget Balances
as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product

	Average 1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Canada	0.2	-2.3	-1.8	-3.7	-4.9	-3.5
France ⁽¹⁾	0.9	-1.9	0.0	-0.9	—	—
Germany ⁽¹⁾	-0.2	-3.0	-2.3	-1.5	—	—
Italy ⁽¹⁾	-4.1	-8.0	-5.2	-5.1	—	—
Japan	0.7	-2.6	-3.4	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1.6	-3.6	-4.2	-2.9	—	—
United States	-1.0	-4.6	-3.1	-2.4	-1.3	-0.4

⁽¹⁾ The average is for 1970-74 instead of 1967-74.

Source: OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, 1977, Vol. II; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, cat. 13-001; and, for the United States, *Economic Report of the President*, updated in some instances with more recent information.

age-point increase for Canada. The Canada-U.S. comparison can be extended to more recent years using data from these countries' own sources. In the U.S., the total government expenditure share of GNP declined to 33.8 per cent in 1979 from the 1974-1976 average of 35.1 per cent. The Canadian government expenditure share increased from the 1974-1976 average of 39.9 per cent to peak at 42 per cent in 1978 and declined to 40.3 per cent in 1979.

Central government expenditures in 11 selected OECD countries,⁽³⁾ which are again less comparable, ranged between 10.4 per cent and 32.6 per cent of GDP/GNP in 1977 with an average of 20.6 per cent. Canadian central government expenditures (including C/QPP but excluding intergovernmental transfers) were 16.9 per cent of GNP. Over the period 1967-1969 to 1977, central government expenditures, as percentages of GDP/GNP, increased in each of these 11 OECD countries. These increases ranged between 0.4 and 7 percentage points compared to the 3.3-percentage-point increase in Canada. The central government expenditure share in Canada peaked in 1978 at 17.3 per cent of GNP and declined to 16.4 per cent in 1979. The central government expenditure share in the U.S. had declined 0.7 percentage points in 1979 to 18.5 per cent compared with the 1974-1976 average of 19.2 per cent. For the 11 OECD countries, central government expenditures, as percentages of total government expenditures, ranged between 23.4 and 69.8 per cent in 1977. The comparable numbers for Canada and the U.S. were 40.8 and 54.9 per cent respectively.

It is also of interest to compare the functional distribution of expenditures in various countries with that in Canada. This provides some indication of the extent to which government priorities differ across countries. However, before proceeding, it might be useful to flag a few of the problems which arise in interpreting the data. For instance, the amount spent on a particular function can be heavily influenced by institutional arrangements. In some countries functions might be carried out by the public sector, and in others by the private or by a mixture of public and private sectors. In addition, direct expenditures are not a complete indicator of government activity since governments can influence resource allocation through taxation and regulation as well as through expenditures. The process of interpretation is further complicated in federal states where functions can be

⁽³⁾ These 11 countries are: Norway, the U.K., Italy, Austria, the U.S., France, Canada, Australia, Netherlands, Sweden and Germany.

distributed quite differently between the various levels of government. Furthermore, there are differences among countries in the accuracy of government expenditure statistics as well as in the definition of the government sector. For example, the extent to which government agencies and enterprises are included in the government sector and the definition of the functional categories of expenditures vary. This makes it hard to derive equivalent functional categories for all countries. All of these problems tend to stand in the way of meaningful comparisons. While it must be treated very tentatively, the comparative material is suggestive of certain similarities and differences in national trends.

Table 11.20 provides a functional breakdown of total government expenditures for the period 1973-1975 or near years. During this period, spending by governments in Canada in relation to other countries was relatively low in the area of defence; relatively high in the areas of transportation and communication, education, housing and community development, and trade and industry; and about average, or in the middle of the range, for health, social assistance, agriculture and general public services.

Table 11.20

An International Comparison of the Functional Breakdown of Total Government Expenditures as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product⁽¹⁾
Averages 1973-1975 or Near years.

Country	General public service	Defence	Education	Health	Social assistance	Housing and community development	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Transportation and communication
Australia	4.1	2.4	6.1	4.5	6.4	—	0.8	1.3	2.1
Canada	4.0	1.7	5.9	4.9	8.5	2.5	0.7	2.5	3.9
France	—	3.2	—	5.6	1.2	—	0.2	1.1	0.5
Germany	4.2	2.9	4.7	5.5	15.1	1.7	0.7	0.8	3.1
Italy	4.3	2.2	5.3	7.2	16.1	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.8
Japan	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.0	4.3	1.8	2.9	0.2	2.1
Sweden	3.8	3.5	5.9	6.1	3.0	2.1	—	2.2	—
United Kingdom	3.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	10.3	4.2	1.1	1.8	2.7
United States	5.1	6.3	5.0	1.5	8.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Average	4.0	3.1	5.3	4.8	8.2	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.2

⁽¹⁾ As a result of differing statistical definitions, entries in this table are not necessarily consistent with those in other tables.

Source: OECD, *Public Expenditure Trends*, June 1978; Statistics Canada, *Consolidated Government Finance*, 1977, cat. 68-202.

The OECD data presented above can be supplemented with more recent 1977 IMF data on the functional distribution of central government expenditures. These data are contained in Table 11.21. Canadian central government expenditures (including transfers to other levels of government) as a proportion of GNP, at 21 per cent, are much lower than in the other countries except for Switzerland, which is about the same, and the U.S., which is only marginally higher. The relatively low proportion of central government expenditures in these countries reflects their highly decentralized federal systems. According to these figures, the Canadian central government spends significantly less than the average of the nine countries included in the table on all items except general services and economic services. In these areas Canadian central government expenditures are close to the aver-

age. The much lower than average Canadian central government expenditures on education, health, social security, welfare, housing and community services are offset by the considerable involvement of provincial governments in these areas.

It is possible to make a much more reliable, though still not an exact, comparison of government expenditures by function between Canada and the U.S. using data from these countries' own sources. This comparison can be made for each of the central, other and total government sectors, and are provided in Table 11.22. Because the data used in this comparison are not taken from the OECD sources, they are not identical to those contained in Table 11.21.

Table 11.21

An International Comparison of Central Government Expenditures⁽¹⁾ by Function, 1977, as Percentages of Gross Domestic or Gross National Product⁽²⁾

	Total	General services	Defence	Education	Health	Social security and welfare	Housing and community development	Economic ⁽³⁾ services
Australia	29.7	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.3	8.2	0.7	2.1
Canada	21.0	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.5	7.3	0.6	3.6
France ⁽⁴⁾	37.0	1.7	2.9	3.7	5.5	15.4	1.4	3.3
Germany	29.4	1.2	2.9	0.3	5.7	14.8	—	2.3
Italy ⁽⁴⁾	42.2	4.2	2.1	5.3	7.1	14.1	1.3	7.9
Sweden	40.3	3.4	3.4	4.4	1.0	18.7	1.4	4.7
Switzerland	21.0	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.2	10.3	0.3	3.0
U.K. ⁽⁴⁾	40.5	3.6	5.6	1.1	5.1	9.2	1.7	3.9
U.S. ⁽⁵⁾	22.8	0.8	4.9	0.7	2.6	7.7	0.6	2.8
Average	31.5	2.2	3.2	2.2	3.8	11.7	1.0	3.7

⁽¹⁾ Includes transfers to other levels of government appropriately apportioned by function..

⁽²⁾ All countries except Australia, Sweden, Canada and the U.S. provide data on a calendar year basis. For Australia and Sweden it is the year ended June 30; for Canada it is the year begun April 1; and for the U.S. it is the year ended September 30.

⁽³⁾ Includes expenditure on agriculture, natural resources, research, power, transportation and communication.

⁽⁴⁾ 1976 instead of 1977 for France and the U.K. and 1975 for Italy.

⁽⁵⁾ To conform to Canadian national accounts conventions and to facilitate Canada-United States comparison, the current surpluses of government enterprises and the interest received by the government have been added back to government expenditures for the United States. In the United States national accounts these items are netted out of subsidies and interest payments respectively.

Source: IMF, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, 1979, Volume III; OECD, *National Accounts of the OECD countries*, 1977, Volume II; Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001; and, for the United States, *Economic Report of the President*, and the *Survey of Current Business*.

In fiscal 1977/78, central government expenditures in Canada (including transfers to other levels of government) were 21.5 per cent of GNP or slightly less than the 22.5 per cent of GNP in the U.S. in 1977. Expenditures of other levels of government were much higher in Canada than in the U.S., resulting in Canadian total government expenditures which were significantly greater at 41.8 per cent of GNP than the U.S. total government expenditures at 34.6 per cent of GNP. Canadian central government expenditures on defence were 1.7 per cent of GNP, significantly lower than the 5.4 per cent of GNP in the U.S. The Canadian central government expenditures on health at 1.5 per cent of GNP were similar to those in the U.S., but at the total government level Canada spent a much larger proportion of GNP on health at 5.2 per cent compared to 2.8 per cent in the U.S. Expenditures on social welfare at the central government level in Canada were again similar to those in the U.S., but at the total government level they were significantly higher. Central government expenditures on education in Canada

Table 11.22

Canada-United States Comparison⁽¹⁾
of Government Expenditures by Function,⁽²⁾ 1977,
as Percentages of GNP

	Central		Other		Total	
	Canada	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada	U.S.
General government	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	3.1
Civilian safety	0.5	—	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.1
National defence	1.7	5.4	—	—	1.7	5.4
Transport, communications and housing ⁽³⁾	1.6	1.7	2.5	0.9	4.2	2.6
Health	1.5	1.6	3.8	1.1	5.2	1.5
Social welfare	6.9	6.9	2.5	0.9	9.4	7.8
Education	0.9	0.6	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.8
Natural resources, recreation and culture	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.4	0.7
Agriculture	0.5	0.5	0.3	—	0.8	0.5
International affairs and finance	0.5	0.3	—	—	0.5	0.3
Labour and Immigration ⁽⁴⁾	0.2	0.5	—	-0.1	0.2	0.4
Veterans affairs	0.4	1.0	—	—	0.4	1.0
Non-military research	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.3
Debt charges ⁽⁵⁾	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.7	3.5	2.6
Other ⁽⁶⁾	2.7	0.5	0.2	-0.2	3.0	0.3
Total ⁽⁷⁾	21.5	22.5	20.3	12.0	41.8	34.6

⁽¹⁾ Canadian data are for the 1977/78 fiscal year, U.S. data for the 1977 calendar year.

⁽²⁾ Canadian data presented here for total government are consistent with those in Table 9.17, except for the fact that this table, in general, contains a greater degree of disaggregation of expenditures by functions. Unlike Table 9.17, the federal data in this table also include transfers to other levels of government appropriately apportioned by function to keep them consistent with the U.S. data.

⁽³⁾ U.S. data adjusted for public enterprise deficits.

⁽⁴⁾ State and Local Governments received more grants-in-aid (G.I.A.) than their total spending.

⁽⁵⁾ U.S. data adjusted to show gross interest paid.

⁽⁶⁾ Contains some unaccounted-for G.I.A.

⁽⁷⁾ Parts may not add up to the total because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Federal Government Finance*, 1977, cat. 68-211; Statistics Canada, *Consolidated Government Finance*, 1977, cat. 68-222; U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1979.

were slightly higher than in the U.S. and this difference carried over to the total government sector. Both Canadian central and other levels of government spent relatively more on natural resources, recreation and culture than their counterparts did in the U.S. The Canadian governments also spent more on agriculture, international affairs and finance, but the differences here are not large. The U.S. spent more on veterans affairs. The Canadian central government spent slightly less on public debt charges than the U.S. At the total government level, debt charges are higher in Canada reflecting the larger debt charges of other levels of government.

12. Financial Developments

Monetary Developments

In the 1970s, increasing emphasis in the formulation of monetary policy was placed on control over the rate of growth of the money supply. In a landmark speech in Saskatoon in September 1975, the Governor of the Bank of Canada set the general tone for monetary policy from 1975 to the present:

“Whatever else may need to be done to bring inflation under control, it is absolutely essential to keep the rate of monetary expansion within reasonable limits . . .”.

In 1969 and 1970, monetary policy was directed toward restraining a rising rate of inflation and, partly because of this, strong upward pressure on the Canadian dollar developed, culminating in a decision in June 1970 to allow the dollar to float. Shortly after the adoption of the floating exchange rate, the slack in the economy began to increase and, because of the restraint on growth that might result from further appreciation of the dollar, monetary policy was influenced by the desire to stabilize the currency.

The result was a reduction in interest rates and a sharp rate of increase in the growth of the monetary aggregates. In 1973 and 1974, reflecting concern about the rapid increases in the price level, nominal interest rates were allowed to reach historically high levels. The rate of growth of M1 (currency outside the banking system plus demand deposits in banks) fell from over 14 per cent in 1973 to slightly less than 10 per cent in 1974. By mid-1974, the rapid increase in oil prices and weakness in economic activity in a number of our trading partners caused considerable concern, and interest rates were reduced by the end of 1974; in early 1975, M1 resumed its rapid expansion.

In November 1975, as part of the government's broad anti-inflation program announced the previous month, the Governor of the Bank of Canada took the further step of publicly announcing a target range for the annual rate of growth of M1. This range of not less than 10 per cent but not as high as 15 per cent per annum was to be gradually lowered over time. The accompanying chart outlines both the progressive lowering of the target range to the current band of 5 to 9 per cent and the actual behaviour of M1 in the later half of the decade, with clear evidence of the sharp slowing of the trend rate of growth of M1.

A vigorous expansionary monetary policy in the United States in late 1975 did not result in an automatic adjustment of Canadian interest rates to the lower levels prevailing in that country. The Bank of Canada kept a tight rein on the financial system, permitting wide differentials to develop between interest rates in Canada and the U.S. The value of the Canadian dollar increased by more than 4 per cent relative to the American dollar from the end of 1975 to October 1976.

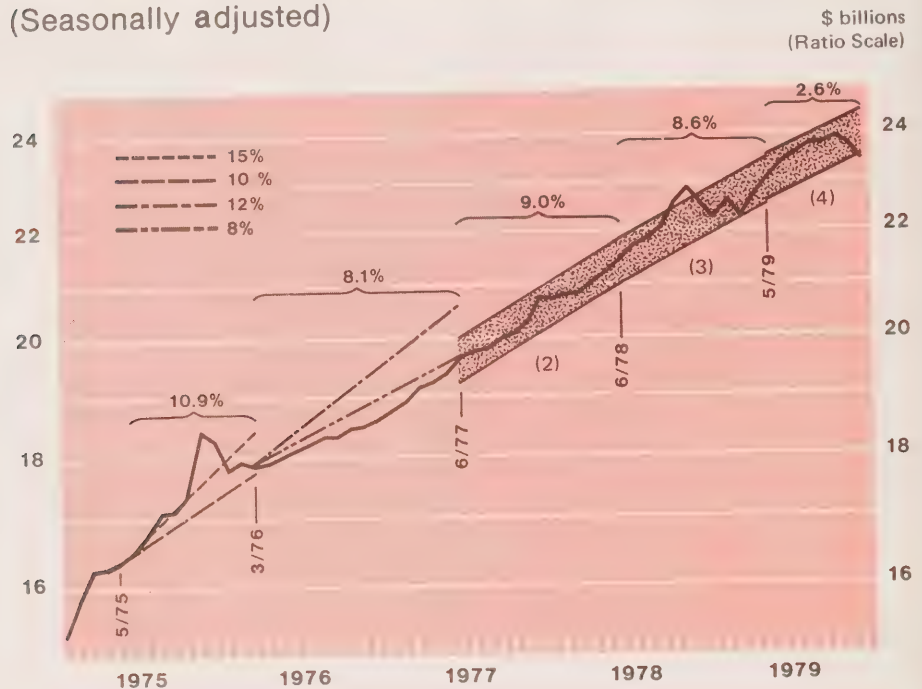
In mid-1976, the rate of growth of the economy slowed sharply and with inflation receding, monetary expansion proved to be very sluggish and nominal interest

rates were permitted to fall late that year and in the first half of 1977. It has since been suggested that some of the weakness in the rate of growth of M1 in 1976 and 1977 was a result of a downward shift in the demand for money on the part of corporations.

By the spring of 1977, interest rates in the U.S. had begun to increase, resulting in a considerable narrowing of the spread between Canadian and U.S. rates which contributed to the significant decline in the international value of the Canadian dollar. While this development was initially welcomed as a means of reestablishing the competitive position of Canadian export and import-competing industries, there was some concern about the inflationary impact of a rapidly declining exchange rate.

Chart 12.1

Narrowly Defined Money Supply⁽¹⁾ (Seasonally adjusted)



(1) Currency outside banks plus demand deposits.

(2)(3)(4) The parallel bands are two per cent on either side of a trend line depicting a 9 per cent, 8 per cent and 7 per cent increase, respectively. This conforms to the framework used by the Bank of Canada in analyzing monetary developments.

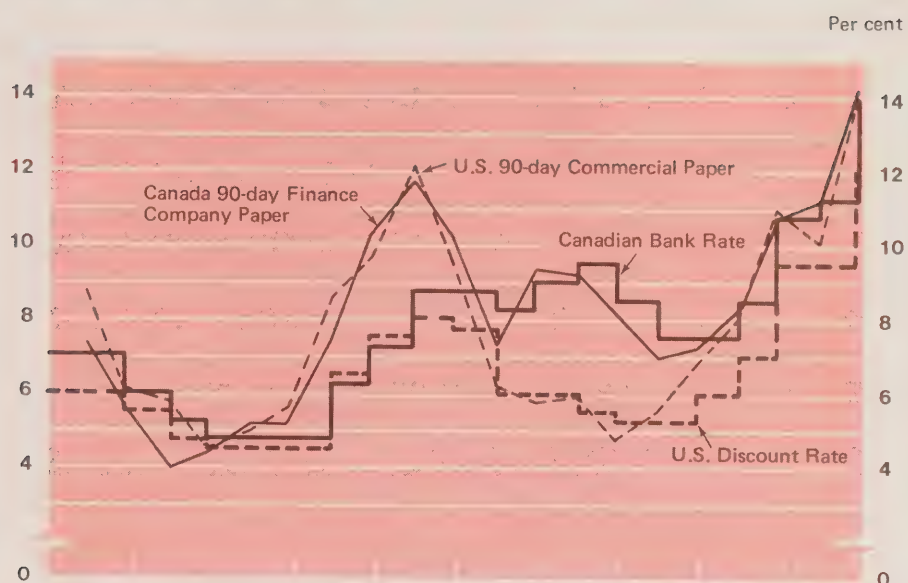
Source: Bank of Canada.

Developments in 1979

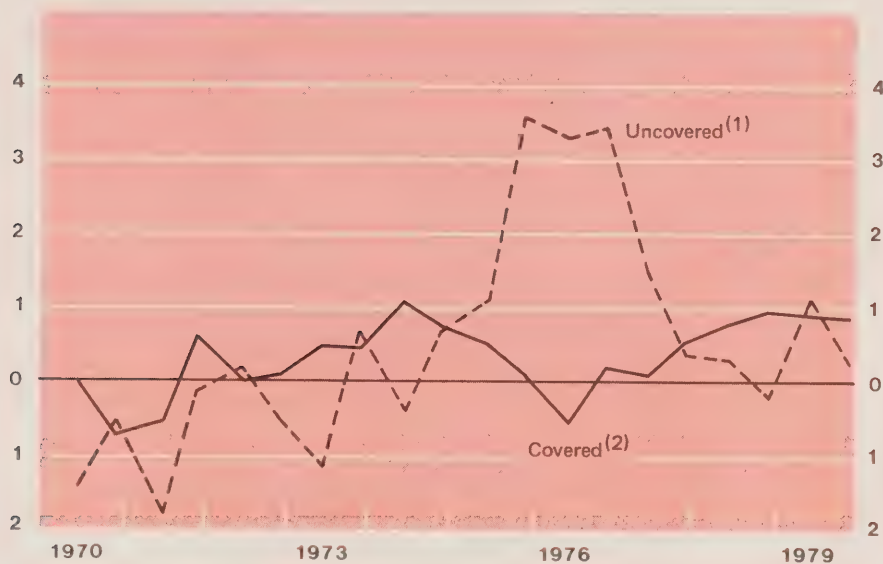
Canadian interest rates continued to increase over the course of 1979, attaining record levels, in response to conditions in the exchange market as well as the domestic environment. The Bank Rate was raised five times, from 10 3/4 per cent in January to 14 per cent in October. Over the same period, the U.S. discount rate exhibited a similar trend, increasing on four occasions. Nonetheless, there was some narrowing of short-term interest rate differentials during the year and in the

Short-Term Interest Rates

Selected Short-Term Interest Rates



Finance Company Paper Yields,
Canada – U.S. Differential

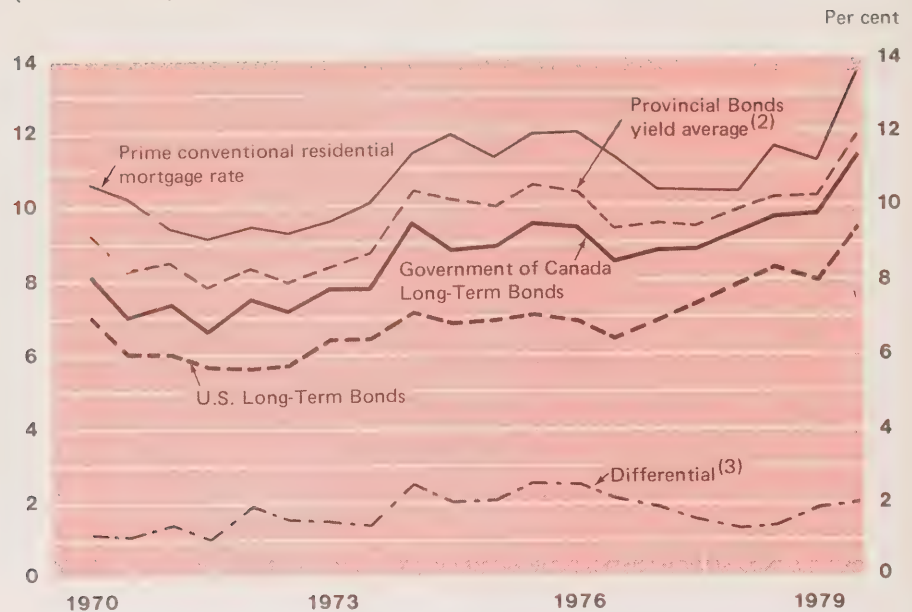


- (1) Canada 90-day finance company paper yield less the U.S. 90-day commercial paper yield.
 (2) The uncovered differential is adjusted for the cost of forward cover, and indicates that the covered differential is favourable to capital inflows into Canada.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, monthly.

Chart 12.3

Selected Long-Term Interest Rates (Bi-annual) ⁽¹⁾



(1) The data are plotted for the last Wednesday of June and the first Wednesday of December for each year.

(2) McLeod, Young, Weir and Co. Ltd., 10 provincial bond yield average.

(3) Government of Canada Long-Term Bond Yield less U.S. Long-Term Bond Yield.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, monthly.

fourth quarter U.S. money market rates were frequently above similar Canadian rates. In fact, from September onward, prime lending rates of banks were higher in the U.S. than in Canada. In these circumstances the Canadian dollar declined to about 84 cents U.S. in October before recovering on the strength of capital inflows attracted by Canada's relatively favourable long-run situation with respect to energy.

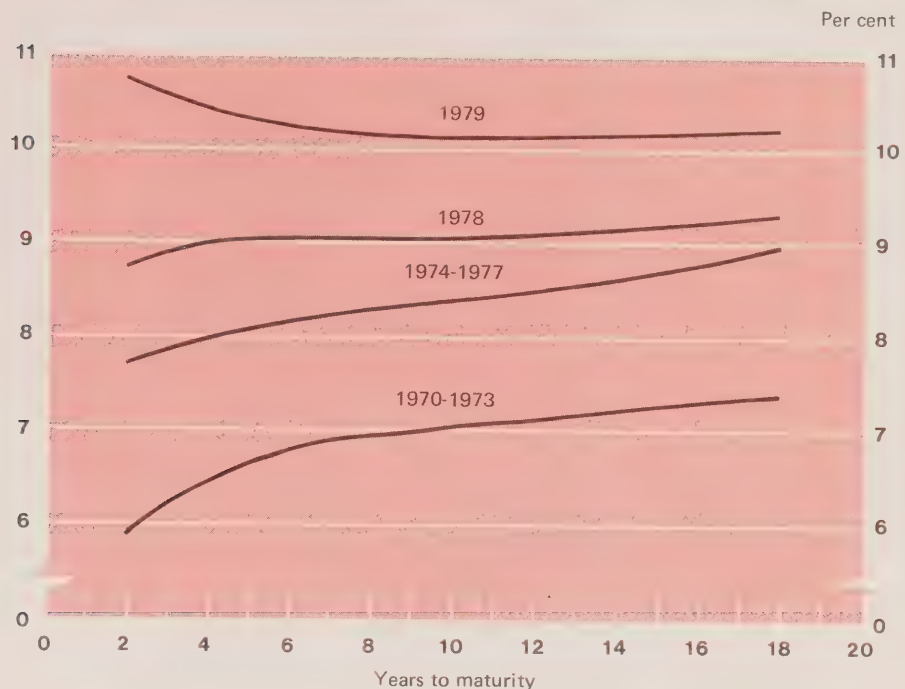
While short-term interest rates moved up more or less in line with the Bank Rate, one of the largest adjustments ever recorded in a single year occurred in the bond market. While the yields on bonds of all maturities moved up sharply, the increases were the largest for bonds with maturities under five years and on those with maturities exceeding 15 years, resulting in a slight dip in an otherwise downward-sloping yield curve. This was particularly evident through the end of July when the availability of securities with a maturity of about 10 years was negligible. Since then, the federal government has offered three new issues in that segment of the market and this anomaly has gradually disappeared.

The yield curves for various maturities of Government of Canada bonds presented in Chart 12.4 are indicative of the significant difference between 1979 and the preceding years, with a distinctive downward-sloping yield curve contrasting with more normal upward-sloping yield curves for earlier periods in the decade. While

there were also brief periods in 1974 and 1978 when short-term bond yields exceeded longer-term yields on the expectation that rates would fall, it would appear that the expectational effects were neither as strong nor as persistent as in 1979. However, falling rates repeatedly failed to materialize, and the yield curve has flattened somewhat in the early part of 1980 as long-term bond yields have increased sharply to record levels.

Chart 12.4

Yield Curves of Government of Canada Bonds⁽¹⁾



(1) The yield curves were drawn using the average of month-end observations for various maturities of Government of Canada bonds

Source: Statistics Canada, seasonal adjustment by Department of Finance.

The Flows of Funds

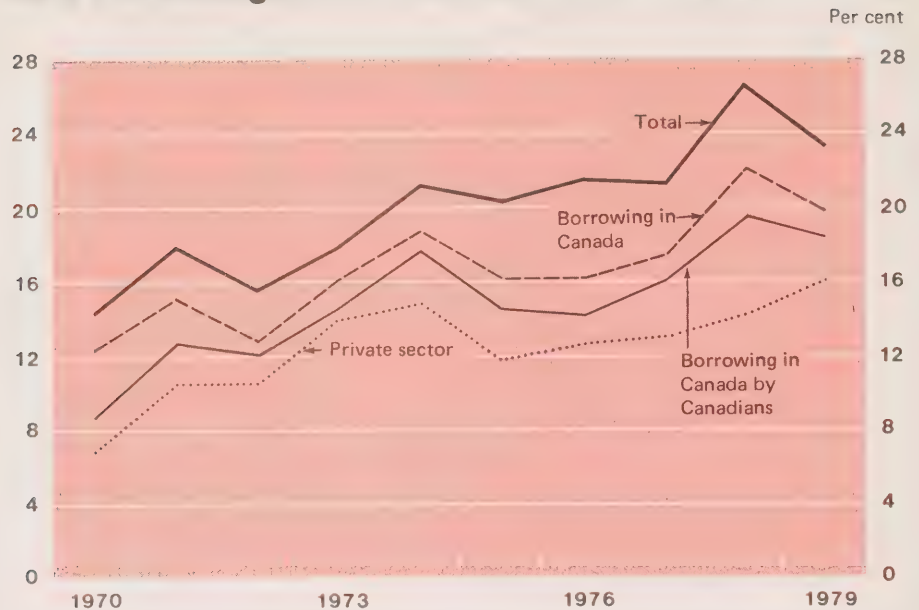
The performance of Canadian financial markets in a decade of high nominal interest rates, rapid inflation and volatility in the supply of and demand for funds demonstrated their efficiency and ability to adjust rapidly to changing conditions. Chart 12.5 demonstrates the volatility of various financing measures as a percentage of gross national product (GNP); none of these ratios appears to exhibit a close correlation with interest rate developments.

The absence of a clear relationship may reflect the significant degree of integration of Canadian financial markets with international financial markets, permitting Canadian financial intermediaries and borrowers to obtain funds from abroad under suitable terms and conditions, thereby reducing the impact of high borrowing requirements on Canadian interest rates.

While there may not be a close relationship between nominal interest rates and total borrowing requirements, relative yields within the Canadian financial markets have been influenced over the past decade by the relative volumes of securities

Chart 12.5

Total Borrowing by Non-financial Sectors as a Percentage of Gross National Product ⁽¹⁾



(1) Four quarter moving average.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002 and Department of Finance.

available. For example, the yield on federal securities has increased relative to the yields on comparable private sector securities over the course of the decade as the federal government increased its marketable issues at a rapid pace. Thus, while federal government marketable bonds represented 20 per cent of the Canadian dollar bond holdings of the general public in 1970 and almost 25 per cent in 1979, the yield differential between federal and provincial bonds dropped from 1.13 percentage points in 1970 to 0.53 points in 1979, and the spread between federal bonds and comparable private securities narrowed over the same period from 1.27 to 0.69 percentage points. A similar situation occurred in the short-term money market where the federal government's securities constituted less than 4 per cent of the market in 1970 and more than 10 per cent in 1979.

Chart 12.5 also clearly illustrates a sharp upward trend in the amount of borrowing in the decade. This trend is the counterpart of the tendency for the household and foreign sectors to generate higher savings and for the government sector to register larger deficits, especially since 1974. While total borrowing declined in 1979, private sector borrowing reached its highest level as a percentage of GNP since financial flows data became available in 1962.⁽¹⁾ Borrowing by non-financial business was particularly large as the deficit of this sector increased sharply.

Business Borrowing

In the decade, business borrowing has on average increased more rapidly than the net financing requirement of the sector, implying accelerating rates of financial

⁽¹⁾ Detailed tabular material from which Chart 12.5 was plotted is available in the Reference Tables.

asset acquisition by business. Businesses also showed increasing resistance to record yields on long-term debt issues as they relied increasingly on shorter-term instruments to fulfill their financing requirements. While the overall volume of new borrowing, as a rule, exceeded the rate of increase of gross national expenditure (GNE), it fluctuated from 4.3 per cent of GNE in 1972 to more than 8 per cent in 1979. The year-over-year change in net new borrowing also exhibited sharp swings, from a 64-per-cent increase in 1971 over 1970 to a 29-per-cent decrease in 1972. These large shifts were the result of significant changes in both levels of investment and the rate of acquisition of financial assets, with the largest variations occurring in periods of large fluctuations in the book value of inventories.

The periods in which the demand for external funds was exceptionally high were marked with very high volumes of short-term borrowing relative to long-term borrowing. For example, the volume of short-term borrowing in 1974 and 1979 was approximately twice the level of long-term borrowing, whereas the reverse situation prevailed in 1975. The 1974 and 1979 situations were consistent with the view that corporations were reluctant to enter into long-term borrowing contracts because of resistance to record yields in the bond market. The 1975 borrowing pattern was consistent with the view that corporations were seeking to lengthen the maturity of their balance sheet debt by concentrating on long-term sources of funds. Much of this long-term borrowing occurred in the first six months of 1975 after long-term rates had declined significantly from the 1974 peak.

Table 12.1
Financing by Private Non-Financial Business⁽¹⁾

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(Net flows, \$ billions)						
Total	7.2	11.3	8.2	9.3	10.7	13.6	21.8
Short-term	3.9	7.5	2.7	4.9	4.2	4.8	14.5
Bank loans	3.4	4.3	1.8	3.9	2.8	3.1	11.2
Other ⁽²⁾	0.5	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	3.3
Long-term	3.3	3.8	5.5	4.4	6.6	8.8	7.3
Bonds	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6	0.3
Equities	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	2.7	4.8	4.4
Bank loans	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.5
Other ⁽³⁾	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1

⁽¹⁾ Data may not add due to rounding. Data for 1979 are estimated by the Department of Finance.

⁽²⁾ Includes commercial paper and bankers' acceptances as well as loans obtained from financial institutions other than chartered banks.

⁽³⁾ Mortgage loans and direct investment from abroad.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, monthly and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, cat. 13-002.

Another feature of the decade was the unusually high level of new equity issues in 1977 and 1978. The statistics were influenced by unusually large volumes of term preferred shares that were placed directly with financial institutions, principally chartered banks, in some cases as substitutes for bank loans. The November 1978 budget reduced the attractiveness of these instruments by removing some of the tax advantages they enjoyed relative to bank loans and other forms of debt. As a consequence, the volume of new issues of preferred shares in 1979 was approximately 27 per cent of the 1978 level. At the same time, gross new issues of common shares more than doubled in 1979 relative to 1978, as a result of a buoyant stock market and the increasing cost of debt financing.

The above-mentioned trends resulted in a much higher reliance of the corporate sector on the banking system as a source of funds. Bank loans accounted for 40 per cent of the funds raised by non-financial corporations in the 1970s, compared with 16 per cent between 1962 and 1969. If chartered bank holdings of corporate securities are added to this total to take into account purchases of term preferred shares and income debentures, bank financing of corporations accounted for about one-half of the funds raised between 1970 and 1979.

Consumer Credit

As was discussed in Chapter 6, demographic factors resulted in a rapid increase in family formation and thus in large expenditures on housing and durable goods. Consumer credit grew rapidly in the decade and outstanding debt increased as a percentage of consumer expenditures, from 20.9 per cent in 1970 to 28.5 per cent in 1979. By the end of 1979, consumer credit outstanding had reached \$38.5 billion or 22.4 per cent of personal disposable income, up from 20.2 per cent in 1973.

While consumer expenditures (and expenditures on durable goods in particular) grew more rapidly in 1979 than in 1978, the rate of increase in consumer borrowing declined. This reduction was particularly evident in the fourth quarter when interest rates reached record levels and consumer expenditures on new automobiles retreated significantly.

Table 12.2
Loans to Persons⁽¹⁾

	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(Net flows, \$ billions)			
Consumer credit				
Chartered banks	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5
Other deposit-accepting institutions	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1
Other lenders ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total	3.8	3.3	4.6	4.8
Other loans to persons	0.3	—	0.2	0.1
Total loans to persons	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.9
(per cent change)	(17.3)	(11.8)	(15.3)	(13.5)
Per cent change in:				
Consumer expenditure	(14.1)	(10.6)	(10.5)	(11.5)
Consumer expenditure on durable goods	(11.2)	(8.4)	(8.9)	(12.3)

⁽¹⁾ Data may not add due to rounding. Flows data for 1979 are estimates of the Department of Finance.

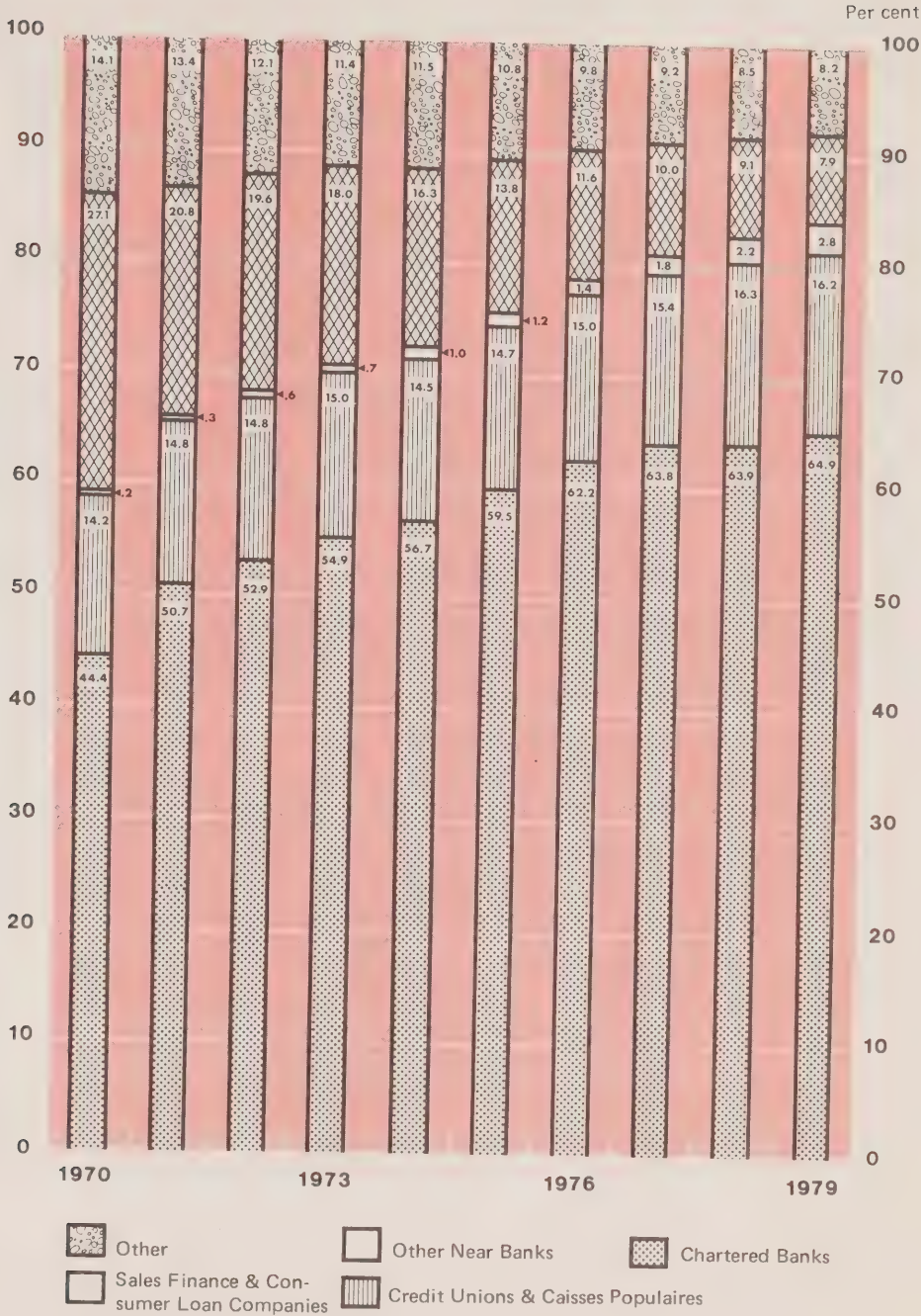
⁽²⁾ Department stores, sales finance and consumer loan companies and life insurance companies.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, monthly and Department of Finance.

Chart 12.6 highlights the significant gains in the shares of the consumer credit market obtained by deposit-accepting institutions generally and chartered banks in particular. The removal of interest rate ceilings from the banking legislation in the 1967 Bank Act revision enabled the banks to compete more effectively for consumer loans. The gains were mostly obtained at the expense of sales finance and consumer loan companies. These firms had played a dominant role in consumer financing prior to 1967, but their relatively high-cost source of funds in the 1970s made it difficult for them to compete with the deposit-accepting institutions.

Chart 12.6

Distribution of Consumer Credit Among Financial Institutions



Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002 and Department of Finance.

Mortgages

A large increase in house prices contributed to a sharp increase in mortgage debt throughout the decade. Mortgage debt grew at an average 17.4 per cent per year, but the progression was considerably more rapid after the significant increase in house prices in 1973. As the decade progressed, the cost of mortgage financing did not increase as much as business loan rates, as financial institutions attempted to increase their participation in this market. At the same time, mortgage loans grew more rapidly than construction activity would have suggested.

Table 12.3
Mortgages ⁽¹⁾

	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(Net flows, \$ billions)			
Private lenders				
Chartered banks	1.4	2.7	3.4	2.9
Trust and mortgage loan companies	3.6	4.1	4.2	5.6
Credit unions and caisses populaires	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.2
Life insurance and pension institutions	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4
Other private lenders ⁽²⁾	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.5
Sub-total	9.1	12.2	13.8	13.6
Public lenders	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2
Total	10.6	13.2	14.2	13.8

⁽¹⁾ Data may not add due to rounding. Data for 1979 are estimates of the Department of Finance.

⁽²⁾ Mutual funds, fire and casualty insurance companies, mortgage investment trust corporations, sales finance and consumer loan companies, Quebec savings banks, non-financial corporations and other private financial institutions.

Source: Bank of Canada, *Review*, monthly and Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, cat. 13-002.

Preliminary data suggest that for the first time in a decade, mortgage flows actually declined in 1979 and the rate of increase in outstanding debt dropped to its lowest level since 1971. Nevertheless, the net flows for 1979 remained as large as the estimated value of residential construction. This result is consistent with the tendency for loans on existing housing to become increasingly important in mortgage commitments.

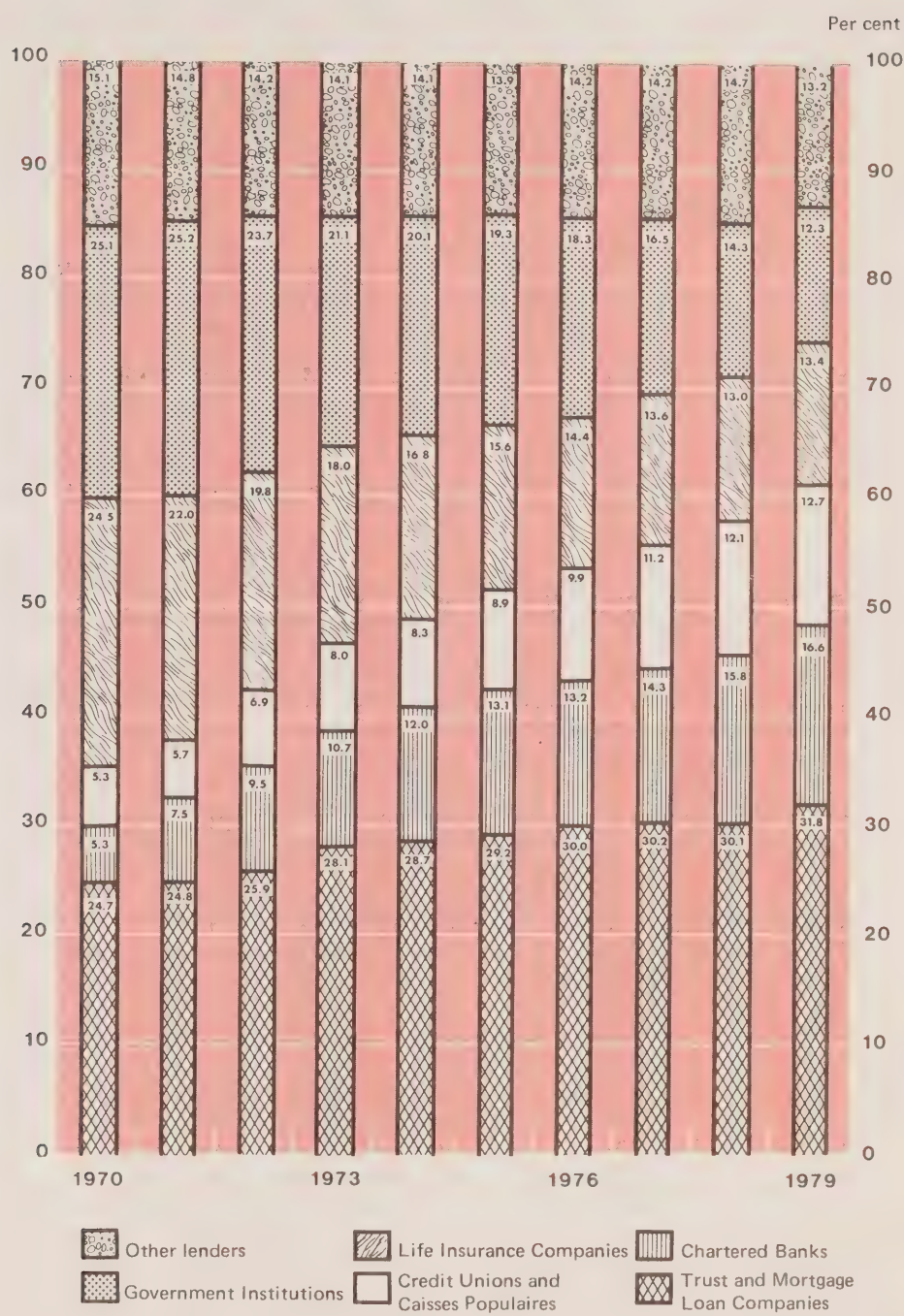
The near banks and the chartered banks took advantage of a rapidly growing market to increase their participation and their market shares. The traditional institutional lenders did not keep pace as their liabilities increased less rapidly than the market. The gradually diminishing role of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as a direct lender should be noted as the availability of funds from the private sector increased. In both 1978 and 1979, CMHC was a net seller of mortgages as portions of its mortgage portfolio were auctioned to the private sector.

Financial Institutions

The role of financial intermediaries also changed drastically over the decade. The relative importance of life insurance companies and pension plans diminished as their liabilities continued to grow at about the same rate as GNP while most other major financial intermediaries recorded sharply higher growth rates. This was particularly true of deposit-accepting institutions as savings from the personal sector, which has traditionally preferred short-term liquid assets to investment in securities markets, became an important source of funds. Some of the additional deposits are a result of the rapid evolution of the money market as corporations perfected methods of money management. The preferences of the personal and corporate sectors, in addition to the higher risks associated with longer-term

Chart 12.7

Distribution of Mortgage Loans Among Financial Institutions



Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, Quarterly, Cat. 13-002 and Department of Finance.

instruments in an inflationary period, resulted in a sharp increase in the supply of short-term relative to long-term funds.

Chartered Banks

The chartered banks were among the institutions to register very rapid asset growth in response to a significantly higher demand for loans. The banks endeavoured to satisfy all loan demand from credit-worthy customers by raising the required funds in the domestic and foreign money markets when traditional deposit sources proved insufficient. To a large extent this was made possible by the removal of interest rate ceilings that the banks could charge on loans, allowing the banks to grow profitably regardless of the cost of raising deposits.

The role of liquid assets became much less important in this environment. Consequently, although chartered bank liquidity rose during 1970, it recorded an almost uninterrupted steady decline throughout the remainder of the decade. The liquidity of the banking system as measured by the ratio of Canadian liquid assets to the banks' total major assets fell from 31.1 at the beginning of 1971 to 21.4 at the end of 1974, and to 14.2 per cent by December 1979. Another measure of chartered bank liquidity, the "free" Canadian liquid assets ratio, followed a similar pattern of decline during the 1970s. After registering a sharp increase in 1970, this ratio fell from 16.3 at the beginning of 1971 to 9.5 by the end of 1974, and continued an almost uninterrupted decline to 4.8 by December 1979.

The growth of less liquid assets during the 1970s reflected the more aggressive behaviour of the banking system. After registering an almost negligible rate of increase in 1970, all major loan categories expanded quite rapidly through the remainder of the decade. The growth of consumer credit, business loans and mortgages became a function of demand only, once the removal of interest rate ceilings on loans allowed the banks to compete profitably even when the cost of funds was high. Given the short-term nature of most of their liabilities, the chartered banks emphasized their loan portfolio at the expense of investment in securities markets. The only significant purchases of securities by the banks were in the corporate market and even then this did not represent a major lengthening of term on the asset side. Early in the decade most of the acquisitions were short-term notes, while major purchases in 1977 and 1978 were induced by a favourable tax treatment attached to some term preferred shares and income debentures. Again, while the commitment was long-term in nature, the banks were not exposed to fluctuations in interest rates since the return on the investment was often determined by a formula linking it to short-term rates.

Chartered bank loans grew sharply in the 1970s as various categories of chartered bank loans captured an increasing share of total lending. Thus, ordinary personal loans of chartered banks became firmly established as the main component of total consumer credit as the 1970s unfolded. The banks' share of total consumer credit increased from 44.4 per cent of the outstanding loans at the end of 1970 to 64.9 per cent in 1979. Chartered bank mortgage loans, for their part, gradually constituted an increasingly significant proportion of that market as the decade progressed, with their share of this market increasing from 5.3 per cent of total mortgage debt in 1970 to 16.6 per cent in 1979. These shares underestimate the role of banks in the mortgage market, since most of these institutions have affiliated mortgage loan companies which, in aggregate, have assets exceeding 4 per cent of the total market. Chartered bank business loans constituted a similarly significant, and growing, proportion of total non-financial borrowing with the passage of the 1970s. Their share of business sector liabilities increased even more sharply, when the holdings of corporate securities and foreign currency loans to Canadians are taken into account.

Foreign currency claims on Canadian residents as a percentage of total chartered bank lending increased significantly during the decade, from 1.0 per cent of total chartered bank lending during the period 1970-1973 to 11.8 per cent during 1974-1979, as Canadian borrowers, including the federal government, acquired an increasing proportion of their funds in foreign currency. The rapid growth of foreign currency lending could be related in part to the banks' decision to satisfy the loan demand of credit-worthy customers and to the rapid rates of growth of their international business. To meet all loan demand at the lowest possible price required that the banks develop strong connections with international money markets. This greatly increased the availability of foreign currency within the banking system, making it easier for the banks to satisfy the borrowing needs of their Canadian clients who might have foreign currency commitments.

The importance of foreign currency operations of chartered banks increased in the 1970s. From a level of \$13.7 billion or 28.9 per cent of total assets in 1970, foreign currency assets rose to \$81.9 billion or 35.7 per cent in December 1979. In addition to being one of the major participants in the Eurocurrency markets, the chartered banks have increased their direct participation in international banking through subsidiaries and affiliates in several countries. The rapid expansion of their foreign currency assets contributed to an average annual rate of increase in total chartered bank assets of 18.3 per cent from the end of 1969 to December 1979, while their Canadian dollar assets grew at an annual rate of 16.9 per cent.

While the banks acquired a major share in all loan markets, their gains in Canada were mostly at the expense of life insurance companies, pension plans and sales finance and consumer loan companies. Their other major competitors, the "near banks", more than matched the banks as their share of the domestic deposit market increased during the decade. For example, while the Canadian dollar assets of the chartered banks increased at an annual rate of 16.8 per cent in the decade, the Canadian dollar assets of trust and loan companies increased at an annual rate of 18 per cent, and credit unions and caisses populaires recorded an average annual increase of 22.3 per cent. The competition from near banks was most ardent in the market for personal savings deposits. The chartered banks' share of the Canadian deposit market declined throughout the 1970s, from 67.7 per cent of the Canadian deposit market in 1970 to 63.7 per cent in 1978.

Personal savings deposits remained the most important source of funds to the banks, but their proportion of total deposit liabilities fell from 50.2 per cent in 1970 to 48.8 per cent in 1979. The relative role of demand deposits also declined, especially in the latter part of the decade when high interest rates and some institutional changes induced a trend away from demand deposits. Their share declined from 21.4 per cent of total deposits in 1970 to only 13.1 per cent in 1979. In contrast, the share of non-personal term deposits increased from less than 15 per cent in 1970 to over 25 per cent in 1979.

From 1970 to 1976, chartered banks raised sufficient funds in Canada to finance their loan expansion so that, while their net foreign asset position with non-residents fluctuated from quarter to quarter and from year to year, it was in about the same position in late 1976 as in early 1970. In the next three years, however, the chartered banks were large importers of foreign funds from abroad to finance domestic activity. It is an important aspect of the international activity of Canadian banks that while they have recently built up their net foreign liabilities they have not taken significant open positions in any currency.

Other Financial Institutions

Total assets of the other major deposit-accepting institutions (trust companies, mortgage loan companies, Quebec Savings Banks, credit unions and caisses

populaires) increased substantially in the 1970s. In the decade, their total assets increased at an average annual rate of 18.9 per cent, a larger rate of increase than the growth of Canadian dollar assets of chartered banks. These institutions have always been major participants in the mortgage market, and in the past decade increased their commitment to this rapidly growing segment of the financial market. Their substantial growth in mortgage assets enabled them to increase their market share of total mortgages from 28.3 per cent in 1970 to more than 41 per cent in 1979. Consumer lending by these institutions also increased steadily throughout the decade as their share of the consumer credit market rose from 14.4 per cent in 1970 to 19 per cent in 1979. An interesting development is the growth of personal loans in the portfolios of trust and mortgage loan companies. This is a relatively new development, but growth has been very rapid since the recent moderation of the rate of growth of the mortgage market. Near banks, and credit unions and caisses populaires in particular, remained very liquid throughout the decade although their holdings of liquid assets and bonds did not grow as quickly as total assets.

Total assets of life insurance companies and pension institutions continued to increase at about the same rate as gross national expenditure. In the decade, their total assets increased 12.3 per cent, losing ground to major financial institutions. In the case of life insurance companies in particular, this trend developed as a result of the relatively low yield available on their liabilities. While insurance companies and pension funds continued to maintain a large proportion of their portfolios in long-term assets, their liquid assets holdings did increase throughout the decade, particularly in the last three years, growing from 3.6 per cent of total assets in 1970 to more than 7.5 per cent in 1979. Since their progression was not as rapid as the rate of increase of other financial institutions, and because they have always been major participants in the long-term securities markets, the relative supply of long-term funds declined.

Mortgage loans of life insurance companies and pension institutions increased less rapidly than total assets as their market share steadily declined over the decade in favour of deposit-accepting institutions. To some extent this may reflect the proliferation of five-year renewable clauses in most mortgages and the traditional preference of these institutions for long-term assets. However, this decline may also be related to the aggressiveness of their competitors in that market and to the advantages to be derived from extensive branch networks.

The acquisition of equities also progressed much less rapidly than total assets after institutions became disenchanted with the low returns obtained throughout most of the decade. Despite the excellent performance of the stock market in 1978 and 1979, the life insurance companies and pension institutions have remained on the sideline.

Holdings of marketable bonds remained the major component of the portfolios of the life insurance companies and pension institutions throughout the 1970s, and accounted for more than 45 per cent of their assets in 1979. This represents a small increase as bond holdings outpaced total assets. Their investments were particularly large in 1978 and 1979. The increasingly competitive yields available on Government of Canada bonds in the last four years induced these institutions to make them their fastest growing asset.

Financial Assets of Persons and Unincorporated Business

The above analysis has frequently referred to the increasing role of the personal sector in generating savings over the decade. It has been argued that this sector traditionally prefers short-term instruments, implying a reduction in the overall availability of long-term funds. Furthermore, during the decade, persons have increased their preference for using financial intermediaries rather than participat-

ing directly in the market. Thus financial intermediaries have played an increasing role in financing business activity.

While the data of Table 12.4 are derived residually and are consequently subject to error, the table does clearly show the increasing importance of deposits in the portfolios of persons at the expense of both direct market participation and claims on life insurance and pension institutions. Not only does the decline in both categories imply a reduction in the supply of long-term funds, but furthermore life insurance and pension funds have increased the proportion of liquid assets in their portfolio.

Table 12.4
Financial Assets of the Non-Financial Public, Selected Years, 1962-1978

	1962		1966		1970		1974		1978	
	\$B	%	\$B	%	\$B	%	\$B	%	\$B	%
Currency and deposits.....	17.1	25.8	26.3	28.8	41.4	32.8	75.1	36.6	139.9	38.0
Canada Savings Bonds	4.6	6.9	6.1	6.7	7.4	5.9	13.2	6.4	20.2	5.5
Insurance and pension claims.....	15.3	23.1	21.1	23.1	28.0	22.1	40.9	19.9	67.2	18.2
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	29.3	44.2	37.8	41.4	49.5	39.2	76.2	37.1	141.1	38.3
Total.....	66.3	100.0	91.3	100.0	126.3	100.0	205.4	100.0	368.3	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Includes mostly equity, mortgages, marketable bonds and short-term securities.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*, cat. 13-002.

From 1970 to 1978, both financial assets and liabilities have increased faster than GNP. However, the net financial asset position of the public has not increased as a proportion of GNP, as the relatively high savings rate proved to be just sufficient to compensate for the impact of inflation on the public's financial holdings.

Reference Tables

Note: Data in these tables were the latest available at the time of printing. Statistics are revised, and users are requested to consult the sources for the most up-to-date figures.

Where available, Statistics Canada's identification numbers (D) have been given at the heads of columns, to assist those with access to Statistics Canada data to identify information.

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Reference Table 1
Demographic Developments
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Population as of June ⁽¹⁾	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural rate of increase	Immigration rate	Annual growth rate of population	Number of families	Net family formation
D	1							
	(Thousands of persons)		(Per thousand of population)			(Per cent)		(Thousands)
1947.....	12,888	28.9	9.4	19.5	5.0	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
1948.....	13,167	27.3	9.3	18.0	9.5	2.2	n.a.	n.a.
1949.....	13,447	27.3	9.3	18.0	7.1	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
1950.....	13,712	27.1	9.1	18.0	5.4	2.0	n.a.	n.a.
1951.....	14,009	27.2	9.0	18.2	14.0	2.2	3,282.4	n.a.
1952.....	14,459	27.9	8.7	19.2	11.5	3.2	3,360.0	77.6
1953.....	14,845	28.1	8.6	19.5	11.5	2.7	3,423.0	63.0
1954.....	15,287	28.5	8.2	20.3	10.2	3.0	3,537.0	114.0
1955.....	15,698	28.2	8.2	20.0	7.1	2.7	3,625.0	88.0
1956.....	16,081	28.0	8.2	19.8	10.4	2.4	3,705.6	80.6
1957.....	16,610	28.2	8.2	20.0	17.2	3.3	3,796.0	90.4
1958.....	17,080	27.8	8.0	19.8	7.4	2.8	3,898.0	102.0
1959.....	17,483	27.7	8.1	19.6	6.2	2.4	3,982.0	84.0
1960.....	17,870	27.0	7.9	19.1	5.9	2.2	4,081.0	99.0
1961.....	18,238	26.3	7.8	18.5	4.0	2.1	4,140.4	59.4
1962.....	18,583	25.5	7.8	17.7	4.1	1.9	4,189.0	48.6
1963.....	18,931	24.8	7.8	16.8	5.0	1.9	4,258.0	69.0
1964.....	19,290	23.7	7.6	16.1	5.9	1.9	4,341.0	83.0
1965.....	19,644	21.5	7.6	13.9	7.5	1.8	4,432.0	91.0
1966.....	20,015	19.5	7.6	11.9	9.8	1.9	4,518.4	86.3
1967.....	20,378	18.3	7.4	10.9	11.0	1.8	4,608.0	89.7
1968.....	20,701	17.7	7.4	10.3	8.9	1.6	4,696.0	88.0
1969.....	21,001	17.7	7.4	10.3	7.7	1.4	4,807.0	110.0
1970.....	21,297	17.5	7.3	10.2	7.0	1.4	4,908.0	101.0
1971.....	21,569	16.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	1.3	5,060.1	152.1
1972.....	21,801	15.9	7.5	8.4	5.6	1.1	5,168.2	108.1
1973.....	22,043	15.6	7.4	8.2	8.4	1.1	5,299.3	131.1
1974.....	22,364	15.5	7.5	8.0	9.8	1.5	5,443.0	143.7
1975.....	22,697	15.8	7.4	8.4	8.3	1.5	5,587.1	144.1
1976.....	22,993	15.6	7.3	8.3	6.5	1.3	5,714.5	127.4
1977.....	23,258	15.6	7.3	8.3	4.9	1.2	5,810.2	95.7
1978.....	23,483	15.3	7.2	8.1	3.7	1.0	5,892.7	82.5
1979.....	23,672	—	—	—	—	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
(Expressed at annual rates)								
1977 I.....	23,160	15.4	7.3	8.1	4.4	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	23,216	16.0	7.2	8.8	5.6	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	23,280	15.9	6.9	9.0	5.7	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	23,343	15.1	7.5	7.6	4.1	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
1978 I.....	23,394	15.0	7.7	7.3	3.6	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	23,443	15.7	6.9	8.8	4.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	23,499	15.5	6.9	8.6	3.7	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	23,548	14.9	7.2	7.7	3.3	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
1979 I.....	23,598	14.9	7.5	7.4	3.2	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
II.....	23,645	15.3	7.0	8.3	4.0	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
III.....	23,691	15.5	6.8	8.7	4.7	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
IV.....	23,742	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ Quarterly figures are the estimates for the months of January, April, July, and October.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics*, annual, cat. 84-201, monthly, cat. 84-001; Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Families in Canada*, cat. 91-204; and Department of Employment and Immigration.

Reference Table 2
Population by Province⁽¹⁾
1951–1979

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.
D	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 + 26
(Thousands)											
1951	361.4	98.4	642.6	515.7	4,055.7	4,597.6	776.5	831.7	939.5	1,165.2	25.1
1952	374.0	100.0	653.0	526.0	4,174.0	4,788.0	798.0	843.0	973.0	1,205.0	25.0
1953	383.0	101.0	663.0	533.0	4,269.0	4,941.0	809.0	861.0	1,012.0	1,248.0	25.0
1954	395.0	101.0	673.0	540.0	4,388.0	5,115.0	823.0	873.0	1,057.0	1,295.0	27.0
1955	406.0	100.0	683.0	547.0	4,517.0	5,266.0	839.0	878.0	1,091.0	1,342.0	29.0
1956	415.1	99.3	694.7	554.6	4,628.4	5,404.9	850.0	880.7	1,123.1	1,398.5	31.5
1957	424.0	99.0	701.0	562.0	4,769.0	5,636.0	862.0	880.0	1,164.0	1,482.0	31.0
1958	432.0	100.0	709.0	571.0	4,904.0	5,821.0	875.0	891.0	1,206.0	1,538.0	33.0
1959	441.0	101.0	719.0	582.0	5,024.0	5,969.0	891.0	907.0	1,248.0	1,567.0	34.0
1960	448.0	103.0	727.0	589.0	5,142.0	6,111.0	906.0	915.0	1,291.0	1,602.0	36.0
1961	457.9	104.6	737.0	597.9	5,259.2	6,236.1	921.7	925.2	1,332.0	1,629.1	37.6
1962	468.0	107.0	746.0	605.0	5,371.0	6,351.0	936.0	930.0	1,369.0	1,660.0	40.0
1963	476.0	108.0	751.0	609.0	5,481.0	6,481.0	949.0	933.0	1,403.0	1,699.0	41.0
1964	483.0	109.0	755.0	611.0	5,584.0	6,631.0	959.0	942.0	1,430.0	1,745.0	42.0
1965	488.0	109.0	756.0	615.0	6,685.0	6,788.0	965.0	950.0	1,450.0	1,797.0	41.0
1966	493.4	108.5	756.0	616.8	5,780.8	6,960.9	963.1	955.4	1,463.2	1,873.7	43.1
1967	499.0	109.0	760.0	620.0	5,864.0	7,127.0	963.0	957.0	1,490.0	1,945.0	44.0
1968	506.0	110.0	767.0	625.0	5,928.0	7,262.0	971.0	960.0	1,524.0	2,003.0	45.0
1969	514.0	111.0	775.0	628.0	5,985.0	7,385.0	979.0	958.0	1,559.0	2,060.0	47.0
1970	517.0	110.0	782.0	627.0	6,013.0	7,551.0	983.0	941.0	1,595.0	2,128.0	50.0
1971	522.1	111.6	789.0	634.6	6,027.8	7,703.1	988.2	926.2	1,627.9	2,184.6	53.2
1972	530.0	112.6	794.6	640.1	6,053.6	7,809.9	991.2	914.0	1,657.3	2,241.4	56.8
1973	537.2	114.0	804.3	647.1	6,078.9	7,908.8	996.2	904.5	1,689.5	2,302.4	59.9
1974	541.5	115.2	811.5	653.6	6,122.7	8,054.1	1,007.5	899.7	1,722.4	2,375.7	60.1
1975	549.1	117.1	819.5	665.2	6,179.0	8,172.2	1,013.6	907.4	1,778.3	2,433.2	62.5
1976	557.7	118.2	828.6	677.3	6,234.5	8,264.5	1,021.5	921.3	1,838.0	2,466.6	64.4
1977	563.9	120.2	835.0	687.1	6,275.8	8,355.0	1,029.1	937.0	1,896.4	2,493.7	64.4
1978	569.0	122.0	841.0	694.9	6,283.0	8,445.0	1,032.8	947.5	1,952.1	2,530.1	65.3
1979	574.0	122.8	846.9	701.0	6,298.8	8,499.8	1,030.5	957.1	2,008.9	2,566.9	64.8

⁽¹⁾Population as of June.
Source: Statistics Canada, *Annual Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces at June 1st*, cat. 91-201.

Reference Table 3
Changes in Population by Province⁽¹⁾
1951-1979

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.
(Per cent change from previous year)											
1951	3.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	-0.2	2.9	2.5	4.6
1952	3.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	4.1	2.8	1.4	3.6	3.4	-0.4
1953	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.1	4.0	3.6	0.0
1954	3.1	0.0	1.5	1.3	2.8	3.5	1.7	1.4	4.4	3.8	8.0
1955	2.8	-1.0	1.5	1.3	2.9	3.0	1.9	0.6	3.2	3.6	7.4
1956	2.2	-0.7	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.6	1.3	0.3	2.9	4.2	8.6
1957	2.1	-0.3	0.9	1.3	3.0	4.3	1.4	-0.1	3.6	6.0	-1.6
1958	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.8	3.3	1.5	1.3	3.6	3.8	6.5
1959	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	3.5	1.9	3.0
1960	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.4	1.7	0.9	3.4	2.2	5.9
1961	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	3.2	1.7	4.4
1962	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	0.5	2.8	1.9	6.4
1963	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.3	2.5
1964	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.4
1965	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.0	-2.4
1966	1.1	-0.5	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.5	-0.2	0.6	0.9	4.3	5.1
1967	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.4	-0.0	0.2	1.8	3.8	2.1
1968	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.3	2.3	3.0	2.3
1969	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.8	-0.2	2.3	2.8	4.4
1970	0.6	-0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.5	2.2	0.4	-1.8	2.3	3.3	6.4
1971	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	-1.6	2.1	2.7	6.4
1972	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.3	-1.3	1.8	2.6	6.8
1973	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	-1.0	1.9	2.7	5.5
1974	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.1	-0.5	1.9	3.2	0.3
1975	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.9	3.2	2.4	4.0
1976	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.4	1.4	3.0
1977	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.7	3.2	1.1	0.0
1978	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4
1979	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	-0.2	1.0	2.9	1.5	-0.8

⁽¹⁾ See note and source on reference table 2.

Reference Table 4
 Distribution of Population by Province⁽¹⁾
 1951–1979

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.
(Percentage distribution of total among provinces)											
1951	2.6	0.7	4.6	3.7	28.9	32.8	5.5	5.9	6.7	8.3	0.2
1952	2.6	0.7	4.5	3.6	28.9	33.1	5.5	5.8	6.7	8.3	0.2
1953	2.6	0.7	4.5	3.6	28.8	33.3	5.4	5.8	6.8	8.4	0.2
1954	2.6	0.7	4.4	3.5	28.7	33.5	5.4	5.7	6.9	8.5	0.2
1955	2.6	0.6	4.4	3.5	28.8	33.5	5.3	5.6	6.9	8.5	0.2
1956	2.6	0.6	4.3	3.4	28.8	33.6	5.3	5.5	7.0	8.7	0.2
1957	2.6	0.6	4.2	3.4	28.7	33.9	5.2	5.3	7.0	8.9	0.2
1958	2.5	0.6	4.2	3.3	28.7	34.1	5.1	5.2	7.1	9.0	0.2
1959	2.5	0.6	4.1	3.3	28.7	34.1	5.1	5.2	7.1	9.0	0.2
1960	2.5	0.6	4.1	3.3	28.8	34.2	5.1	5.1	7.2	9.0	0.2
1961	2.5	0.6	4.0	3.3	28.8	34.2	5.1	5.1	7.3	8.9	0.2
1962	2.5	0.6	4.0	3.3	28.9	34.2	5.0	5.0	7.4	8.9	0.2
1963	2.5	0.6	4.0	3.2	29.0	34.2	5.0	4.9	7.4	9.0	0.2
1964	2.5	0.6	3.9	3.2	28.9	34.4	5.0	4.9	7.4	9.0	0.2
1965	2.5	0.6	3.8	3.1	28.9	34.6	4.9	4.8	7.4	9.1	0.2
1966	2.5	0.5	3.8	3.1	28.9	34.8	4.8	4.8	7.3	9.4	0.2
1967	2.4	0.5	3.7	3.0	28.8	35.0	4.7	4.7	7.3	9.5	0.2
1968	2.4	0.5	3.7	3.0	28.6	35.1	4.7	4.6	7.4	9.7	0.2
1969	2.4	0.5	3.7	3.0	28.5	35.2	4.7	4.6	7.4	9.8	0.2
1970	2.4	0.5	3.7	2.9	28.2	35.5	4.6	4.4	7.5	10.0	0.2
1971	2.4	0.5	3.7	2.9	27.9	35.7	4.6	4.3	7.5	10.1	0.2
1972	2.4	0.5	3.6	2.9	27.8	35.8	4.5	4.2	7.6	10.3	0.3
1973	2.4	0.5	3.6	2.9	27.6	35.9	4.5	4.1	7.7	10.4	0.3
1974	2.4	0.5	3.6	2.9	27.4	36.0	4.5	4.0	7.7	10.6	0.3
1975	2.4	0.5	3.6	2.9	27.2	36.0	4.5	4.0	7.8	10.7	0.3
1976	2.4	0.5	3.6	2.9	27.1	35.9	4.4	4.0	8.0	10.7	0.3
1977	2.4	0.5	3.6	3.0	27.0	35.9	4.4	4.0	8.2	10.7	0.3
1978	2.4	0.5	3.6	3.0	26.8	36.0	4.4	4.0	8.3	10.8	0.3
1979	2.4	0.5	3.6	3.0	26.6	35.9	4.4	4.0	8.5	10.8	0.3

⁽¹⁾ See note and source on reference table 2.

Reference Table 5
Gross National Expenditure
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure at market prices	
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing						
D	40014 40254	40015 40255	40016 40256	40017 40257			40022 40262	40025 40265	40029 40269	40030 40270	40031 40271	40548 40551
(Millions of dollars)												
1947.....	9,362	1,343	2,350	304	1,591	455	343	3,661	-3,601	15	13,473	
1948.....	10,370	1,454	3,057	424	1,974	659	97	4,055	-3,630	106	15,509	
1949.....	11,365	1,722	3,439	456	2,188	795	78	4,004	-3,853	45	16,800	
1950.....	12,482	1,928	3,862	521	2,388	953	549	4,158	-4,492	4	18,491	
1951.....	13,857	2,811	4,424	640	2,950	834	871	5,052	-5,580	205	21,640	
1952.....	15,162	3,620	5,096	779	3,371	946	499	5,568	-5,369	12	24,588	
1953.....	16,181	3,824	5,733	782	3,699	1,252	600	5,380	-5,806	-79	25,833	
1954.....	16,934	3,825	5,714	873	3,429	1,412	-202	5,137	-5,543	53	25,918	
1955.....	18,388	4,036	6,422	948	3,689	1,785	285	5,749	-6,390	38	28,528	
1956.....	20,090	4,426	8,000	1,144	5,031	1,825	985	6,350	-7,664	-129	32,058	
1957.....	21,492	4,573	8,689	1,327	5,693	1,669	170	6,379	-7,767	-23	33,513	
1958.....	22,845	4,854	8,535	1,397	5,049	2,089	-296	6,329	-7,321	-169	34,777	
1959.....	24,390	4,976	8,647	1,508	5,006	2,133	414	6,674	-8,028	-227	36,846	
1960.....	25,479	5,281	8,473	1,560	5,119	1,794	409	7,004	-8,092	-195	38,359	
1961.....	25,930	6,206	8,392	1,674	4,929	1,789	116	7,624	-8,480	-142	39,646	
1962.....	27,452	6,608	8,885	1,903	5,128	1,854	667	8,234	-9,045	126	42,927	
1963.....	29,225	6,982	9,556	1,985	5,612	1,959	669	9,068	-9,561	39	45,978	
1964.....	31,389	7,593	11,205	2,023	6,800	2,382	553	10,503	-10,913	-50	50,280	
1965.....	33,947	8,358	13,179	2,440	8,105	2,634	1,244	11,182	-12,341	-205	55,364	
1966.....	36,890	9,748	15,361	2,841	9,915	2,605	1,225	13,045	-14,259	-182	61,828	
1967.....	39,972	11,153	15,628	2,954	9,865	2,809	260	14,663	-15,234	-33	66,409	
1968.....	43,704	12,684	15,754	2,983	9,518	3,253	745	16,719	-17,010	-10	72,586	
1969.....	47,492	14,241	17,232	3,055	10,332	3,845	1,467	18,761	-19,821	443	79,815	
1970.....	50,327	16,630	18,015	3,173	11,342	3,500	105	21,167	-20,214	-345	85,685	
1971.....	55,616	18,368	20,800	3,754	12,230	4,816	392	22,181	-22,016	-891	94,450	
1972.....	62,208	20,291	23,051	3,968	13,263	5,820	544	24,580	-25,250	-190	105,234	
1973.....	71,278	23,037	27,848	4,305	16,156	7,387	1,588	30,718	-30,954	45	123,560	
1974.....	83,388	27,816	34,260	5,462	20,022	8,776	3,451	38,992	-41,009	630	147,528	
1975.....	96,995	33,380	40,044	6,323	24,489	9,232	-239	40,452	-45,589	300	165,343	
1976.....	110,655	38,648	44,895	6,318	26,256	12,321	1,566	45,601	-49,973	-226	191,166	
1977.....	122,425	43,588	48,193	6,790	28,597	12,806	502	52,558	-57,274	-613	209,379	
1978.....	135,220	48,112	52,028	7,408	31,262	13,358	803	62,296	-67,641	-411	230,407	
1979.....	150,831	51,751	59,175	8,027	37,316	13,832	4,575	76,412	-82,051	-160	260,533	
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)												
1978 I.....	130,136	46,468	49,252	7,136	29,264	12,852	-528	57,052	-60,140	-812	221,428	
II.....	133,224	47,672	51,812	7,444	30,824	13,544	1,284	60,952	-66,360	-532	228,052	
III.....	137,208	48,676	52,856	7,432	31,896	13,528	896	62,936	-68,488	-484	233,600	
IV.....	140,312	49,632	54,192	7,620	33,064	13,508	1,560	68,244	-75,576	184	238,548	
1979 I.....	145,196	50,324	55,232	7,820	34,040	13,372	4,920	72,024	-78,224	-164	249,308	
II.....	148,392	51,348	57,324	7,964	35,768	13,592	5,632	71,296	-77,888	-140	255,964	
III.....	153,572	52,472	61,364	8,128	39,060	14,176	2,672	79,408	-84,572	164	265,080	
IV.....	156,164	52,860	62,780	8,196	40,396	14,188	5,076	82,920	-87,520	-500	271,780	

⁽¹⁾ Excludes residential construction.

⁽²⁾ The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes, and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, annual, cat. 13-531; and Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 6
Changes in Gross National Expenditure
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ^{(2), (3)}	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing				
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1947.....	16.8	- 18.9	39.7	28.3	54.6	9.4	148	11.6	25.9	13.4
1948.....	10.8	8.3	30.1	39.5	24.1	44.8	-246	10.8	0.8	15.1
1949.....	9.6	18.4	12.5	7.5	10.8	20.3	- 19	- 1.3	6.1	8.3
1950.....	9.8	12.0	12.3	14.3	9.1	19.9	471	3.8	16.6	10.1
1951.....	11.0	45.8	14.6	22.8	23.5	-12.5	322	21.5	24.2	17.0
1952.....	9.4	28.8	15.2	21.7	14.3	13.4	-372	10.2	3.8	13.6
1953.....	6.7	5.6	12.5	0.4	9.7	32.3	101	-3.4	8.1	5.1
1954.....	4.7	—	-0.3	11.6	-7.3	12.8	-802	-4.5	4.5	0.3
1955.....	8.6	5.5	12.4	8.6	7.6	26.4	487	11.9	15.3	10.1
1956.....	9.3	9.7	24.6	20.7	36.4	2.2	700	10.5	19.9	12.4
1957.....	7.0	3.3	8.6	16.0	13.2	-8.5	-815	0.5	1.3	4.5
1958.....	6.3	6.1	- 1.8	5.3	-11.3	25.2	-466	-0.8	5.7	3.8
1959.....	6.8	2.5	1.3	7.9	-0.9	2.1	710	5.5	9.7	5.9
1960.....	4.5	6.1	-2.0	3.4	2.3	-15.9	-5	4.9	0.8	4.1
1961.....	1.8	17.5	-1.0	7.3	-3.7	-0.3	-293	8.9	4.8	3.4
1962.....	5.9	6.5	5.9	13.7	4.0	3.6	551	8.0	6.7	8.3
1963.....	6.5	5.7	7.6	4.3	9.4	5.7	2	10.1	5.7	7.1
1964.....	7.4	8.8	17.3	1.9	21.2	21.6	-116	15.8	14.1	9.4
1965.....	8.1	10.1	17.6	20.6	19.2	10.6	691	6.5	13.1	10.1
1966.....	8.7	16.6	16.6	16.4	22.3	-1.1	-19	16.7	15.5	11.7
1967.....	8.4	14.4	1.7	4.0	-0.5	7.8	-965	12.4	6.8	7.4
1968.....	9.3	13.7	0.8	1.0	-3.5	15.8	485	14.0	11.7	9.3
1969.....	8.7	12.3	9.4	2.4	8.6	18.2	722	12.2	16.5	10.0
1970.....	6.0	16.8	4.5	3.9	9.8	-9	-1,362	12.8	2.0	7.4
1971.....	10.5	10.5	15.5	18.3	7.8	37.6	287	4.8	8.9	10.2
1972.....	11.9	10.5	10.8	5.7	8.4	20.8	152	10.8	14.7	11.4
1973.....	14.6	13.5	20.8	8.5	21.8	26.9	1,044	25.0	22.6	17.4
1974.....	17.0	20.7	23.0	26.9	23.9	18.8	1,863	26.9	32.5	19.4
1975.....	16.3	20.0	16.9	15.8	22.3	5.2	-3,690	3.7	11.2	12.1
1976.....	14.1	15.8	12.1	-0.1	7.2	33.5	1,805	12.7	9.6	15.6
1977.....	10.6	12.8	7.3	7.5	8.9	3.9	-1,064	15.3	14.6	9.5
1978.....	10.5	10.4	8.0	9.1	9.3	4.3	301	18.5	18.1	10.0
1979.....	11.5	7.6	13.7	8.4	19.4	3.5	3,772	22.7	21.3	13.1
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1978 I.....	2.5	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	-980	1.6	1.1	2.1
II.....	2.4	2.6	5.2	4.3	5.3	5.4	1,812	6.8	10.3	3.0
III.....	3.0	2.1	2.0	-0.2	3.5	-0.1	-388	3.3	3.2	2.4
IV.....	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.7	-0.1	664	8.4	10.3	2.1
1979 I.....	3.5	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.0	-1.0	3,360	5.5	3.5	4.5
II.....	2.2	2.0	3.8	1.8	5.1	1.6	712	-1.0	-0.4	2.7
III.....	3.5	2.2	7.0	2.1	9.2	4.3	-2,960	11.4	8.6	3.6
IV.....	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.8	3.4	0.1	2,404	4.4	3.5	2.5

(1) (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 5.

(3) Expressed in terms of absolute difference (millions of dollars) from the previous period.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 7
Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1971) Dollars
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
D	40562 40594	40568 40600	40569 40601	40570 40602		40576 40608	40581 40613	40586 40618	40588 40620	40540 40622	40561 40593
(Millions of dollars)											
1947.....	18,546	4,747	5,316	627	3,604	1,085	672	6,170	-6,411	39	29,496
1948.....	18,099	4,504	6,103	779	3,982	1,342	109	6,375	-5,781	211	30,231
1949.....	19,138	4,982	6,553	806	4,195	1,552	215	5,997	-5,939	83	31,388
1950.....	20,394	5,367	7,042	884	4,385	1,773	789	5,956	-6,469	10	33,762
1951.....	20,546	7,000	7,068	915	4,807	1,346	1,025	6,513	-7,277	333	35,450
1952.....	21,984	8,624	7,892	1,090	5,303	1,499	481	7,260	-7,527	20	38,617
1953.....	23,512	8,890	8,861	1,162	5,732	1,967	752	7,185	-8,151	-124	40,605
1954.....	24,375	8,549	8,858	1,296	5,325	2,237	-238	6,917	-7,761	86	40,106
1955.....	26,456	8,736	9,678	1,308	5,594	2,776	410	7,442	-8,799	61	43,891
1956.....	28,440	8,956	11,446	1,425	7,227	2,794	1,144	8,002	-10,215	-187	47,599
1957.....	29,504	8,807	12,262	1,751	8,026	2,485	249	8,075	-10,096	-31	48,718
1958.....	30,562	9,074	12,126	1,942	7,064	3,120	-280	8,047	-9,386	-239	49,844
1959.....	32,264	8,999	12,191	2,090	6,911	3,190	468	8,360	-10,357	-317	51,737
1960.....	33,392	9,218	11,790	2,142	7,017	2,631	523	8,717	-10,347	-271	53,231
1961.....	33,761	10,494	11,748	2,378	6,768	2,602	251	9,374	-10,559	-196	54,741
1962.....	35,272	10,911	12,278	2,664	6,910	2,704	756	9,744	-10,769	175	58,475
1963.....	36,992	11,070	12,841	2,682	7,365	2,794	764	10,631	-11,125	54	61,487
1964.....	39,218	11,637	14,549	2,652	8,633	3,264	655	12,058	-12,595	-64	65,610
1965.....	41,606	12,253	16,259	3,003	9,843	3,413	1,441	12,606	-14,140	-256	69,981
1966.....	43,778	13,388	18,015	3,307	11,540	3,168	1,385	14,315	-15,989	-215	74,844
1967.....	45,863	14,343	17,942	3,403	11,310	3,229	253	15,770	-16,805	-31	77,344
1968.....	48,138	15,429	17,964	3,430	10,832	3,702	771	17,727	-18,284	-6	81,864
1969.....	50,353	15,993	18,850	3,350	11,325	4,175	1,518	19,462	-20,727	491	86,225
1970.....	51,526	17,650	18,904	3,329	11,857	3,718	84	21,223	-20,588	-341	88,390
1971.....	55,616	18,368	20,800	3,754	12,230	4,816	392	22,181	-22,016	-891	94,450
1972.....	59,841	18,930	21,955	3,772	12,751	5,432	515	23,655	-24,489	-159	100,248
1973.....	63,879	19,795	24,384	3,751	14,667	5,966	1,346	26,156	-27,824	76	107,812
1974.....	67,160	20,584	25,694	3,957	15,802	5,935	2,642	25,620	-30,538	516	111,678
1975.....	70,645	21,399	26,661	4,127	17,031	5,503	-252	23,993	-29,684	243	113,005
1976.....	75,093	21,731	27,389	3,859	16,965	6,565	940	26,220	-32,149	-108	119,116
1977.....	77,272	22,367	27,243	3,849	17,166	6,228	221	28,057	-32,872	-339	121,949
1978.....	79,563	22,632	27,209	3,932	17,337	5,940	494	30,673	-34,234	-210	126,127
1979.....	81,399	22,421	28,566	3,926	19,142	5,498	2,069	31,586	-36,167	-48	129,826
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1978 I.....	78,672	22,460	26,568	3,908	16,712	5,948	-72	29,052	-31,876	-440	124,364
II.....	79,252	22,720	27,308	3,972	17,228	6,108	240	30,740	-34,532	-272	125,456
III.....	80,172	22,728	27,420	3,896	17,584	5,940	440	30,652	-34,296	-244	126,872
IV.....	80,156	22,620	27,540	3,952	17,824	5,764	1,368	32,248	-36,232	116	127,816
1979 I.....	81,296	22,576	27,448	3,940	18,000	5,508	2,568	32,032	-36,168	-56	129,696
II.....	81,100	22,588	27,972	3,928	18,564	5,480	2,696	30,432	-35,848	-40	128,900
III.....	81,872	22,312	29,420	3,928	19,904	5,588	1,168	31,804	-36,432	112	130,256
IV.....	81,328	22,208	29,424	3,908	20,100	5,416	1,844	32,076	-36,220	-208	130,452

(1) Excludes residential construction. Unadjusted: D 40577 + 40578; seasonally adjusted: D 40609 + 40610.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 8

Changes in Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1971) Dollars
1948 – 1979

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Gross national expenditure in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing				
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1948.....	-2.4	-5.1	14.8	24.2	10.5	23.7	-563	3.3	9.8	2.5
1949.....	5.7	10.6	7.4	3.5	5.3	15.6	106	-5.9	2.7	3.8
1950.....	6.6	7.7	7.5	9.7	4.5	14.2	574	-0.7	8.9	7.6
1951.....	0.7	30.4	0.4	3.5	9.6	-24.1	236	9.4	12.5	5.0
1952.....	7.0	23.2	11.7	19.1	10.3	11.4	-544	11.5	3.4	8.9
1953.....	7.0	3.1	12.3	6.6	8.1	31.2	271	-1.0	8.3	5.1
1954.....	3.7	-3.8	—	11.5	-7.1	13.7	-990	-3.7	4.8	-1.2
1955.....	8.5	2.2	9.3	0.9	5.1	24.1	648	7.6	13.4	9.4
1956.....	7.5	2.5	18.3	8.9	29.2	0.6	734	7.5	16.1	8.4
1957.....	3.7	-1.7	7.1	22.9	11.1	-11.1	-895	0.9	1.2	2.4
1958.....	3.6	3.0	-1.1	10.9	-12.0	25.6	-529	-0.3	7.0	2.3
1959.....	5.6	-0.8	0.5	7.6	-2.2	2.2	748	3.9	10.3	3.8
1960.....	3.5	2.4	-3.3	2.5	1.5	-17.5	55	4.3	0.1	2.9
1961.....	1.1	13.8	-0.4	11.0	-3.5	-1.1	-272	7.5	2.0	2.8
1962.....	4.5	4.0	4.5	12.0	2.1	3.9	505	3.9	2.0	6.8
1963.....	4.9	1.5	4.6	0.7	6.6	3.3	8	9.1	3.3	5.2
1964.....	6.0	5.1	13.3	-1.1	17.2	16.8	-109	13.4	13.2	6.7
1965.....	6.1	5.3	11.8	13.2	14.0	4.6	786	4.5	12.3	6.7
1966.....	5.2	9.3	10.8	10.1	17.2	-7.2	-56	13.6	13.1	6.9
1967.....	4.8	7.1	-0.4	2.9	-2.0	1.9	-1,132	10.2	5.1	3.3
1968.....	5.0	7.6	0.1	0.8	-4.2	14.6	518	12.4	8.8	5.8
1969.....	4.6	3.7	4.9	-2.3	4.6	12.8	747	9.8	13.4	5.3
1970.....	2.3	10.4	0.3	-0.6	4.7	-10.9	-1,434	9.0	0.7	2.5
1971.....	7.9	4.1	10.0	12.8	3.1	29.5	308	4.5	6.9	6.9
1972.....	7.6	3.1	5.6	0.5	4.3	12.8	123	6.6	11.2	6.1
1973.....	6.7	4.6	11.1	-0.6	15.0	9.8	831	10.6	13.6	7.5
1974.....	5.1	4.0	5.4	5.5	7.7	-0.5	1,296	-2.0	9.8	3.6
1975.....	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	7.8	-7.3	-2,894	-6.4	-2.8	1.2
1976.....	6.3	1.6	2.7	-6.5	-0.4	19.3	1,192	9.3	8.3	5.4
1977.....	2.9	2.9	-0.5	0.3	1.2	-5.1	-719	7.0	2.2	2.4
1978.....	3.0	1.2	-0.1	2.2	1.0	-4.6	273	9.3	4.1	3.4
1979.....	2.3	-0.9	5.0	-0.2	10.4	-7.4	1,575	3.0	5.6	2.9
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1978 I.....	1.0	0.4	-1.4	-0.1	-1.7	-1.3	-608	-0.6	-2.6	0.6
II.....	0.7	1.2	2.8	1.6	3.1	2.7	312	5.8	8.3	0.9
III.....	1.2	—	0.4	-1.9	2.1	-2.8	200	-0.3	-0.7	1.1
IV.....	—	-0.5	0.4	1.4	1.4	-3.0	928	5.2	5.6	0.7
1979 I.....	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	-4.4	1,200	-0.7	-0.2	1.5
II.....	-0.2	0.1	1.9	-0.3	3.1	-0.5	128	-5.0	-0.9	-0.6
III.....	1.0	-1.2	5.2	0.0	7.2	2.0	-1,528	4.5	1.6	1.1
IV.....	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	1.0	-3.1	676	0.9	-0.6	0.2

⁽¹⁾ See note 1 on reference table 7.⁽²⁾ See note 3 on reference table 6.Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 9
Structural Changes in Demand
(Per cent distribution of gross national expenditure by components)
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories ⁽²⁾	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expenditure at market prices
			Total	Government	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
1947.....	69.5	10.0	17.4	2.3	11.8	3.4	2.5	27.2	-26.7	0.1	100.0
1948.....	66.9	9.4	19.7	2.7	12.7	4.2	0.6	26.1	-23.4	0.7	100.0
1949.....	67.6	10.2	20.5	2.7	13.0	4.7	0.5	23.8	-22.9	0.3	100.0
1950.....	67.5	10.4	20.9	2.8	12.9	5.2	3.0	22.5	-24.3	—	100.0
1951.....	64.0	13.0	20.4	3.0	13.6	3.9	4.0	23.3	-25.8	0.9	100.0
1952.....	61.7	14.7	20.7	3.2	13.7	3.8	2.0	22.6	-21.8	—	100.0
1953.....	62.6	14.8	22.2	3.0	14.3	4.8	2.3	20.8	-22.5	-0.3	100.0
1954.....	65.3	14.8	22.0	3.4	13.2	5.4	-0.8	19.8	-21.4	0.2	100.0
1955.....	64.5	14.1	22.5	3.3	12.9	6.3	1.0	20.2	-22.4	0.1	100.0
1956.....	62.7	13.8	25.0	3.6	15.7	5.7	3.1	19.8	-23.9	-0.4	100.0
1957.....	64.1	13.6	25.9	4.0	17.0	5.0	0.5	19.0	-23.2	-0.1	100.0
1958.....	65.7	14.0	24.5	4.0	14.5	6.0	-0.9	18.2	-21.1	-0.5	100.0
1959.....	66.2	13.5	23.5	4.1	13.6	5.8	1.1	18.1	-21.8	-0.6	100.0
1960.....	66.4	13.8	22.1	4.1	13.3	4.7	1.1	18.3	-21.1	-0.5	100.0
1961.....	65.4	15.7	21.2	4.2	12.4	4.5	0.3	19.2	-21.4	-0.4	100.0
1962.....	64.0	15.4	20.7	4.4	11.9	4.3	1.6	19.2	-21.1	0.3	100.0
1963.....	63.6	15.2	20.8	4.3	12.2	4.3	1.5	19.7	-20.8	0.1	100.0
1964.....	62.4	15.1	22.3	4.0	13.5	4.7	1.1	20.9	-21.7	-0.1	100.0
1965.....	61.3	15.1	23.8	4.4	14.6	4.8	2.2	20.2	-22.3	-0.4	100.0
1966.....	59.7	15.8	24.8	4.6	16.0	4.2	2.0	21.1	-23.1	-0.3	100.0
1967.....	60.2	16.8	23.5	4.4	14.9	4.2	0.4	22.1	-22.9	—	100.0
1968.....	60.2	17.5	21.7	4.1	13.1	4.5	1.0	23.0	-23.4	—	100.0
1969.....	59.5	17.8	21.6	3.8	12.9	4.8	1.8	23.5	-24.8	0.6	100.0
1970.....	58.7	19.4	21.0	3.7	13.2	4.1	0.1	24.7	-23.6	-0.4	100.0
1971.....	58.9	19.4	22.0	4.0	12.9	5.1	0.4	23.5	-23.3	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	59.1	19.3	21.9	3.8	12.6	5.5	0.5	23.4	-24.0	-0.2	100.0
1973.....	57.7	18.6	22.5	3.5	13.1	6.0	1.3	24.9	-25.1	—	100.0
1974.....	56.5	18.9	23.2	3.7	13.6	5.9	2.3	26.4	-27.8	0.4	100.0
1975.....	58.7	20.2	24.2	3.8	14.8	5.6	-0.1	24.5	-27.6	0.2	100.0
1976.....	57.9	20.2	23.5	3.3	13.7	6.4	0.8	23.9	-26.1	-0.1	100.0
1977.....	58.5	20.8	23.0	3.2	13.7	6.1	0.2	25.1	-27.4	-0.3	100.0
1978.....	58.7	20.9	22.6	3.2	13.6	5.8	0.3	27.0	-29.4	-0.2	100.0
1979.....	57.9	19.9	22.7	3.1	14.3	5.3	1.8	29.3	-31.5	-0.1	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1978 I.....	58.8	21.0	22.2	3.2	13.2	5.8	-0.2	25.8	-27.2	-0.4	100.0
II.....	58.4	20.9	22.7	3.3	13.5	5.9	0.6	26.7	-29.1	-0.2	100.0
III.....	58.7	20.8	22.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	0.4	26.9	-29.3	-0.2	100.0
IV.....	58.8	20.8	22.7	3.2	13.9	5.7	0.7	28.6	-31.7	0.1	100.0
1979 I.....	58.2	20.2	22.2	3.1	13.7	5.4	2.0	28.9	-31.4	-0.1	100.0
II.....	58.0	20.1	22.4	3.1	14.0	5.3	2.2	27.9	-30.4	-0.1	100.0
III.....	57.9	19.8	23.1	3.1	14.7	5.3	1.0	30.0	-31.9	0.1	100.0
IV.....	57.5	19.4	23.1	3.0	14.9	5.2	1.9	30.5	-32.2	-0.2	100.0

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 5.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 10
Structural Changes in Demand
(Per cent distribution of gross national expenditure
in constant (1971) dollars by components)
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Value of physical change in inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Residual error of estimate	Gross national expendi- ture in constant (1971) dollars
			Total	Govern- ment	Business ⁽¹⁾	Housing					
1947.....	62.9	16.1	18.0	2.1	12.2	3.7	2.3	20.9	-21.7	0.1	100.0
1948.....	59.9	14.9	20.2	2.6	13.2	4.4	0.4	21.1	-19.1	0.7	100.0
1949.....	61.0	15.9	20.9	2.6	13.4	4.9	0.7	19.1	-18.9	0.3	100.0
1950.....	60.4	15.9	20.9	2.6	13.0	5.3	2.3	17.6	-19.2	—	100.0
1951.....	58.0	19.7	19.0	2.6	13.6	3.8	2.9	18.4	-20.5	0.9	100.0
1952.....	56.9	22.3	20.4	2.8	13.7	3.9	1.2	18.8	-19.5	0.1	100.0
1953.....	57.9	21.9	21.8	2.9	14.1	4.8	1.9	17.7	-20.1	-0.3	100.0
1954.....	60.8	21.3	22.1	3.2	13.3	5.6	-0.6	17.2	-19.4	0.2	100.0
1955.....	60.3	19.9	22.1	3.0	12.7	6.3	0.9	17.0	-20.0	0.1	100.0
1956.....	59.7	18.8	24.0	3.0	15.2	5.9	2.4	16.8	-21.5	-0.4	100.0
1957.....	60.6	18.1	25.2	3.6	16.5	5.1	0.5	16.6	-20.7	-0.1	100.0
1958.....	61.3	18.2	24.3	3.9	14.2	6.3	-0.6	16.1	-18.8	-0.5	100.0
1959.....	62.4	17.4	23.6	4.0	13.4	6.2	0.9	16.2	-20.0	-0.6	100.0
1960.....	62.7	17.3	22.1	4.0	13.2	4.9	1.0	16.4	-19.4	-0.5	100.0
1961.....	61.7	19.2	21.5	4.3	12.4	4.8	0.5	17.1	-19.3	-0.4	100.0
1962.....	60.3	18.7	21.0	4.6	11.8	4.6	1.3	16.7	-18.4	0.3	100.0
1963.....	60.2	18.0	20.9	4.4	12.0	4.5	1.2	17.3	-18.1	0.1	100.0
1964.....	59.8	17.7	22.2	4.0	13.2	5.0	1.0	18.4	-19.2	-0.1	100.0
1965.....	59.5	17.5	23.2	4.3	14.1	4.9	2.1	18.0	-20.2	-0.4	100.0
1966.....	58.5	17.9	24.1	4.4	15.4	4.2	1.9	19.1	-21.4	-0.3	100.0
1967.....	59.3	18.5	23.2	4.4	14.6	4.2	0.3	20.4	-21.7	—	100.0
1968.....	58.8	18.8	21.9	4.2	13.2	4.5	0.9	21.7	-22.3	—	100.0
1969.....	58.4	18.5	21.9	3.9	13.1	4.8	1.8	22.6	-24.0	0.6	100.0
1970.....	58.3	20.0	21.4	3.8	13.4	4.2	0.1	24.0	-23.3	-0.4	100.0
1971.....	58.9	19.4	22.0	4.0	12.9	5.1	0.4	23.5	-23.3	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	59.7	18.9	21.9	3.8	12.7	5.4	0.5	23.6	-24.4	-0.2	100.0
1973.....	59.3	18.4	22.6	3.5	13.6	5.5	1.2	24.3	-25.8	0.1	100.0
1974.....	60.1	18.4	23.0	3.5	14.1	5.3	2.4	22.9	-27.3	0.5	100.0
1975.....	62.5	18.9	23.6	3.7	15.1	4.9	-0.2	21.2	-26.3	0.2	100.0
1976.....	63.0	18.2	23.0	3.2	14.2	5.5	0.8	22.0	-27.0	-0.1	100.0
1977.....	63.4	18.3	22.3	3.2	14.1	5.1	0.2	23.0	-27.0	-0.3	100.0
1978.....	63.1	17.9	21.6	3.1	13.8	4.7	0.4	24.3	-27.1	-0.2	100.0
1979.....	62.7	17.3	22.0	3.0	14.7	4.2	1.6	24.3	-27.9	-0.0	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1978 I.....	63.3	18.1	21.4	3.1	13.4	4.8	-0.1	23.4	-25.6	-0.4	100.0
II.....	63.2	18.1	21.8	3.2	13.7	4.9	0.2	24.5	-27.5	-0.2	100.0
III.....	63.2	17.9	21.6	3.1	13.9	4.7	0.3	24.2	-27.0	-0.2	100.0
IV.....	62.7	17.7	21.5	3.1	13.9	4.5	1.1	25.2	-28.3	0.1	100.0
1979 I.....	62.7	17.4	21.2	3.0	13.9	4.2	2.0	24.7	-27.9	-0.0	100.0
II.....	62.9	17.5	21.7	3.0	14.4	4.3	2.1	23.6	-27.8	-0.0	100.0
III.....	62.9	17.1	22.6	3.0	15.3	4.3	0.9	24.4	-28.0	0.1	100.0
IV.....	62.3	17.0	22.6	3.0	15.4	4.2	1.4	24.6	-27.8	-0.2	100.0

⁽¹⁾ See note 1 on reference table 7.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 11
National Income and Gross National Product
1950 – 1979

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Residual error of estimate	Gross national product at market prices
D	40002 40242	40003 40243	40004 40244	40005 40245	40006 40246	40007 40247	40008 40248	40009 40249	40010 40250	40011 40251	40548 40551	
(Millions of dollars)												
1950	9,152	2,608	-412	396	1,301	1,882	-374	14,553	2,065	1,876	-3	18,491
1951	10,770	3,144	-379	463	1,868	1,976	-643	17,199	2,548	2,098	-205	21,640
1952	12,073	3,071	-346	523	1,878	2,155	114	19,468	2,799	2,333	-12	24,588
1953	13,062	2,985	-328	583	1,462	2,359	2	20,125	2,994	2,634	80	25,833
1954	13,451	2,755	-339	628	918	2,498	87	19,998	3,042	2,930	-52	25,918
1955	14,369	3,485	-396	764	1,120	2,748	-182	21,908	3,321	3,337	-38	28,528
1956	16,171	3,928	-450	869	1,283	2,827	-245	24,383	3,731	3,814	130	32,058
1957	17,519	3,554	-505	977	908	2,962	-59	25,356	3,975	4,159	23	33,513
1958	17,982	3,669	-486	1,063	1,116	3,133	-41	26,436	4,036	4,135	170	34,777
1959	19,149	3,996	-527	1,062	1,008	3,207	-108	27,757	4,401	4,461	227	36,846
1960	20,141	3,870	-495	1,129	1,026	3,192	-26	28,837	4,587	4,739	196	38,359
1961	21,009	4,066	-622	1,284	826	3,261	-41	29,783	4,838	4,833	142	39,646
1962	22,468	4,450	-621	1,416	1,377	3,380	-100	32,370	5,446	5,236	-125	42,927
1963	23,932	4,932	-652	1,563	1,562	3,576	-213	34,700	5,714	5,603	-39	45,978
1964	26,034	5,841	-787	1,724	1,307	3,705	-144	37,680	6,441	6,108	51	50,280
1965	28,878	6,318	-828	1,891	1,389	3,893	-322	41,219	7,284	6,655	206	55,364
1966	32,629	6,714	-850	2,070	1,950	4,116	-335	46,294	8,030	7,322	182	61,828
1967	36,160	6,823	-874	2,362	1,239	4,355	-327	49,738	8,852	7,786	33	66,409
1968	39,318	7,742	-835	2,623	1,321	4,778	-341	54,606	9,662	8,308	10	72,586
1969	43,949	8,294	-854	3,082	1,435	5,187	-576	60,517	10,722	9,019	-443	79,815
1970	47,620	7,699	-952	3,428	1,211	5,424	-195	64,235	11,299	9,806	345	85,685
1971	52,436	8,681	-1,079	3,906	1,576	5,928	-665	70,783	12,276	10,500	891	94,450
1972	58,549	10,799	-1,031	4,577	1,662	6,170	-1,032	79,694	13,876	11,474	190	105,234
1973	67,849	15,417	-1,277	5,359	3,009	6,656	-2,362	94,651	15,598	13,355	-44	123,560
1974	81,289	20,062	-1,645	7,632	3,859	6,901	-4,244	113,854	18,257	16,046	-629	147,528
1975	94,625	19,663	-1,835	8,661	3,944	7,669	-2,938	129,789	17,584	18,270	-300	165,343
1976	109,367	20,060	-1,719	11,068	3,305	8,612	-2,064	148,629	21,391	20,919	227	191,166
1977	120,518	22,169	-2,056	12,892	2,908	9,020	-3,437	162,014	23,828	22,923	614	209,379
1978	131,494	26,069	-2,355	15,174	3,740	9,612	-4,308	179,426	25,423	25,146	412	230,407
1979	145,753	34,709	-2,676	18,615	4,537	10,503	-6,436	205,005	27,539	27,828	161	260,533
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)												
1978 I	126,780	24,216	-1,848	13,488	3,084	9,132	-3,800	171,052	25,204	24,356	816	221,428
II	130,080	24,616	-2,104	15,604	4,320	9,464	-4,044	177,936	24,872	24,708	536	228,052
III	132,660	26,456	-2,076	15,552	3,504	9,952	-3,572	182,476	25,160	25,480	484	233,600
IV	136,456	28,988	-3,392	16,052	4,052	9,900	-5,816	186,240	26,456	26,040	-188	238,548
1979 I	139,652	32,824	-2,424	16,780	4,136	10,160	-6,160	194,968	27,472	26,704	164	249,308
II	143,924	32,136	-2,180	18,464	4,600	10,360	-5,836	201,468	26,824	27,528	144	255,964
III	148,368	36,244	-2,760	18,696	4,728	10,592	-6,836	209,032	27,860	28,348	-160	265,080
IV	151,068	37,632	-3,340	20,520	4,684	10,900	-6,912	214,552	28,000	28,732	496	271,780

(1) Includes military pay and allowances. Unadjusted: D 40000 + 40001; seasonally adjusted: D 40240 + 40241.

(2) Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.

(3) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production and standard seasonal adjustments for withdrawals of grain from farm stocks and the change in livestock items. Because of the arbitrary elements, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of farm operators.

(4) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

(5) In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain production in each quarter is taken as one-fourth of the estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole. All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 12
Changes in National Income and Gross National Product
1950 – 1979

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Gross national product at market prices
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1950.....	8.0	29.8	26.4	36.1	7.4	6.1	9.2	10.0	14.1	10.1
1951.....	17.7	20.6	8.0	16.9	43.6	5.0	18.2	23.4	11.8	17.0
1952.....	12.1	-2.3	8.7	13.0	0.5	9.1	13.2	9.9	11.2	13.6
1953.....	8.2	-2.8	5.2	11.5	-22.2	9.5	3.4	7.0	12.9	5.1
1954.....	3.0	-7.7	3.4	7.7	-37.2	5.9	-0.6	1.6	11.2	0.3
1955.....	6.8	26.5	16.8	21.7	22.0	10.0	9.6	9.2	13.9	10.1
1956.....	12.5	12.7	13.6	13.7	14.6	2.9	11.3	12.3	14.3	12.4
1957.....	8.3	-9.5	12.2	12.4	-29.2	4.8	4.0	6.5	9.0	4.5
1958.....	2.6	3.2	3.8	8.8	22.9	5.8	4.3	1.5	-0.6	3.8
1959.....	6.5	8.1	8.4	-0.1	-9.7	2.4	5.0	9.0	7.9	5.9
1960.....	5.2	-2.4	6.1	6.3	1.8	-0.5	3.9	4.2	6.2	4.1
1961.....	4.3	5.1	25.7	13.7	-19.5	2.2	3.3	5.5	3.0	3.4
1962.....	6.9	9.4	0.2	10.3	66.7	3.6	8.7	12.6	7.2	8.3
1963.....	6.5	10.8	5.0	10.4	13.4	5.8	7.2	4.9	7.0	7.1
1964.....	8.8	18.4	20.7	10.3	-16.3	3.6	8.6	12.7	9.0	9.4
1965.....	10.9	8.2	5.2	9.7	6.3	5.1	9.4	13.1	9.0	10.1
1966.....	13.0	6.3	2.7	9.5	40.4	5.7	12.3	10.2	10.0	11.7
1967.....	10.8	1.6	2.8	14.1	-36.5	5.8	7.4	10.2	6.3	7.4
1968.....	8.7	13.5	-4.5	11.0	6.6	9.7	9.8	9.2	6.7	9.3
1969.....	11.8	7.1	2.3	17.5	8.6	8.6	10.8	11.0	8.6	10.0
1970.....	8.4	-7.2	11.5	11.2	-15.6	4.6	6.1	5.4	8.7	7.4
1971.....	10.1	12.8	13.3	13.9	30.1	9.3	10.2	8.6	7.1	10.2
1972.....	11.7	24.4	4.4	17.2	5.5	4.1	12.6	13.0	9.3	11.4
1973.....	15.9	42.8	23.9	17.1	81.0	7.9	18.8	12.4	16.4	17.4
1974.....	19.8	30.1	28.8	42.4	28.2	3.7	20.3	17.0	20.1	19.4
1975.....	16.4	-2.0	11.6	13.5	2.2	11.1	14.0	-3.7	13.9	12.1
1976.....	15.6	2.0	-6.3	27.8	-16.2	12.3	14.5	21.7	14.5	15.6
1977.....	10.2	10.5	19.6	16.5	-12.0	4.7	9.0	11.4	9.6	9.5
1978.....	9.1	17.6	14.5	17.7	28.6	6.6	10.7	6.7	9.7	10.0
1979.....	10.8	33.1	13.6	22.7	21.3	9.3	14.3	8.3	10.7	13.1
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1978 I.....	1.7	5.2	-22.2	1.2	14.7	—	2.2	1.3	3.6	2.1
II.....	2.6	1.7	13.9	15.7	40.1	3.6	4.0	-1.3	1.4	3.0
III.....	2.0	7.5	-1.3	-0.3	-18.9	5.2	2.6	1.2	3.1	2.4
IV.....	2.9	9.6	63.4	3.2	15.6	-0.5	2.1	5.2	2.2	2.1
1979 I.....	2.3	13.2	-28.5	4.5	2.1	2.6	4.7	3.8	2.5	4.5
II.....	3.1	-2.1	-10.1	10.0	11.2	2.0	3.3	-2.4	3.1	2.7
III.....	3.1	12.8	26.6	1.3	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.9	3.0	3.6
IV.....	1.8	3.8	21.0	9.8	-0.9	2.9	2.6	0.5	1.4	2.5

(1), (2), (3), (4) See notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 on reference table 11.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 13

Reconciliation of Gross National Product at Market Prices and Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost 1953 – 1979

	Gross national product at market prices			Residual error of estimate	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Investment income from non-residents	Investment income paid to non-residents	Gross domestic product at factor cost		
	Price	Volume	Value					Price	Volume	Value
D	40625	40593	40551	40431	40432	40433	40434			40435
	(1971=100)	(\$1971 millions)	(\$ millions)		(Millions of dollars)			(1971=100)	(\$1971 millions)	(\$ millions)
1953.....	63.6	40,605	25,833	-80	-2,994	-194	495	64.0	36,024	23,060
1954.....	64.6	40,106	25,918	52	-3,042	-181	520	65.6	35,463	23,267
1955.....	65.0	43,891	28,528	38	-3,321	-201	586	65.6	39,093	25,630
1956.....	67.4	47,599	32,058	-130	-3,731	-196	657	67.4	42,544	28,658
1957.....	68.8	48,718	33,513	-23	-3,975	-208	771	70.3	42,782	30,078
1958.....	69.8	49,844	34,777	-170	-4,036	-238	763	71.5	43,475	31,096
1959.....	71.2	51,737	36,846	-227	-4,401	-251	860	71.9	45,672	32,827
1960.....	72.1	53,231	38,359	-196	-4,587	-254	870	73.3	46,627	34,192
1961.....	72.4	54,741	39,646	-142	-4,838	-300	1,022	74.1	47,750	35,388
1962.....	73.4	58,475	42,927	125	-5,446	-297	1,068	75.1	51,105	38,377
1963.....	74.8	61,487	45,978	39	-5,714	-314	1,161	76.3	53,899	41,150
1964.....	76.6	65,610	50,280	51	-6,441	-443	1,351	77.6	57,612	44,696
1965.....	79.1	69,981	55,364	-206	-7,284	-465	1,485	79.1	61,780	48,894
1966.....	82.6	74,844	61,828	-182	-8,030	-486	1,634	83.0	65,983	54,764
1967.....	85.9	77,344	66,409	-33	-8,852	-464	1,733	86.1	68,323	58,793
1968.....	88.7	81,864	72,586	-10	-9,662	-590	1,841	89.0	72,096	64,165
1969.....	92.6	86,225	79,815	443	-10,722	-857	2,099	92.4	76,574	70,778
1970.....	96.9	88,390	85,685	-345	-11,299	-1,011	2,397	96.4	78,281	75,427
1971.....	100.0	94,450	94,450	-891	-12,276	-953	2,537	100.0	82,867	82,867
1972.....	105.0	100,248	105,234	-190	-13,876	-977	2,528	106.0	87,425	92,719
1973.....	114.6	107,812	123,560	44	-15,598	-1,188	3,012	116.5	94,137	109,830
1974.....	132.1	111,678	147,528	629	-18,257	-1,386	3,741	134.0	98,612	132,255
1975.....	146.3	113,005	165,343	300	-17,584	-1,671	4,338	151.7	99,275	150,726
1976.....	160.5	119,116	191,166	-227	-21,391	-1,601	4,940	165.4	104,495	172,887
1977.....	171.7	121,949	209,379	-614	-23,828	-1,676	6,214	175.6	107,810	189,475
1978.....	182.7	126,127	230,407	-412	-25,423	-2,105	7,725	187.3	112,119	210,192
1979.....	200.7	129,826	260,533	-161	-27,539	-2,167	9,369	207.5	115,682	240,035
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)										
1978 I.....	178.0	124,364	221,428	-812	-25,204	-1,956	6,840	181.6	110,296	200,292
II.....	181.8	125,456	228,052	-532	-24,872	-2,180	7,104	186.4	111,373	207,568
III.....	184.1	126,872	233,600	-484	-25,160	-2,408	7,608	189.1	112,699	213,156
IV.....	186.6	127,816	238,548	184	-26,456	-1,876	9,348	192.7	114,025	219,752
1979 I.....	192.2	129,696	249,308	-164	-27,472	-2,296	8,720	198.5	114,937	228,096
II.....	198.6	128,900	255,964	-140	-26,824	-1,920	8,952	205.4	114,937	236,028
III.....	203.5	130,256	265,080	164	-27,860	-2,408	9,860	210.3	116,428	244,832
IV.....	208.3	130,452	271,780	-500	-28,000	-2,044	9,944	215.7	116,428	251,184

Reference Table 14
Reconciliation of Gross National Product at Market Prices and
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost
1953 – 1979

	Gross national product at market prices			Indirect taxes less subsidies	Invest- ment income received from non-resi- dents	Investment income paid to non-residents	Gross domestic product at factor cost		
	Price	Volume	Value				Price	Volume	Value
(Per cent change from previous period)									
1953	-0.1	5.1	5.1	7.0	6.0	-2.4	0.2	4.0	4.2
1954	1.6	-1.2	0.3	1.6	-6.7	5.1	2.5	-1.6	0.9
1955	0.6	9.4	10.1	9.2	11.0	12.7	-0.1	10.2	10.2
1956	3.6	8.4	12.4	12.3	-2.5	12.1	2.7	8.8	11.8
1957	2.1	2.4	4.5	6.5	6.1	17.4	4.4	0.6	5.0
1958	1.4	2.3	3.8	1.5	14.4	-1.0	1.7	1.6	3.4
1959	2.1	3.8	5.9	9.0	5.5	12.7	0.5	5.1	5.6
1960	1.2	2.9	4.1	4.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.1	4.2
1961	0.5	2.8	3.4	5.5	18.1	17.5	1.1	2.4	3.5
1962	1.4	6.8	8.3	12.6	-1.0	4.5	1.3	7.0	8.4
1963	1.9	5.2	7.1	4.9	5.7	8.7	1.7	5.5	7.2
1964	2.5	6.7	9.4	12.7	41.1	16.4	1.6	6.9	8.6
1965	3.2	6.7	10.1	13.1	5.0	9.9	2.0	7.2	9.4
1966	4.4	6.9	11.7	10.2	4.5	10.0	4.9	6.8	12.0
1967	3.9	3.3	7.4	10.2	-4.5	6.1	3.7	3.5	7.4
1968	3.3	5.8	9.3	9.2	27.2	6.2	3.4	5.5	9.1
1969	4.4	5.3	10.0	11.0	45.2	14.0	3.9	6.2	10.3
1970	4.7	2.5	7.4	5.4	18.0	14.2	4.2	2.2	6.6
1971	3.2	6.9	10.2	8.6	-5.7	5.8	3.8	5.9	9.9
1972	5.0	6.1	11.4	13.0	2.5	-0.4	6.0	5.6	11.9
1973	9.2	7.5	17.4	12.4	21.6	19.1	9.9	7.8	18.5
1974	15.3	3.6	19.4	17.0	16.7	24.2	15.0	4.7	20.4
1975	10.8	1.2	12.1	-3.7	20.6	16.0	13.2	0.7	14.0
1976	9.7	5.4	15.6	21.7	-4.2	13.9	9.0	5.2	14.7
1977	7.0	2.4	9.5	11.4	4.7	25.8	6.2	3.2	9.6
1978	6.4	3.4	10.0	6.7	25.6	24.3	6.7	4.0	10.9
1979	9.9	2.9	13.1	8.3	2.9	21.3	10.8	3.2	14.2
(Seasonally adjusted)									
1978 I	1.6	0.6	2.1	1.3	11.6	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.2
II	2.1	0.9	3.0	-1.3	11.5	3.9	2.6	1.0	3.6
III	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.2	10.5	7.1	1.5	1.2	2.7
IV	1.4	0.7	2.1	5.2	-22.1	22.9	1.9	1.2	3.1
1979 I	3.0	1.5	4.5	3.8	22.4	-6.7	3.0	0.8	3.8
II	3.3	-0.6	2.7	-2.4	-16.4	2.7	3.5	0.0	3.5
III	2.5	1.1	3.6	3.9	25.4	10.1	2.4	1.3	3.7
IV	2.4	0.2	2.5	0.5	-15.1	0.9	2.6	0.0	2.6

Reference Table 15
Structural Changes in Income
(Per cent distribution of gross national product by components)
1947 - 1979

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	Residual error of estimate	Gross national product at market prices
1947.....	50.1	13.8	-1.9	1.4	8.2	11.2	-4.2	78.5	12.5	9.1	-0.1	100.0
1948.....	50.6	13.2	-1.7	1.6	8.8	10.3	-3.3	79.5	11.8	9.3	-0.7	100.0
1949.....	50.5	12.0	-1.9	1.7	7.2	10.6	-0.7	79.3	11.2	9.8	-0.3	100.0
1950.....	49.5	14.1	-2.2	2.1	7.0	10.2	-2.0	78.7	11.2	10.1	—	100.0
1951.....	49.8	14.5	-1.8	2.1	8.6	9.1	-3.0	79.5	11.8	9.7	-0.9	100.0
1952.....	49.1	12.5	-1.4	2.1	7.6	8.8	0.5	79.2	11.4	9.5	—	100.0
1953.....	50.6	11.6	-1.3	2.3	5.7	9.1	—	77.9	11.6	10.2	0.3	100.0
1954.....	51.9	10.6	-1.3	2.4	3.5	9.6	0.3	77.2	11.7	11.3	-0.2	100.0
1955.....	50.4	12.2	-1.4	2.7	3.9	9.6	-0.6	76.8	11.6	11.7	-0.1	100.0
1956.....	50.4	12.3	-1.4	2.7	4.0	8.8	-0.8	76.1	11.6	11.9	0.4	100.0
1957.....	52.3	10.6	-1.5	2.9	2.7	8.8	-0.2	75.7	11.9	12.4	0.1	100.0
1958.....	51.7	10.6	-1.4	3.1	3.2	9.0	-0.1	76.0	11.6	11.9	0.5	100.0
1959.....	52.0	10.8	-1.4	2.9	2.7	8.7	-0.3	75.3	11.9	12.1	0.6	100.0
1960.....	52.5	10.1	-1.3	2.9	2.7	8.3	-0.1	75.2	12.0	12.4	0.5	100.0
1961.....	53.0	10.3	-1.6	3.2	2.1	8.2	-0.1	75.1	12.2	12.3	0.4	100.0
1962.....	52.3	10.4	-1.4	3.3	3.2	7.9	-0.2	75.4	12.7	12.2	-0.3	100.0
1963.....	52.1	10.7	-1.4	3.4	3.4	7.8	-0.5	75.5	12.4	12.2	-0.1	100.0
1964.....	51.8	11.6	1.6	3.4	2.6	7.4	-0.3	74.9	12.8	12.1	0.1	100.0
1965.....	52.2	11.4	-1.5	3.4	2.5	7.0	-0.6	74.5	13.2	12.0	0.4	100.0
1966.....	52.8	10.9	-1.4	3.3	3.2	6.7	-0.5	74.9	13.0	11.8	0.3	100.0
1967.....	54.5	10.3	-1.3	3.6	1.9	6.6	-0.5	74.9	13.3	11.7	—	100.0
1968.....	54.2	10.7	-1.2	3.6	1.8	6.6	-0.5	75.2	13.3	11.4	—	100.0
1969.....	55.1	10.4	-1.1	3.9	1.8	6.5	-0.7	75.8	13.4	11.3	-0.6	100.0
1970.....	55.6	9.0	-1.1	4.0	1.4	6.3	-0.2	75.0	13.2	11.4	0.4	100.0
1971.....	55.5	9.2	-1.1	4.1	1.7	6.3	-0.7	74.9	13.0	11.1	0.9	100.0
1972.....	55.6	10.3	-1.0	4.3	1.6	5.9	-1.0	75.7	13.2	10.9	0.2	100.0
1973.....	54.9	12.5	-1.0	4.3	2.4	5.4	-1.9	76.6	12.6	10.8	—	100.0
1974.....	55.1	13.6	-1.1	5.2	2.6	4.7	-2.9	77.2	12.4	10.9	-0.4	100.0
1975.....	57.2	11.9	-1.1	5.2	2.4	4.6	-1.8	78.5	10.6	11.0	-0.2	100.0
1976.....	57.2	10.5	-0.9	5.8	1.7	4.5	-1.1	77.7	11.2	10.9	0.1	100.0
1977.....	57.6	10.6	-1.0	6.2	1.4	4.3	-1.6	77.4	11.4	10.9	0.3	100.0
1978.....	57.1	11.3	-1.0	6.6	1.6	4.2	-1.9	77.9	11.0	10.9	0.2	100.0
1979.....	55.9	13.3	-1.0	7.1	1.7	4.0	-2.5	78.7	10.6	10.7	0.1	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)												
1978 I....	57.3	10.9	-0.8	6.1	1.4	4.1	-1.7	77.2	11.4	11.0	0.4	100.0
II ..	57.0	10.8	-0.9	6.8	1.9	4.1	-1.8	78.0	10.9	10.8	0.2	100.0
III ..	56.8	11.3	-0.9	6.7	1.5	4.3	-1.5	78.1	10.8	10.9	0.2	100.0
IV ..	57.2	12.2	-1.4	6.7	1.7	4.2	-2.4	78.1	11.1	10.9	-0.1	100.0
1979 I....	56.0	13.2	-1.0	6.7	1.7	4.1	-2.5	78.2	11.0	10.7	0.1	100.0
II ..	56.2	12.6	-0.9	7.2	1.8	4.0	-2.3	78.7	10.5	10.8	0.1	100.0
III ..	56.0	13.7	-1.0	7.1	1.8	4.0	-2.6	78.9	10.5	10.7	-0.1	100.0
IV ..	55.6	13.8	-1.2	7.6	1.7	4.0	-2.5	79.9	10.3	10.6	0.2	100.0

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on reference table 11.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 16
Structural Changes in Income
(Per cent distribution of net national income by components)
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ⁽¹⁾	Corporation profits before taxes	Dividends paid to non-residents ⁽²⁾	Interest and miscellaneous investment income	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ⁽³⁾	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rents ⁽⁴⁾	Inventory valuation adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	Net national income at factor cost
1947.....	63.8	17.5	-2.4	1.8	10.4	14.2	-5.4	100.0
1948.....	63.6	16.5	-2.1	2.0	11.0	13.0	-4.1	100.0
1949.....	63.6	15.1	-2.4	2.2	9.1	13.3	-0.8	100.0
1950.....	62.9	17.9	-2.8	2.7	8.9	12.9	-2.6	100.0
1951.....	62.6	18.3	-2.2	2.7	10.9	11.5	-3.7	100.0
1952.....	62.0	15.8	-1.8	2.7	9.6	11.1	0.6	100.0
1953.....	64.9	14.8	-1.6	2.9	7.3	11.7	—	100.0
1954.....	67.3	13.8	-1.7	3.1	4.6	12.5	0.4	100.0
1955.....	65.6	15.9	-1.8	3.5	5.1	12.5	-0.8	100.0
1956.....	66.3	16.1	-1.8	3.6	5.3	11.6	-1.0	100.0
1957.....	69.1	14.0	-2.0	3.9	3.6	11.7	-0.2	100.0
1958.....	68.0	13.9	-1.8	4.0	4.2	11.9	-0.2	100.0
1959.....	69.0	14.3	-1.9	3.8	3.6	11.6	-0.4	100.0
1960.....	69.8	13.4	-1.7	3.9	3.6	11.1	-0.1	100.0
1961.....	70.5	13.7	-2.1	4.3	2.8	10.9	-0.1	100.0
1962.....	69.4	13.7	-1.9	4.4	4.3	10.4	-0.3	100.0
1963.....	69.0	14.2	-1.9	4.5	4.5	10.3	-0.6	100.0
1964.....	69.1	15.5	-2.1	4.6	3.5	9.8	-0.4	100.0
1965.....	70.1	15.3	-2.0	4.6	3.4	9.4	-0.8	100.0
1966.....	70.5	14.5	-1.8	4.5	4.2	8.9	-0.7	100.0
1967.....	72.7	13.7	-1.8	4.7	2.5	8.8	-0.7	100.0
1968.....	72.0	14.2	-1.5	4.8	2.4	8.7	-0.6	100.0
1969.....	72.6	13.7	-1.4	5.1	2.4	8.6	-1.0	100.0
1970.....	74.1	12.0	-1.5	5.3	1.9	8.4	-0.3	100.0
1971.....	74.1	12.3	-1.5	5.5	2.2	8.4	-0.9	100.0
1972.....	73.5	13.6	-1.3	5.7	2.1	7.7	-1.3	100.0
1973.....	71.7	16.3	-1.3	5.7	3.2	7.0	-2.5	100.0
1974.....	71.4	17.6	-1.4	6.7	3.4	6.1	-3.7	100.0
1975.....	72.9	15.2	-1.4	6.7	3.0	5.9	-2.3	100.0
1976.....	73.6	13.5	-1.2	7.4	2.2	5.8	-1.4	100.0
1977.....	74.4	13.7	-1.3	8.0	1.8	5.6	-2.1	100.0
1978.....	73.3	14.5	-1.3	8.5	2.1	5.4	-2.4	100.0
1979.....	71.1	16.9	-1.3	9.1	2.2	5.1	-3.1	100.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1978 I.....	74.1	14.2	-1.1	7.9	1.8	5.3	-2.2	100.0
II.....	73.1	13.8	-1.2	8.8	2.4	5.3	-2.3	100.0
III.....	72.7	14.5	-1.1	8.5	1.9	5.5	-2.0	100.0
IV.....	73.3	15.6	-1.8	8.6	2.2	5.3	-3.1	100.0
1979 I.....	71.6	16.8	-1.2	8.6	2.1	5.2	-3.2	100.0
II.....	71.4	16.0	-1.1	9.2	2.3	5.1	-2.9	100.0
III.....	71.0	17.3	-1.3	8.9	2.3	5.1	-3.3	100.0
IV.....	70.4	17.5	-1.6	9.6	2.2	5.1	-3.2	100.0

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on reference table 11.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 17
Personal Income and Expenditure
1947 - 1979

Years and quarters	Personal income	Personal disposable income	Personal expenditure	Personal saving	Ratio of personal savings to personal disposable income	Personal disposable income per capita	Personal expenditure per capita
D	40042 40552	40057 40295	40014 40254	40175 40413			
	(Millions of dollars)				(Per cent)	(Dollars)	
1947.....	10,926	9,964	9,362	544	5.5	773	726
1948.....	12,592	11,559	10,370	1,138	9.8	878	788
1949.....	13,396	12,383	11,365	965	7.8	921	845
1950.....	14,262	13,285	12,482	738	5.6	969	910
1951.....	16,791	15,435	13,857	1,496	9.7	1,102	989
1952.....	18,592	16,922	15,162	1,665	9.8	1,170	1,049
1953.....	19,550	17,718	16,181	1,423	8.0	1,194	1,090
1954.....	19,717	17,868	16,934	804	4.5	1,169	1,108
1955.....	21,265	19,331	18,388	797	4.1	1,231	1,171
1956.....	23,531	21,307	20,090	1,051	4.9	1,325	1,249
1957.....	25,170	22,714	21,492	1,047	4.6	1,367	1,294
1958.....	26,651	24,313	22,845	1,278	5.3	1,423	1,338
1959.....	28,108	25,440	24,390	844	3.3	1,455	1,395
1960.....	29,595	26,567	25,479	867	3.3	1,487	1,426
1961.....	30,104	26,904	25,930	745	2.8	1,475	1,422
1962.....	32,788	29,340	27,452	1,647	5.6	1,579	1,477
1963.....	34,829	31,168	29,225	1,691	5.4	1,646	1,544
1964.....	37,282	33,049	31,389	1,383	4.2	1,713	1,627
1965.....	41,071	36,263	33,947	2,001	5.5	1,846	1,728
1966.....	46,094	39,901	36,890	2,662	6.7	1,994	1,843
1967.....	50,579	43,123	39,972	2,736	6.3	2,116	1,962
1968.....	55,677	46,820	43,704	2,639	5.6	2,262	2,111
1969.....	61,804	50,911	47,492	2,730	5.4	2,424	2,261
1970.....	66,633	54,009	50,327	2,872	5.3	2,536	2,363
1971.....	74,092	59,943	55,616	3,509	5.9	2,779	2,579
1972.....	83,767	68,100	62,208	5,015	7.4	3,124	2,853
1973.....	97,832	79,719	71,278	7,230	9.0	3,617	3,234
1974.....	116,867	94,545	83,388	9,406	9.9	4,227	3,729
1975.....	136,205	110,996	96,995	12,139	10.9	4,892	4,275
1976.....	155,385	125,562	110,655	12,836	10.2	5,461	4,813
1977.....	171,195	138,515	122,425	13,889	10.0	5,957	5,265
1978.....	189,014	153,954	135,220	16,042	10.4	6,559	5,758
1979.....	210,891	172,215	150,831	17,751	10.3	7,276	6,372
	(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)						
1978 I.....	181,720	148,836	130,136	16,264	10.9	6,362	5,563
II.....	187,420	153,260	133,224	17,440	11.4	6,537	5,683
III.....	190,392	154,672	137,208	14,672	9.5	6,582	5,839
IV.....	196,524	159,048	140,312	15,792	9.9	6,754	5,958
1979 I.....	202,840	164,328	145,196	15,736	9.6	6,964	6,153
II.....	208,736	173,388	148,392	21,464	12.4	7,333	6,276
III.....	213,020	173,612	153,572	16,280	9.4	7,328	6,482
IV.....	218,968	177,532	156,164	17,524	9.9	7,478	6,578

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 18
Personal Income, Canada and by Province
1950 – 1978

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.	Canada
D	30303	30304	30305	30306	30307	30308	30309	30310	30311	30312	30313	30315
(Millions of dollars) ⁽¹⁾												
1950	186	55	494	374	3,547	5,638	810	722	955	1,477	—	14,262
1951	209	64	533	415	4,085	6,521	938	1,069	1,250	1,665	26	16,791
1952	229	78	604	438	4,558	7,207	1,006	1,213	1,344	1,863	31	18,592
1953	256	65	637	447	4,862	7,681	1,012	1,138	1,417	1,976	34	19,550
1954	272	69	664	468	5,029	7,930	1,002	824	1,346	2,050	39	19,717
1955	292	67	683	489	5,296	8,525	1,073	1,058	1,475	2,242	43	21,265
1956	325	85	732	534	5,840	9,320	1,206	1,205	1,719	2,482	59	23,531
1957	350	77	785	556	6,363	10,211	1,223	1,037	1,749	2,728	59	25,170
1958	361	83	820	585	6,655	10,802	1,352	1,156	1,958	2,786	59	26,651
1959	383	96	874	626	7,005	11,406	1,419	1,200	2,039	2,948	61	28,108
1960	412	97	920	664	7,422	11,923	1,492	1,352	2,134	3,058	63	29,595
1961	440	102	946	671	7,828	12,187	1,436	1,084	2,199	3,091	59	30,104
1962	462	114	995	707	8,446	13,098	1,611	1,529	2,411	3,279	62	32,788
1963	493	116	1,043	751	8,933	13,976	1,647	1,686	2,535	3,509	67	34,829
1964	531	128	1,108	809	9,742	15,030	1,775	1,539	2,652	3,822	70	37,282
1965	604	137	1,181	880	10,685	16,537	1,892	1,789	2,941	4,271	69	41,071
1966	680	151	1,302	979	11,880	18,655	2,039	2,047	3,374	4,817	80	46,094
1967	755	168	1,446	1,067	13,175	20,553	2,280	1,932	3,665	5,348	90	50,579
1968	837	189	1,580	1,183	14,193	22,844	2,523	2,187	4,111	5,837	104	55,677
1969	923	205	1,766	1,295	15,565	25,629	2,704	2,269	4,589	6,645	122	61,804
1970	1,025	229	1,895	1,412	16,682	27,974	2,857	2,133	4,953	7,245	148	66,633
1971	1,143	243	2,100	1,576	18,369	30,966	3,192	2,555	5,534	8,182	158	74,092
1972	1,301	287	2,436	1,810	20,823	34,822	3,564	2,767	6,267	9,417	193	83,767
1973	1,526	355	2,850	2,105	24,067	39,884	4,244	3,673	7,471	11,331	235	97,832
1974	1,903	400	3,375	2,539	28,980	47,060	4,985	4,519	9,019	13,687	293	116,867
1975	2,259	493	3,894	3,080	33,801	53,902	5,865	5,660	10,991	15,787	346	136,205
1976	2,573	550	4,409	3,453	39,217	60,969	6,478	6,205	12,778	18,222	396	155,385
1977	2,835	596	4,902	3,774	43,050	67,220	7,022	6,394	14,558	20,247	452	171,195
1978	3,023	680	5,422	4,159	47,929	73,770	7,702	7,046	16,410	22,224	491	189,014
(Per cent change from previous year)												
1951	12.4	16.4	7.9	11.0	15.2	15.7	15.8	48.1	30.9	12.7	—	17.7
1952	9.6	21.9	13.3	5.5	11.6	10.5	7.2	13.5	7.5	11.9	19.2	10.7
1953	11.8	-10.7	5.5	2.1	6.7	6.6	0.6	-6.2	5.4	6.1	9.7	5.2
1954	6.3	6.2	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.2	-1.0	-27.6	-5.0	3.7	14.7	0.9
1955	7.4	-2.9	2.9	4.5	5.3	7.5	7.1	28.4	9.6	9.4	10.3	7.9
1956	11.3	26.9	7.2	9.2	10.3	9.3	12.4	13.9	16.5	10.7	37.2	10.7
1957	7.7	-9.4	7.2	4.1	9.0	9.6	1.4	-13.9	1.7	9.9	0.0	7.0
1958	3.1	7.8	4.5	5.2	4.6	5.8	10.5	11.5	11.9	2.5	0.0	5.9
1959	6.1	15.7	6.6	7.0	5.3	5.6	5.0	3.8	4.1	5.8	3.4	5.5
1960	7.6	1.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	4.5	5.1	12.7	4.7	3.7	3.3	5.3
1961	6.8	5.2	2.8	1.1	5.5	2.2	-3.8	-19.8	3.0	1.1	-6.3	1.7
1962	5.0	11.8	5.2	5.4	7.9	7.5	12.2	41.1	9.6	6.1	5.1	8.9
1963	6.7	1.8	4.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	2.2	10.3	5.1	7.0	8.1	6.2
1964	7.7	10.3	6.2	7.7	9.1	7.5	7.8	-8.7	4.6	8.9	4.5	7.0
1965	13.7	7.0	6.6	8.8	9.7	10.0	6.6	16.2	10.9	11.7	-1.4	10.2
1966	12.6	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.2	12.8	7.8	14.4	14.7	12.8	15.9	12.2
1967	11.0	11.3	11.1	9.0	10.9	10.2	11.8	-5.6	8.6	11.0	12.5	9.7
1968	10.9	12.5	9.3	10.9	7.7	11.1	10.7	13.2	12.2	9.1	15.6	10.1
1969	10.3	8.5	11.8	9.5	9.7	12.2	7.2	3.7	11.6	13.8	17.3	11.0
1970	11.1	11.7	7.3	9.0	7.2	9.1	5.7	-6.0	7.9	9.0	21.3	7.8
1971	11.5	6.1	10.8	11.6	10.1	10.7	11.7	19.8	11.7	12.9	6.8	11.2
1972	13.8	18.1	16.0	14.8	13.4	12.5	11.7	8.3	13.2	15.1	22.2	13.1
1973	17.3	23.7	17.0	16.3	15.6	14.5	19.1	32.7	19.2	20.3	21.8	16.8
1974	24.7	12.7	18.4	20.6	20.4	18.0	17.5	23.0	20.7	20.8	24.7	19.5
1975	18.7	23.2	15.4	21.3	16.6	14.5	17.7	25.2	21.9	15.4	18.1	16.7
1976	13.9	11.6	13.2	12.1	16.0	13.1	10.5	11.4	16.3	15.4	14.4	14.0
1977	10.2	8.4	11.2	9.3	9.8	10.3	8.4	1.4	13.9	11.1	14.2	10.2
1978	6.6	14.1	10.6	10.2	11.3	9.7	9.7	10.2	12.7	9.8	8.6	10.4

Reference Table 18 (continued)
 Personal Income, Canada and by Province
 1950 – 1978

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.	Canada
(Percentage distribution of total among provinces) ⁽¹⁾												
1950	1.3	0.4	3.5	2.6	24.9	39.5	5.7	5.1	6.7	10.4	—	100.0
1951	1.2	0.4	3.2	2.5	24.3	38.8	5.6	6.4	7.4	9.9	0.2	100.0
1952	1.2	0.4	3.3	2.4	24.5	38.8	5.4	6.5	7.2	10.0	0.2	100.0
1953	1.3	0.3	3.3	2.3	24.9	39.3	5.2	5.8	7.3	10.1	0.2	100.0
1954	1.4	0.4	3.4	2.4	25.5	40.2	5.1	4.2	6.8	10.4	0.2	100.0
1955	1.4	0.3	3.2	2.3	24.9	40.1	5.1	5.0	6.9	10.5	0.2	100.0
1956	1.4	0.4	3.1	2.3	24.8	39.6	5.1	5.1	7.3	10.6	0.3	100.0
1957	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.3	40.6	4.9	4.1	7.0	10.8	0.2	100.0
1958	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.0	40.5	5.1	4.3	7.4	10.5	0.2	100.0
1959	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	24.9	40.6	5.1	4.3	7.3	10.5	0.2	100.0
1960	1.4	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.1	40.3	5.0	4.6	7.2	10.3	0.2	100.0
1961	1.5	0.3	3.1	2.2	26.0	40.5	4.8	3.6	7.3	10.3	0.2	100.0
1962	1.4	0.4	3.0	2.2	25.8	40.0	4.9	4.7	7.4	10.0	0.2	100.0
1963	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	25.7	40.1	4.7	4.8	7.3	10.1	0.2	100.0
1964	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	26.1	40.3	4.8	4.1	7.1	10.3	0.2	100.0
1965	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	26.0	40.3	4.6	4.4	7.2	10.4	0.2	100.0
1966	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.8	40.5	4.4	4.4	7.3	10.5	0.2	100.0
1967	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	26.1	40.6	4.5	3.8	7.3	10.6	0.2	100.0
1968	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.5	41.0	4.5	3.9	7.4	10.5	0.2	100.0
1969	1.5	0.3	2.9	2.1	25.2	41.5	4.4	3.7	7.4	10.8	0.2	100.0
1970	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	25.0	42.0	4.3	3.2	7.4	10.9	0.2	100.0
1971	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	24.8	41.8	4.3	3.4	7.5	11.0	0.2	100.0
1972	1.6	0.3	2.9	2.2	24.9	41.6	4.3	3.3	7.5	11.2	0.2	100.0
1973	1.6	0.4	2.9	2.2	24.6	40.8	4.3	3.8	7.6	11.6	0.2	100.0
1974	1.6	0.3	2.9	2.2	24.8	40.3	4.3	3.9	7.7	11.7	0.3	100.0
1975	1.7	0.4	2.9	2.3	24.8	39.5	4.3	4.2	8.1	11.6	0.3	100.0
1976	1.7	0.4	2.8	2.2	25.2	39.2	4.2	4.1	8.2	11.7	0.3	100.0
1977	1.7	0.4	2.9	2.2	25.2	39.3	4.1	3.7	8.5	11.8	0.3	100.0
1978	1.6	0.4	2.9	2.2	25.4	39.0	4.1	3.7	8.7	11.8	0.3	100.0

Note: The Canada figure includes personal income of Canadians temporarily abroad (including pay and allowances of Canadian Armed Forces abroad).
 The Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia up to 1950.
⁽¹⁾ Figures do not cross-add: See Note.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 19
Personal Income per Capita, Canada and by Province
1950 – 1978

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.	Canada
D	30303 15	30304 16	30305 17	30306 18	30307 19	30308 20	30309 21	30310 22	30311 23	30312 24	30313 25 + 26	30315 14
(Dollars)												
1950	530	573	774	731	894	1,261	1,055	867	1,046	1,299	—	1,040
1951	578	650	829	805	1,007	1,418	1,208	1,285	1,331	1,429	1,036	1,199
1952	612	780	925	833	1,092	1,505	1,261	1,439	1,381	1,546	1,240	1,286
1953	668	644	961	839	1,139	1,555	1,251	1,322	1,400	1,583	1,360	1,317
1954	689	683	987	867	1,146	1,550	1,218	944	1,273	1,583	1,444	1,290
1955	719	670	1,000	894	1,172	1,619	1,279	1,205	1,352	1,671	1,483	1,355
1956	783	856	1,054	963	1,262	1,724	1,419	1,368	1,531	1,775	1,873	1,463
1957	826	778	1,120	989	1,334	1,812	1,419	1,178	1,503	1,841	1,903	1,515
1958	836	830	1,157	1,025	1,357	1,856	1,545	1,297	1,624	1,811	1,788	1,560
1959	869	951	1,216	1,076	1,394	1,911	1,593	1,323	1,634	1,881	1,794	1,608
1960	920	942	1,265	1,127	1,443	1,951	1,647	1,478	1,653	1,909	1,750	1,656
1961	961	975	1,284	1,122	1,488	1,954	1,558	1,172	1,651	1,897	1,569	1,651
1962	987	1,065	1,334	1,169	1,573	2,062	1,721	1,644	1,761	1,975	1,550	1,764
1963	1,036	1,074	1,389	1,233	1,630	2,157	1,736	1,807	1,807	2,065	1,634	1,840
1964	1,099	1,174	1,468	1,324	1,745	2,267	1,851	1,634	1,855	2,190	1,667	1,933
1965	1,238	1,257	1,562	1,431	1,880	2,436	1,961	1,883	2,028	2,377	1,683	2,091
1966	1,378	1,392	1,722	1,587	2,055	2,680	2,117	2,143	2,306	2,571	1,856	2,303
1967	1,513	1,541	1,903	1,721	2,247	2,884	2,368	2,019	2,460	2,750	2,045	2,482
1968	1,654	1,718	2,060	1,893	2,394	3,146	2,598	2,278	2,698	2,914	2,311	2,690
1969	1,796	1,847	2,279	2,062	2,601	3,470	2,762	2,368	2,944	3,226	2,596	2,943
1970	1,983	2,082	2,423	2,252	2,774	3,705	2,906	2,267	3,105	3,405	2,960	3,129
1971	2,189	2,177	2,662	2,483	3,047	4,020	3,230	2,759	3,399	3,745	2,970	3,435
1972	2,455	2,549	3,066	2,828	3,440	4,459	3,596	3,027	3,782	4,201	3,398	3,842
1973	2,841	3,114	3,543	3,253	3,959	5,043	4,261	4,061	4,422	4,921	3,923	4,438
1974	3,514	3,472	4,159	3,885	4,733	5,843	4,948	5,023	5,236	5,761	4,875	5,226
1975	4,114	4,210	4,752	4,630	5,470	6,596	5,786	6,238	6,281	6,488	5,536	6,001
1976	4,614	4,653	5,321	5,098	6,290	7,377	6,342	6,735	6,952	7,387	6,149	6,758
1977	5,027	4,958	5,871	5,493	6,860	8,045	6,823	6,824	7,677	8,119	7,018	7,360
1978	5,313	5,574	6,447	5,985	7,628	8,735	7,457	7,436	8,406	8,784	7,519	8,049
(Per cent change from previous year)												
1951	9.1	13.5	7.1	10.2	12.7	12.5	14.5	48.3	27.2	10.0	—	15.2
1952	5.9	19.9	11.5	3.5	8.4	6.1	4.4	11.9	3.8	8.2	19.7	7.3
1953	9.2	-17.5	3.9	0.7	4.3	3.3	-0.8	-8.1	1.4	2.4	9.7	2.4
1954	3.0	6.2	2.7	3.3	0.6	-0.3	-2.7	-28.6	-9.1	0.0	6.2	-2.1
1955	4.4	-1.9	1.4	3.2	2.3	4.4	5.0	27.7	6.2	5.5	2.7	5.0
1956	8.9	27.8	5.4	7.7	7.6	6.5	10.9	13.5	13.2	6.2	26.3	8.0
1957	5.4	-9.1	6.3	2.7	5.7	5.1	0.0	-13.9	-1.8	3.8	1.6	3.6
1958	1.2	6.7	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.4	8.9	10.1	8.1	-1.6	-6.1	3.0
1959	3.9	14.5	5.1	5.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.0	0.6	3.9	0.3	3.0
1960	5.9	-0.9	4.1	4.8	3.5	2.1	3.4	11.7	1.2	1.5	-2.5	3.0
1961	4.5	3.5	1.4	-0.5	3.1	0.2	-5.4	-20.7	-0.1	-0.6	-10.3	-0.3
1962	2.7	9.3	3.9	4.1	5.6	5.5	10.5	40.3	6.7	4.1	-1.2	6.9
1963	4.9	0.8	4.1	5.5	3.6	4.6	0.8	9.9	2.6	4.6	5.4	4.3
1964	6.1	9.3	5.7	7.4	7.0	5.1	6.6	-9.6	2.6	6.0	2.0	5.1
1965	12.6	7.0	6.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	5.9	15.3	9.4	8.5	1.0	8.2
1966	11.4	10.7	10.2	10.9	9.3	10.0	8.0	13.8	13.7	8.2	10.3	10.1
1967	9.8	10.7	10.5	8.4	9.3	7.6	11.8	-5.8	6.7	7.0	10.2	7.8
1968	9.3	11.5	8.3	10.0	6.6	9.1	9.7	12.8	9.7	6.0	13.0	8.4
1969	8.6	7.5	10.6	8.9	8.6	10.3	6.3	4.0	9.1	10.7	12.3	9.4
1970	10.4	12.7	6.3	9.2	6.7	6.8	5.2	-4.3	5.5	5.5	14.0	6.3
1971	10.4	4.6	9.8	10.3	9.8	8.5	11.1	21.7	9.5	10.0	0.3	9.8
1972	12.1	17.1	15.2	13.9	12.9	10.9	11.3	9.7	11.2	12.2	14.4	11.8
1973	15.7	22.2	15.6	15.0	15.1	13.1	18.5	34.1	16.9	17.1	15.5	15.5
1974	23.7	11.5	17.4	19.4	19.6	15.9	16.1	23.7	18.5	17.1	24.3	17.7
1975	17.1	21.3	14.3	19.2	15.6	12.9	16.9	24.2	18.0	12.6	13.6	14.8
1976	12.1	10.5	12.0	10.1	15.0	11.8	9.6	8.0	12.5	13.9	11.1	12.6
1977	9.0	6.6	10.3	7.7	9.1	9.1	7.6	1.3	10.4	9.9	14.1	8.9
1978	5.7	12.4	9.8	9.0	11.2	8.6	9.3	9.0	9.5	8.2	7.1	9.4

Reference Table 19 (continued)
 Personal Income per Capita, Canada and by Province
 1950 – 1978

Years	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.	Canada
(Personal income per capita, by province, as a percentage of personal income per capita at the national level)												
1950	50.9	55.1	74.4	70.2	85.9	121.2	101.4	83.3	100.6	124.9	—	100.0
1951	48.3	54.3	69.2	67.1	84.0	118.3	100.8	107.2	110.1	119.2	86.4	100.0
1952	47.6	60.7	71.9	64.8	84.9	117.1	98.0	111.9	107.4	120.2	96.4	100.0
1953	50.8	48.9	73.0	63.7	86.5	118.0	95.0	100.4	106.3	120.2	103.3	100.0
1954	53.4	53.0	76.5	67.2	88.9	120.2	94.4	73.2	98.7	122.7	112.0	100.0
1955	53.1	49.5	73.8	66.0	86.6	119.5	94.4	89.0	99.8	123.3	109.5	100.0
1956	53.5	58.5	72.0	65.8	86.2	117.8	97.0	93.5	104.6	121.3	128.0	100.0
1957	54.5	51.3	73.9	65.3	88.1	119.6	93.6	77.8	99.2	121.5	125.6	100.0
1958	53.6	53.2	74.1	65.7	87.0	118.9	99.0	83.1	104.0	116.1	114.6	100.0
1959	54.0	59.1	75.6	66.9	86.7	118.9	99.1	82.3	101.6	117.0	111.6	100.0
1960	55.5	56.9	76.4	68.1	87.2	117.8	99.4	89.2	99.8	115.3	105.7	100.0
1961	58.2	59.1	77.8	68.0	90.2	118.4	94.4	71.0	100.0	115.0	96.1	100.0
1962	55.9	60.4	75.6	66.2	89.1	116.9	97.5	93.2	99.8	112.0	87.8	100.0
1963	56.3	58.4	75.5	67.0	88.6	117.2	94.3	98.2	98.2	112.3	88.8	100.0
1964	56.9	60.8	75.9	68.5	90.3	117.3	95.8	84.5	96.0	113.3	86.2	100.0
1965	59.2	60.1	74.7	68.4	89.9	116.5	93.8	90.1	97.0	113.7	80.5	100.0
1966	59.8	60.4	74.8	68.9	89.2	116.4	91.9	93.0	100.1	111.6	80.6	100.0
1967	61.0	62.1	76.7	69.3	90.5	116.2	95.4	81.3	99.1	110.8	82.4	100.0
1968	61.5	63.9	76.6	70.4	89.0	117.0	96.6	84.7	100.3	108.4	85.9	100.0
1969	61.0	62.8	77.4	70.1	88.4	117.9	93.9	80.5	100.0	109.6	88.2	100.0
1970	63.4	66.5	77.5	72.0	88.7	118.4	92.9	72.4	99.3	108.8	94.6	100.0
1971	63.7	63.4	77.5	72.3	88.7	117.0	94.0	80.3	99.0	109.0	86.5	100.0
1972	63.9	66.3	79.8	73.6	89.5	116.0	93.6	78.8	98.4	109.3	88.4	100.0
1973	64.0	70.2	79.8	73.3	89.2	113.6	96.0	91.5	99.6	110.9	88.4	100.0
1974	67.3	66.4	79.6	74.3	90.6	111.8	94.7	96.1	100.2	110.2	93.3	100.0
1975	68.6	70.2	79.2	77.2	91.2	109.9	96.4	103.9	103.0	108.1	92.3	100.0
1976	68.3	68.9	78.7	75.4	93.1	109.2	93.8	99.7	102.9	109.3	91.0	100.0
1977	68.3	67.4	79.8	74.6	93.2	109.3	92.7	92.7	104.3	110.3	95.4	100.0
1978	66.0	69.2	80.1	74.4	94.8	108.5	92.6	92.4	104.4	109.1	93.4	100.0

Note: Personal income per capita is obtained by dividing Personal Income by Population as of June. Per cent changes are calculated from unrounded data.
 Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces*, June 1, annual, cat. 91-201; *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 20
Value of Retail Trade, Canada and by Region
1950 – 1979⁽¹⁾

Years and months	Motor vehicle dealers	All other types of business	Total all stores					
			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia ⁽²⁾
			(Millions of dollars)					
1950.....	1,504.8	8,112.4	9,617.2	822.2	2,183.0	3,715.4	1,914.4	982.1
1951.....	1,884.0	8,809.1	10,693.1	898.5	2,442.6	4,129.8	2,122.3	1,099.8
1952.....	2,105.0	9,462.2	11,567.2	970.7	2,657.8	4,409.2	2,339.9	1,189.6
1953.....	2,303.0	9,886.4	12,189.4	1,004.4	2,793.1	4,665.6	2,485.3	1,241.0
1954.....	2,055.0	10,262.2	12,317.2	1,023.6	2,867.7	4,761.7	2,390.6	1,273.6
1955.....	2,415.0	11,057.8	13,472.8	1,124.7	3,109.3	5,295.7	2,496.1	1,447.0
1956.....	2,598.0	12,175.7	14,773.7	1,208.6	3,463.0	5,734.3	2,727.8	1,640.0
1957.....	2,547.0	12,876.3	15,423.3	1,233.0	3,709.6	5,943.1	2,854.5	1,683.2
1958.....	2,485.0	13,654.1	16,139.1	1,286.7	3,854.4	6,271.1	3,021.3	1,705.5
1959.....	2,701.0	14,386.1	17,087.1	1,356.5	4,114.2	6,614.9	3,208.1	1,793.4
1960.....	2,650.0	14,740.5	17,390.5	1,421.0	4,213.1	6,750.7	3,250.3	1,755.3
1961.....	2,599.0	15,153.7	17,752.3	1,455.6	4,490.1	6,808.0	3,238.1	1,760.5
1961.....	2,598.8	13,474.2	16,073.0	1,380.5	4,108.0	6,206.7	2,773.6	1,604.2
1962.....	2,957.4	14,179.8	17,137.2	1,429.0	4,455.6	6,526.3	2,944.9	1,751.1
1963.....	3,312.3	14,894.8	18,207.1	1,511.0	4,770.3	6,947.8	3,097.6	1,880.3
1964.....	3,612.4	15,880.5	19,492.9	1,616.2	5,119.7	7,366.1	3,304.5	2,086.5
1965.....	4,175.3	16,979.3	21,154.6	1,761.9	5,533.9	8,043.4	3,509.2	2,306.9
1966.....	4,337.8	18,348.6	22,686.4	1,861.0	5,882.1	8,625.4	3,811.2	2,506.6
1967.....	4,433.2	19,721.6	24,154.8	1,979.2	6,379.2	9,091.0	4,057.5	2,648.0
1968.....	4,714.2	20,996.6	25,710.8	2,135.4	6,564.9	9,884.7	4,266.5	2,859.3
1969.....	4,795.9	22,605.5	27,401.4	2,191.0	6,962.0	10,588.0	4,494.4	3,165.0
1970.....	4,197.2	23,836.7	28,033.9	2,295.2	7,074.2	10,885.0	4,519.6	3,259.8
1971.....	4,924.7	25,721.5	30,646.1	2,532.4	7,681.4	11,877.3	4,923.6	3,632.0
1972.....	6,240.4	27,866.0	34,106.4	2,787.2	8,611.8	13,058.4	5,587.1	4,062.0
1973.....	7,422.4	30,912.8	38,335.2	3,096.8	9,696.7	14,505.2	6,301.8	4,734.7
1974.....	8,303.3	36,447.8	44,751.1	3,637.6	11,382.8	16,564.1	7,626.8	5,539.8
1975.....	10,183.7	41,215.5	51,399.2	4,169.4	13,019.9	19,151.0	8,990.4	6,068.4
1976.....	11,057.9	46,109.0	57,166.9	4,627.0	14,447.9	21,057.0	10,219.8	6,815.3
1977.....	11,749.7	49,901.5	61,651.2	4,923.9	15,558.4	22,710.9	11,009.4	7,448.6
1978.....	13,479.5	55,379.6	68,859.1	5,622.6	17,185.3	25,217.5	12,401.6	8,432.1
1979.....	15,518.7	61,459.0	76,977.6	6,272.7	19,515.6	27,621.8	14,181.6	9,386.0
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1978 J.....	11,904.8	52,733.0	64,637.8	5,226.0	16,053.1	23,672.7	11,599.9	7,905.3
F.....	12,455.1	53,412.2	65,867.2	5,360.4	16,531.8	24,336.9	11,537.2	8,051.2
M.....	12,600.3	53,695.1	66,295.4	5,351.5	16,424.3	24,369.8	11,931.5	8,142.0
A.....	13,310.8	53,776.2	67,087.0	5,436.5	16,694.6	24,450.9	12,132.4	8,283.9
M.....	13,299.6	54,640.9	67,940.4	5,580.6	17,095.0	24,950.4	12,239.0	8,294.3
J.....	13,645.6	55,041.4	68,687.0	5,610.7	16,959.6	25,398.0	12,346.6	8,428.5
J.....	13,606.2	54,948.8	68,554.9	5,642.9	16,955.5	25,265.5	12,389.2	8,452.0
A.....	14,126.0	55,955.7	70,081.6	5,727.1	17,463.8	25,590.7	12,598.3	8,464.5
S.....	16,075.5	56,848.6	72,924.1	6,015.0	17,845.1	27,271.5	13,116.5	8,854.2
O.....	14,299.6	56,628.8	70,928.4	5,653.8	17,805.6	25,909.4	12,579.4	8,776.3
N.....	13,536.9	57,150.6	70,687.5	5,837.5	18,213.5	25,057.5	12,899.1	8,763.0
D.....	12,907.8	59,101.9	72,009.7	5,933.2	18,076.3	26,090.3	13,159.6	8,661.3
1979 J.....	14,050.1	58,270.4	72,320.4	5,983.8	18,522.5	26,070.0	13,158.1	8,764.9
F.....	14,540.0	59,640.8	74,180.8	6,063.8	19,482.1	26,266.4	13,474.9	8,845.3
M.....	16,302.0	60,596.6	76,898.6	6,328.5	20,170.8	27,519.5	13,749.1	8,957.7
A.....	14,361.8	59,465.5	73,827.3	6,199.9	19,055.8	26,139.6	13,670.1	8,940.4
M.....	15,555.3	60,873.9	76,429.1	6,282.7	19,259.6	27,561.8	13,918.6	9,243.9
J.....	15,661.0	61,167.8	76,828.8	6,328.9	19,287.3	27,751.4	14,192.8	9,458.0
J.....	16,146.3	62,193.7	78,340.0	6,270.4	19,847.5	28,080.2	14,448.9	9,580.6
A.....	16,002.7	62,797.2	78,799.9	6,469.7	19,983.9	28,461.9	14,393.7	9,616.6
S.....	16,643.1	62,596.2	79,239.3	6,384.9	19,756.0	28,517.9	14,428.0	9,883.2
O.....	15,888.5	62,374.3	78,262.8	6,241.1	19,673.6	28,020.6	14,740.4	9,739.9
N.....	15,788.5	62,215.2	78,003.7	6,349.7	19,571.1	27,856.7	14,824.7	9,544.1
D.....	15,088.1	64,714.0	79,802.1	6,331.0	19,774.4	28,921.4	14,956.7	9,883.0

Note: Figures may not cross-add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Retail trade data prior to 1975 were based on samples of retail firms benchmarked to census information; there were overlaps of data benchmarked to different census years. Beginning with 1975, and extended back to 1971, retail trade data were obtained from a sample of firms derived from non-census information and these data are not comparable to earlier data. Data prior to 1961 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification, and the more recent data are based on the 1960 S.I.C.

⁽²⁾ Includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Retail Trade*, cat. 63-005.

Reference Table 21
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1953 – 1979

Years	Capital expenditures				Total	Capital expenditures				Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures		Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	
Primary and construction industries					Manufacturing					
(Millions of dollars)										
1953	287	648	935	375	1,310	325	644	969	480	1,449
1954	309	512	821	368	1,189	288	534	822	489	1,311
1955	387	612	999	411	1,410	345	602	947	513	1,460
1956	534	772	1,306	475	1,781	488	906	1,394	578	1,972
1957	544	702	1,246	461	1,707	520	959	1,479	613	2,092
1958	378	619	997	468	1,465	398	697	1,095	572	1,667
1959	396	678	1,074	517	1,591	374	770	1,144	662	1,806
1960	451	683	1,134	522	1,656	335	843	1,178	671	1,849
1961	572	639	1,211	512	1,723	279	806	1,085	682	1,767
1962	568	738	1,306	536	1,842	353	916	1,269	750	2,019
1963	599	879	1,478	586	2,064	355	1,003	1,358	801	2,159
1964	702	1,051	1,753	660	2,413	443	1,388	1,831	896	2,727
1965	869	1,151	2,020	724	2,744	604	1,736	2,340	974	3,314
1966	1,066	1,348	2,414	796	3,210	788	2,126	2,914	1,096	4,010
1967	1,069	1,427	2,496	854	3,350	677	1,857	2,534	1,156	3,690
1968	1,086	1,341	2,427	914	3,341	657	1,542	2,199	1,232	3,431
1969	1,203	1,323	2,526	985	3,511	772	1,828	2,600	1,306	3,906
1970	1,284	1,268	2,552	1,112	3,664	997	2,226	3,223	1,417	4,640
1971	1,605	1,508	3,113	1,212	4,325	873	2,121	2,994	1,483	4,477
1972	1,528	1,785	3,313	1,304	4,617	829	2,119	2,948	1,657	4,605
1973	1,756	2,102	3,858	1,582	5,439	986	2,682	3,668	1,919	5,587
1974	2,184	2,529	4,713	1,899	6,612	1,425	3,525	4,950	2,310	7,260
1975	2,619	3,205	5,824	2,198	8,022	1,569	3,953	5,522	2,445	7,967
1976	3,094	4,168	7,262	2,540	9,802	1,440	4,026	5,465	2,891	8,357
1977	3,683	4,219	7,902	2,772	10,674	1,659	4,422	6,081	3,216	9,297
1978	4,058	4,440	8,498	2,972	11,469	1,544	4,635	6,178	3,596	9,774
1979	5,437	5,470	10,907	3,388	14,296	1,664	5,657	7,320	3,895	11,215
Utilities					Trade, finance and commercial services					
(Millions of dollars)										
1953	692	562	1,254	635	1,889	283	243	526	135	661
1954	610	554	1,164	606	1,770	319	263	582	133	715
1955	649	487	1,136	600	1,736	296	265	561	130	691
1956	1,086	676	1,762	640	2,402	327	284	611	138	749
1957	1,475	833	2,308	677	2,985	383	307	690	146	836
1958	1,405	748	2,153	650	2,803	396	309	705	146	851
1959	1,118	724	1,842	703	2,545	462	371	833	168	1,001
1960	1,074	698	1,772	713	2,485	466	409	875	168	1,043
1961	1,088	610	1,698	723	2,421	451	396	847	162	1,009
1962	982	619	1,601	734	2,335	438	422	860	164	1,024
1963	1,111	660	1,771	774	2,545	468	450	918	183	1,101
1964	1,332	727	2,059	822	2,881	548	494	1,042	195	1,237
1965	1,443	980	2,423	867	3,290	705	564	1,269	220	1,489
1966	1,666	1,260	2,926	945	3,871	860	667	1,527	248	1,775
1967	1,748	1,397	3,145	1,019	4,164	764	770	1,534	272	1,806
1968	1,774	1,446	3,220	1,070	4,290	710	762	1,472	300	1,772
1969	1,719	1,586	3,305	1,113	4,418	704	952	1,656	299	1,955
1970	2,044	1,584	3,628	1,218	4,846	760	985	1,745	323	2,068
1971	2,228	1,760	3,988	1,318	5,306	901	1,014	1,915	324	2,239
1972	2,357	1,872	4,229	1,424	5,653	1,212	1,430	2,642	355	2,997
1973	2,673	2,484	5,157	1,617	6,774	1,685	1,759	3,445	420	3,864
1974	3,154	3,087	6,241	2,002	8,243	2,184	2,145	4,329	510	4,839
1975	4,403	3,630	8,033	2,229	10,262	2,768	2,448	5,216	591	5,807
1976	4,426	3,828	8,254	2,588	10,842	2,724	2,546	5,270	724	5,994
1977	5,073	4,115	9,188	2,948	12,136	2,605	2,730	5,335	775	6,110
1978	5,626	4,900	10,526	3,393	13,918	2,925	3,402	6,327	912	7,239
1979	6,100	5,784	11,883	3,679	15,562	3,726	4,028	7,754	942	8,696

Reference Table 21 (continued)
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1953 – 1979

Years	Capital expenditures				Total	Capital expenditures				Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures		Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	
Institutions					Housing ⁽¹⁾					
(Millions of dollars)										
1953	270	33	303	42	345	1,189	—	1,189	304	1,493
1954	291	41	338	42	380	1,238	—	1,238	316	1,554
1955	367	41	408	49	457	1,397	—	1,397	338	1,735
1956	359	43	402	52	454	1,547	—	1,547	355	1,902
1957	407	47	454	56	510	1,430	—	1,430	383	1,813
1958	457	57	514	57	571	1,782	—	1,782	407	2,189
1959	479	57	536	59	595	1,752	—	1,752	431	2,183
1960	500	73	573	71	644	1,456	—	1,456	457	1,913
1961	536	81	617	78	695	1,467	—	1,467	484	1,951
1962	729	105	834	76	910	1,587	—	1,587	513	2,100
1963	757	116	873	75	948	1,713	—	1,713	544	2,257
1964	648	123	771	79	850	2,028	—	2,028	577	2,605
1965	867	145	1,012	82	1,094	2,133	—	2,133	618	2,751
1966	1,020	184	1,204	93	1,297	2,181	—	2,181	661	2,842
1967	1,107	208	1,315	113	1,428	2,352	—	2,352	713	3,065
1968	1,197	225	1,422	118	1,540	2,806	—	2,806	780	3,586
1969	1,134	209	1,343	133	1,476	3,384	—	3,384	844	4,228
1970	1,095	216	1,311	134	1,445	3,138	—	3,138	871	4,009
1971	1,199	236	1,435	152	1,587	4,025	—	4,025	951	4,976
1972	993	225	1,218	168	1,386	4,820	—	4,820	1,051	5,871
1973	914	228	1,142	175	1,316	5,978	—	5,978	1,188	7,165
1974	1,064	275	1,338	199	1,537	7,010	—	7,010	1,451	8,461
1975	1,191	293	1,484	224	1,708	7,114	—	7,114	1,576	8,690
1976	1,168	317	1,485	256	1,741	10,853	—	10,853	1,817	12,669
1977	1,180	335	1,514	313	1,827	11,065	—	11,065	2,061	13,126
1978	1,181	362	1,542	344	1,886	11,450	—	11,450	2,329	13,780
1979	1,378	373	1,751	375	2,126	11,482	—	11,482	2,671	14,153
Government departments					Total					
(Millions of dollars)										
1953	710	90	800	235	1,035	3,756	2,220	5,976	2,206	8,182
1954	676	80	756	268	1,024	3,737	1,984	5,721	2,222	7,943
1955	728	68	796	268	1,064	4,169	2,075	6,244	2,309	8,553
1956	932	80	1,012	282	1,294	5,273	2,761	8,034	2,520	10,554
1957	1,025	85	1,110	288	1,398	5,784	2,933	8,717	2,624	11,341
1958	1,014	104	1,118	314	1,432	5,830	2,534	8,364	2,614	10,978
1959	1,128	108	1,236	341	1,577	5,709	2,708	8,417	2,881	11,298
1960	1,171	103	1,274	383	1,657	5,453	2,809	8,262	2,985	11,247
1961	1,125	122	1,247	380	1,627	5,518	2,654	8,172	3,021	11,193
1962	1,130	128	1,258	388	1,646	5,787	2,928	8,715	3,161	11,876
1963	1,154	128	1,282	393	1,675	6,157	3,236	9,393	3,356	12,749
1964	1,303	157	1,460	402	1,862	7,004	3,940	10,944	3,631	14,575
1965	1,494	174	1,668	442	2,110	8,115	4,750	12,865	3,927	16,792
1966	1,702	222	1,924	526	2,450	9,283	5,807	15,090	4,365	19,455
1967	1,731	215	1,946	573	2,519	9,448	5,874	15,322	4,700	20,022
1968	1,679	230	1,909	604	2,513	9,909	5,546	15,455	5,018	20,473
1969	1,908	205	2,113	583	2,696	10,824	6,103	16,927	5,263	22,190
1970	2,001	200	2,201	592	2,793	11,319	6,479	17,798	5,667	23,465
1971	2,443	271	2,714	620	3,334	13,274	6,910	20,184	6,060	26,244
1972	2,731	317	3,048	615	3,663	14,470	7,748	22,218	6,574	28,792
1973	2,962	410	3,372	708	4,080	16,953	9,666	26,618	7,608	34,226
1974	3,751	551	4,302	819	5,121	20,771	12,111	32,882	9,189	42,072
1975	4,392	633	5,025	892	5,917	24,055	14,162	38,216	10,155	48,371
1976	4,440	607	5,047	960	6,007	28,144	15,492	43,636	11,775	55,411
1977	4,865	648	5,513	1,085	6,598	30,130	16,467	46,598	13,170	59,767
1978	5,129	710	5,839	1,151	6,990	31,912	18,448	50,360	14,695	65,055
1979	5,684	660	6,343	1,245	7,588	35,471	21,970	57,441	16,195	73,636

Note: 1978 figures are actual, 1979 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Totals differ from housing expenditures as shown in reference tables 5 to 10, in that the national income and expenditure totals include selling costs, principally real estate commissions.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, occasional, cat. 61-504; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, annual, cat. 61-206.

Reference Table 22
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1953 – 1979

Years	Capital expenditures					Capital expenditures				
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	Total	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	Total
Primary and construction industries					Manufacturing					
(Percentage distribution)										
1953	21.9	49.5	71.4	28.6	100.0	22.4	44.4	66.9	33.1	100.0
1954	26.0	43.1	69.0	31.0	100.0	22.0	40.7	62.7	37.3	100.0
1955	27.4	43.4	70.9	29.1	100.0	23.6	41.2	64.9	35.1	100.0
1956	30.0	43.3	73.3	26.7	100.0	24.7	45.9	70.7	29.3	100.0
1957	31.9	41.1	73.0	27.0	100.0	24.9	45.8	70.7	29.3	100.0
1958	25.8	42.3	68.1	31.9	100.0	23.9	41.8	65.7	34.3	100.0
1959	24.9	42.6	67.5	32.5	100.0	20.7	42.6	63.3	36.7	100.0
1960	27.2	41.2	68.5	31.5	100.0	18.1	45.6	63.7	36.3	100.0
1961	33.2	37.1	70.3	29.7	100.0	15.8	45.6	61.4	38.6	100.0
1962	30.8	40.1	70.9	29.1	100.0	17.5	45.4	62.9	37.1	100.0
1963	29.0	42.6	71.6	28.4	100.0	16.4	46.5	62.9	37.1	100.0
1964	29.1	43.6	72.6	27.4	100.0	16.2	50.9	67.1	32.9	100.0
1965	31.7	41.9	73.6	26.4	100.0	18.2	52.4	70.6	29.4	100.0
1966	33.2	42.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	19.7	53.0	72.7	27.3	100.0
1967	31.9	42.6	74.5	25.5	100.0	18.3	50.3	68.7	31.3	100.0
1968	32.5	40.1	72.6	27.4	100.0	19.1	44.9	64.1	35.9	100.0
1969	34.3	37.7	71.9	28.1	100.0	19.8	46.8	66.6	33.4	100.0
1970	35.0	34.6	69.7	30.3	100.0	21.5	48.0	69.5	30.5	100.0
1971	37.1	34.9	72.0	28.0	100.0	19.5	47.4	66.9	33.1	100.0
1972	33.1	38.7	71.8	28.2	100.0	18.0	46.0	64.0	36.0	100.0
1973	32.3	38.6	70.9	29.1	100.0	17.6	48.0	65.7	34.3	100.0
1974	33.0	38.2	71.3	28.7	100.0	19.6	48.6	68.2	31.8	100.0
1975	32.7	40.0	72.6	27.4	100.0	19.7	49.6	69.3	30.7	100.0
1976	31.6	42.5	74.1	25.9	100.0	17.2	48.2	65.4	34.6	100.0
1977	34.5	39.5	74.0	26.0	100.0	17.8	47.6	65.4	34.6	100.0
1978	35.4	38.7	74.1	25.9	100.0	15.8	47.4	63.2	36.8	100.0
1979	38.0	38.3	76.3	23.7	100.0	14.8	50.4	65.3	34.7	100.0
(Percentage distribution)										
Utilities					Trade, finance and commercial services					
(Percentage distribution)										
1953	36.6	29.8	66.4	33.6	100.0	42.8	36.8	79.6	20.4	100.0
1954	34.5	31.3	65.7	34.3	100.0	44.6	36.8	81.4	18.6	100.0
1955	37.4	28.1	65.4	34.6	100.0	42.8	38.4	81.2	18.8	100.0
1956	45.2	28.1	73.4	26.6	100.0	43.7	37.9	81.6	18.4	100.0
1957	49.4	27.9	77.3	22.7	100.0	45.8	36.7	82.5	17.5	100.0
1958	50.1	26.7	76.8	23.2	100.0	46.5	36.3	82.8	17.2	100.0
1959	43.9	28.4	72.4	27.6	100.0	46.2	37.1	83.2	16.8	100.0
1960	43.2	28.1	71.3	28.7	100.0	44.7	39.2	83.9	16.1	100.0
1961	44.9	25.2	70.1	29.9	100.0	44.7	39.2	83.9	16.1	100.0
1962	42.1	26.5	68.6	31.4	100.0	42.8	41.2	84.0	16.0	100.0
1963	43.7	25.9	69.6	30.4	100.0	42.5	40.9	83.4	16.6	100.0
1964	46.2	25.2	71.5	28.5	100.0	44.3	39.9	84.2	15.8	100.0
1965	43.9	29.8	73.6	26.4	100.0	47.3	37.9	85.2	14.8	100.0
1966	43.0	32.5	75.6	24.4	100.0	48.5	37.6	86.0	14.0	100.0
1967	42.0	33.5	75.5	24.5	100.0	42.3	42.6	84.9	15.1	100.0
1968	41.4	33.7	75.1	24.9	100.0	40.1	43.0	83.1	16.9	100.0
1969	38.9	35.9	74.8	25.2	100.0	36.0	48.7	84.7	15.3	100.0
1970	42.2	32.7	74.9	25.1	100.0	36.8	47.6	84.4	15.6	100.0
1971	42.0	33.2	75.2	24.8	100.0	40.2	45.3	85.5	14.5	100.0
1972	41.7	33.1	74.8	25.2	100.0	40.4	47.7	88.2	11.8	100.0
1973	39.5	36.7	76.1	23.9	100.0	43.6	45.5	89.1	10.9	100.0
1974	38.3	37.4	75.7	24.3	100.0	45.1	44.3	89.5	10.5	100.0
1975	42.9	35.4	78.3	21.7	100.0	47.7	42.2	89.8	10.2	100.0
1976	40.8	35.3	76.1	23.9	100.0	45.4	42.5	87.9	12.1	100.0
1977	41.8	33.9	75.7	24.3	100.0	42.6	44.7	87.3	12.7	100.0
1978	40.4	35.2	75.6	24.4	100.0	40.4	47.0	87.4	12.6	100.0
1979	39.2	37.2	76.4	23.6	100.0	42.8	46.3	89.2	10.8	100.0

Reference Table 22 (continued)
Private and Public Investment in Canada
1953 – 1979

Years	Capital expenditures				Total	Capital expenditures				Total
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures		Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Sub- total	Repair expendi- tures	
Institutions						Housing ⁽¹⁾				
(Percentage distribution)										
1953	78.3	9.6	87.8	12.2	100.0	79.6	—	79.6	20.4	100.0
1954	78.2	10.8	88.9	11.1	100.0	79.7	—	79.7	20.3	100.0
1955	80.3	9.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	80.5	—	80.5	19.5	100.0
1956	79.1	9.5	88.5	11.5	100.0	81.3	—	81.3	18.7	100.0
1957	79.8	9.2	89.0	11.0	100.0	78.9	—	78.9	21.1	100.0
1958	80.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	81.4	—	81.4	18.6	100.0
1959	80.5	9.6	90.1	9.9	100.0	80.3	—	80.3	19.7	100.0
1960	77.6	11.3	89.0	11.0	100.0	76.1	—	76.1	23.9	100.0
1961	77.1	11.7	88.8	11.2	100.0	75.2	—	75.2	24.8	100.0
1962	80.1	11.5	91.6	8.4	100.0	75.6	—	75.6	24.4	100.0
1963	79.9	12.2	92.1	7.9	100.0	75.9	—	75.9	24.1	100.0
1964	76.2	14.5	90.7	9.3	100.0	77.9	—	77.9	22.1	100.0
1965	79.3	13.3	92.5	7.5	100.0	77.5	—	77.5	22.5	100.0
1966	78.6	14.2	92.8	7.2	100.0	76.7	—	76.7	23.3	100.0
1967	77.5	14.6	92.1	7.9	100.0	76.7	—	76.7	23.3	100.0
1968	77.7	14.6	92.3	7.7	100.0	78.2	—	78.2	21.8	100.0
1969	76.8	14.2	91.0	9.0	100.0	80	—	80.0	20.0	100.0
1970	75.8	14.9	90.7	9.3	100.0	78.3	—	78.3	21.7	100.0
1971	75.6	14.9	90.4	9.6	100.0	80.9	—	80.9	19.1	100.0
1972	71.6	16.2	87.9	12.1	100.0	82.1	—	82.1	17.9	100.0
1973	69.4	17.3	86.7	13.3	100.0	83.4	—	83.4	16.6	100.0
1974	69.2	17.9	87.1	12.9	100.0	82.9	—	82.9	17.1	100.0
1975	69.7	17.2	86.9	13.1	100.0	81.9	—	81.9	18.1	100.0
1976	67.1	18.2	85.3	14.7	100.0	85.7	—	85.7	14.3	100.0
1977	64.6	18.3	82.9	17.1	100.0	84.3	—	84.3	15.7	100.0
1978	62.6	19.2	81.8	18.2	100.0	83.1	—	83.1	16.9	100.0
1979	64.8	17.5	82.4	17.6	100.0	81.1	—	81.1	18.9	100.0
Government departments						Total				
(Percentage distribution)										
1953	68.6	8.7	77.3	22.7	100.0	45.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	100.0
1954	66.0	7.8	73.8	26.2	100.0	47.1	25.0	72.0	28.0	100.0
1955	68.4	6.4	74.8	25.2	100.0	48.7	24.3	73.0	27.0	100.0
1956	72.0	6.2	78.2	21.8	100.0	50.0	26.2	76.1	23.9	100.0
1957	73.3	6.1	79.4	20.6	100.0	51.0	25.9	76.9	23.1	100.0
1958	70.8	7.3	78.1	21.9	100.0	53.1	23.1	76.2	23.8	100.0
1959	71.5	6.8	78.4	21.6	100.0	50.5	24.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
1960	70.7	6.2	76.9	23.1	100.0	48.5	25.0	73.5	26.5	100.0
1961	69.1	7.5	76.6	23.4	100.0	49.3	23.7	73.0	27.0	100.0
1962	68.7	7.8	76.4	23.6	100.0	48.7	24.7	73.4	26.6	100.0
1963	68.9	7.6	76.5	23.5	100.0	48.3	25.4	73.7	26.3	100.0
1964	70.0	8.4	78.4	21.6	100.0	48.1	27.0	75.1	24.9	100.0
1965	70.8	8.2	79.1	20.9	100.0	48.3	28.3	76.6	23.4	100.0
1966	69.5	9.1	78.5	21.5	100.0	47.7	29.8	77.6	22.4	100.0
1967	68.7	8.5	77.3	22.7	100.0	47.2	29.3	76.5	23.5	100.0
1968	66.8	9.2	76.0	24.0	100.0	48.4	27.1	75.5	24.5	100.0
1969	70.8	7.6	78.4	21.6	100.0	48.8	27.5	76.3	23.7	100.0
1970	71.6	7.2	78.8	21.2	100.0	48.2	27.6	75.9	24.1	100.0
1971	73.3	8.1	81.4	18.6	100.0	50.6	26.3	76.9	23.1	100.0
1972	74.6	8.7	83.2	16.8	100.0	50.3	26.9	77.2	22.8	100.0
1973	72.6	10.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	49.5	28.2	77.8	22.2	100.0
1974	73.2	10.8	84.0	16.0	100.0	49.4	28.8	78.2	21.8	100.0
1975	74.2	10.7	84.9	15.1	100.0	49.7	29.3	79.0	21.0	100.0
1976	73.9	10.1	84.0	16.0	100.0	50.8	28.0	78.7	21.3	100.0
1977	73.7	9.8	83.6	16.4	100.0	50.4	27.6	78.0	22.0	100.0
1978	73.4	10.2	83.5	16.5	100.0	49.1	28.4	77.4	22.6	100.0
1979	74.9	8.7	83.6	16.4	100.0	48.2	29.8	78.0	22.0	100.0

Note: 1978 figures are actual, 1979 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Totals differ from housing expenditures as shown in reference tables 5 to 10, in that the national income and expenditure totals include selling costs, principally real estate commissions.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, occasional, cat. 61-504; Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, annual, cat. 61-206.

Reference Table 23
Private and Public Investment by Region
Capital Expenditures
1953 – 1979

Years	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Atlantic region	Quebec
D	836852	836856	836863	836870	836940	836877
(Millions of dollars)						
1953	80	18	157	108	363	1,374
1954	73	19	156	119	367	1,362
1955	89	21	164	168	442	1,546
1956	94	24	183	186	487	1,851
1957	100	22	188	159	469	2,029
1958	107	30	185	182	504	2,054
1959	115	37	226	203	581	2,094
1960	146	37	234	180	597	2,007
1961	184	38	224	171	617	2,008
1962	261	43	223	179	706	2,154
1963	236	43	234	189	702	2,301
1964	231	39	270	257	797	2,828
1965	228	57	318	334	937	3,206
1966	340	57	412	390	1,198	3,441
1967	360	46	463	378	1,246	3,203
1968	387	41	461	330	1,219	3,175
1969	395	44	552	392	1,383	3,376
1970	503	54	607	471	1,635	3,418
1971	678	73	628	497	1,876	4,150
1972	607	72	613	487	1,779	4,824
1973	634	124	825	636	2,219	5,827
1974	698	118	893	976	2,685	7,398
1975	714	118	922	1,159	2,913	9,170
1976	829	111	1,041	1,177	3,159	9,813
1977	712	131	1,041	1,155	3,038	10,702
1978	784	172	1,190	1,310	3,456	10,794
1979	999	190	1,368	1,631	4,188	12,060

Years	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie region	British Columbia ⁽¹⁾
D	836884	836891	836898	836905	836947	
(Millions of dollars)						
1953	2,106	286	357	730	1,373	626
1954	2,089	270	377	627	1,274	533
1955	2,271	301	349	735	1,385	707
1956	2,842	364	485	901	1,750	1,089
1957	3,266	371	455	834	1,660	1,293
1958	3,104	409	477	890	1,776	925
1959	2,900	484	467	947	1,898	944
1960	2,856	487	474	946	1,907	895
1961	2,794	417	454	981	1,852	901
1962	3,054	424	513	937	1,874	927
1963	3,282	491	603	995	2,089	1,019
1964	3,747	528	648	1,100	2,276	1,296
1965	4,379	537	773	1,320	2,630	1,713
1966	5,289	651	921	1,553	3,124	2,037
1967	5,417	714	959	1,667	3,340	2,139
1968	5,579	820	943	1,723	3,486	1,996
1969	6,307	901	755	1,914	3,570	2,291
1970	6,928	871	603	1,957	3,431	2,386
1971	7,460	812	664	2,139	3,615	3,083
1972	8,237	970	824	2,383	4,177	3,201
1973	9,714	1,143	979	2,931	5,053	3,805
1974	11,816	1,379	1,262	3,831	6,472	4,511
1975	12,920	1,521	1,780	5,007	8,308	4,905
1976	13,948	1,812	2,180	7,003	10,995	5,720
1977	14,732	1,897	2,269	7,826	11,992	6,133
1978	15,561	2,018	2,393	9,431	13,842	6,706
1979	16,827	2,027	3,040	11,577	16,643	7,724

Note: 1978 figures are actual, 1979 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

Reference Table 24

Private Investment Capital Expenditures Excluding Housing by Region⁽¹⁾

1961 – 1979

Years	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia ⁽²⁾
(Millions of dollars)						
1961	4,840.9	336.9	1,223.1	1,590.6	1,158.2	530.9
1962	5,036.2	405.5	1,238.3	1,729.3	1,120.2	542.3
1963	5,523.8	394.4	1,319.3	1,837.9	1,375.3	597.7
1964	6,684.9	466.2	1,656.0	2,220.4	1,504.2	839.9
1965	8,051.6	521.1	1,909.4	2,691.5	1,779.9	1,148.0
1966	9,781.1	701.5	2,225.0	3,312.9	2,144.7	1,395.9
1967	9,708.6	742.4	1,969.8	3,256.9	2,303.0	1,435.9
1968	9,317.9	689.0	1,853.4	3,123.3	2,380.7	1,271.2
1969	10,087.5	841.1	1,846.5	3,618.6	2,323.1	1,458.1
1970	11,148.0	1,052.3	1,883.4	4,340.5	2,300.0	1,570.3
1971	12,009.7	1,185.4	2,140.9	4,376.7	2,282.4	2,024.3
1972	13,132.0	1,056.3	2,718.8	4,696.2	2,744.5	1,916.5
1973	16,127.1	1,262.0	3,421.3	5,622.0	3,466.2	2,355.6
1974	20,232.2	1,491.5	4,467.6	7,058.3	4,453.0	2,761.8
1975	24,593.7	1,597.4	5,880.4	8,363.0	5,774.7	2,978.2
1976	26,251.5	1,653.1	5,676.4	8,408.7	7,297.7	3,215.6
1977	28,505.2	1,680.6	6,320.3	8,989.0	7,905.0	3,610.3
1978	31,528.1	1,927.6	6,782.2	9,801.8	8,934.2	4,082.3
1979	37,864.8	2,484.3	7,866.9	11,136.5	11,307.6	5,069.5
(Per cent change from previous year)						
1962	4.0	20.4	1.2	8.7	-3.3	2.1
1963	9.7	-2.7	6.5	6.3	22.8	10.2
1964	21.0	18.2	25.5	20.8	9.4	40.5
1965	20.4	11.8	15.3	21.2	18.3	36.7
1966	21.5	34.6	16.5	23.1	20.5	21.6
1967	-0.7	5.8	-11.5	-1.7	7.4	2.9
1968	-4.0	-7.2	-5.9	-4.1	3.4	-11.5
1969	8.3	22.1	-0.4	15.9	-2.4	14.7
1970	10.5	25.1	2.0	20.0	-1.0	7.7
1971	7.7	12.6	13.7	0.8	-0.8	28.9
1972	9.3	-10.9	27.0	7.3	20.2	-5.3
1973	22.8	19.5	25.8	19.7	26.3	22.9
1974	25.5	18.2	30.6	25.5	28.5	17.2
1975	21.6	7.1	31.6	18.5	29.7	7.8
1976	6.7	3.5	-3.5	0.5	26.4	8.0
1977	8.6	1.7	11.3	6.9	8.3	12.3
1978	10.6	14.7	7.3	9.0	13.0	13.1
1979	20.1	28.9	16.0	13.6	26.6	24.2

Note: 1978 figures are actual, 1979 figures are preliminary actual.

⁽¹⁾ Total private and public expenditures minus housing, institutions and government departments.⁽²⁾ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.Source: Statistics Canada and Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

Reference Table 25
Dwelling Starts, Completions and under Construction
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Starts			Completions			Under construction ⁽¹⁾	
	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Other areas	Total	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Other areas	Total	Centres of 5,000 population and over ⁽²⁾	Total
(Number of units)								
1947.....	n.a.	n.a.	74,300	44,600	27,600	72,200	n.a.	42,200
1948.....	57,671	32,523	90,194	48,006	28,091	76,097	39,217	56,456
1949.....	58,370	32,139	90,509	60,262	27,971	88,233	37,344	59,503
1950.....	68,599	23,932	92,531	62,847	26,168	89,015	41,510	60,538
1951.....	47,374	21,205	68,579	61,167	20,143	81,310	26,783	45,926
1952.....	63,443	19,803	83,246	54,346	18,741	73,087	36,998	55,689
1953.....	80,313	22,096	102,409	73,375	23,464	96,839	42,808	59,923
1954.....	89,755	23,772	113,527	80,593	21,372	101,965	51,302	68,641
1955.....	97,386	40,890	138,276	93,942	33,987	127,929	53,677	79,339
1956.....	87,309	40,002	127,311	95,152	40,548	135,700	44,386	68,579
1957.....	84,875	37,465	122,340	80,995	36,288	117,283	49,508	72,573
1958.....	121,695	42,937	164,632	107,839	38,847	146,686	63,080	88,162
1959.....	105,991	35,354	141,345	108,059	37,612	145,671	59,879	81,905
1960.....	76,687	32,171	108,858	90,513	33,244	123,757	44,975	65,773
1961.....	92,741	32,836	125,577	83,148	32,460	115,608	53,195	73,583
1962 ⁽³⁾	104,279	25,816	130,095	100,447	26,235	126,682	60,541	76,153
1963 ⁽³⁾	120,950	27,674	148,624	101,529	26,662	128,191	79,233	96,613
1964 ⁽³⁾	136,206	29,452	165,658	123,902	27,061	150,963	89,950	107,718
1965 ⁽³⁾	138,779	27,786	166,565	125,475	27,562	153,037	101,786	119,854
1966 ⁽³⁾	108,434	26,040	134,474	135,134	27,058	162,192	71,722	88,621
1967 ⁽⁴⁾	131,858	32,265	164,123	120,163	29,079	149,242	82,616	102,716
1968 ⁽⁴⁾	162,267	34,611	196,878	136,337	34,656	170,993	106,834	126,638
1969 ⁽⁴⁾	169,739	40,676	210,415	159,089	36,737	195,826	114,386	137,357
1970 ⁽⁴⁾	150,999	39,529	190,528	138,576	37,251	175,827	123,901	148,185
1971 ⁽⁴⁾	180,948	52,705	233,653	155,892	45,340	201,232	145,885	177,257
1972 ⁽⁵⁾	206,954	42,960	249,914	192,984	39,243	232,227	163,318	188,630
1973 ⁽⁵⁾	211,543	56,986	268,529	197,513	49,068	246,581	174,852	207,236
1974 ⁽⁵⁾	169,437	52,686	222,123	202,989	54,254	257,243	138,360	168,406
1975 ⁽⁵⁾	181,846	49,610	231,456	170,325	46,639	216,964	146,517	176,599
1976 ⁽⁵⁾	209,762	63,441	273,203	180,765	55,484	236,249	168,282	204,286
1977 ⁽⁵⁾	200,201	45,523	245,724	206,217	45,572	251,789	158,216	185,599
1978 ⁽⁵⁾	178,678	48,989	227,667	198,777	47,756	246,533	135,239	164,702
1979 ⁽⁵⁾	151,717	45,332	197,049	178,604	47,885	226,489	103,414	128,601
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1978 ⁽⁵⁾ I.....	235,200	59,200	294,400	199,100	44,600	243,700	159,000	191,500
II.....	160,600	41,200	201,800	200,000	51,300	251,300	154,100	175,400
III.....	168,600	49,700	218,300	210,600	48,100	258,700	143,100	167,200
IV.....	168,000	52,000	220,000	185,800	47,200	233,000	136,600	161,700
1979 ⁽⁵⁾ I.....	156,700	52,100	208,800	187,600	51,000	238,600	126,900	151,200
II.....	145,800	47,700	193,500	169,700	44,400	214,100	119,400	145,300
III.....	142,900	43,200	186,100	179,100	49,100	228,200	111,100	135,100
IV.....	162,000	42,600	204,600	178,700	47,300	226,000	104,500	126,400

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ At end of period.

⁽²⁾ Data for years 1967 to 1979 and all quarters are based on areas of 10,000 population and over.

⁽³⁾ Data on 1961 Census area definitions.

⁽⁴⁾ Data on 1966 Census area definitions.

⁽⁵⁾ Data on 1971 Census area definitions.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*.

Reference Table 26
Dwelling Starts and Completions, by Type
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Starts					Completions				
	Single detached	Semi-detached and duplex	Row	Apartments	Total	Single detached	Semi-detached and duplex	Row	Apartments	Total
(Number of units)										
1947	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	74,263	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	72,218
1948	73,399	7,488	1,810	7,497	90,194	61,787	4,560	1,607	8,143	76,097
1949	71,425	7,536	—	11,548	90,509	68,966	7,309	485	11,473	88,233
1950	68,675	8,664	631	14,561	92,531	68,685	7,376	145	12,809	89,015
1951	53,002	5,658	54	9,865	68,579	60,366	7,568	585	12,791	81,310
1952	60,696	5,360	299	16,891	83,246	55,967	5,314	99	11,707	73,087
1953	70,782	7,202	553	23,872	102,409	68,916	7,714	372	19,837	96,839
1954	78,574	6,498	1,000	27,455	113,527	71,760	6,098	1,065	23,042	101,965
1955	99,003	10,606	1,909	26,758	138,276	90,553	8,278	1,547	27,551	127,929
1956	90,620	9,441	2,263	24,987	127,311	95,656	11,872	2,137	26,035	135,700
1957	82,955	9,272	2,214	27,899	122,340	81,096	8,464	2,350	25,373	117,283
1958	104,508	10,713	2,457	46,954	164,632	96,830	10,004	2,226	37,626	146,686
1959	92,178	10,468	1,908	36,791	141,345	95,455	10,923	2,308	36,985	145,671
1960	67,171	9,699	2,301	29,687	108,858	78,113	9,911	1,616	34,117	123,757
1961	76,430	11,650	1,864	35,633	125,577	76,171	10,593	2,019	26,825	115,608
1962 ⁽¹⁾	74,443	10,975	3,742	40,935	130,095	75,593	11,922	2,451	36,716	126,682
1963 ⁽¹⁾	77,158	7,891	3,895	59,680	148,624	71,585	7,150	3,487	45,969	128,191
1964 ⁽¹⁾	77,079	8,706	4,755	75,118	165,658	76,225	8,091	3,861	62,786	150,963
1965 ⁽¹⁾	75,441	7,924	5,306	77,894	166,565	75,104	8,730	4,097	65,106	153,037
1966 ⁽¹⁾	70,642	7,281	5,000	51,551	134,474	73,858	7,707	6,412	74,215	162,192
1967 ⁽²⁾	72,534	9,939	7,392	74,258	164,123	73,631	9,089	5,431	61,091	149,242
1968 ⁽²⁾	75,339	10,114	8,042	103,383	196,878	74,640	10,098	7,896	78,359	170,993
1969 ⁽²⁾	78,404	10,373	10,721	110,917	210,415	78,584	10,483	7,827	98,932	195,826
1970 ⁽²⁾	70,749	10,826	17,055	91,898	190,528	66,615	9,066	11,473	88,673	175,827
1971 ⁽²⁾	98,056	13,751	15,659	106,187	233,653	82,978	12,518	16,795	88,941	201,232
1972 ⁽³⁾	115,570	13,649	16,980	103,715	249,914	106,508	13,184	14,416	98,119	232,227
1973 ⁽³⁾	131,552	13,235	17,291	106,451	268,529	122,696	13,479	14,832	95,574	246,581
1974 ⁽³⁾	122,143	11,023	14,932	74,025	222,123	129,704	12,509	19,225	95,805	257,243
1975 ⁽³⁾	123,929	15,403	21,763	70,361	231,456	113,409	12,303	16,095	75,157	216,964
1976 ⁽³⁾	134,313	15,890	33,676	89,324	273,203	128,623	15,160	21,172	71,294	236,249
1977 ⁽³⁾	108,403	18,373	26,621	92,327	245,724	117,792	17,281	31,561	85,155	251,789
1978 ⁽³⁾	110,029	19,932	20,379	77,327	227,667	106,195	19,155	26,644	94,539	246,533
1979 ⁽³⁾	109,117	16,296	13,249	58,387	197,049	112,105	18,071	18,860	77,453	226,489
(Not seasonally adjusted)										
1978 ⁽³⁾ I	14,343	4,017	4,917	23,920	47,197	21,714	3,486	6,644	19,616	51,460
II	31,174	5,245	4,455	16,229	57,103	23,250	4,941	5,147	26,794	60,132
III	35,006	5,465	5,552	17,571	63,594	29,066	5,589	7,298	27,516	69,469
IV	29,506	5,205	5,455	19,607	59,773	32,165	5,139	7,555	20,613	65,472
1979 ⁽³⁾ I	13,587	2,467	3,201	12,769	32,024	23,469	3,531	4,601	18,923	50,524
II	32,781	4,224	2,840	15,065	54,910	22,605	4,052	5,020	18,722	50,399
III	34,339	4,733	3,376	12,159	54,607	32,233	5,037	3,975	20,791	62,026
IV	28,410	4,872	3,832	18,394	55,508	33,808	5,451	5,264	19,017	63,540

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data on 1961 Census area definitions.

⁽²⁾ Data on 1966 Census area definitions.

⁽³⁾ Data on 1971 Census area definitions.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Housing in Canada*.

Reference Table 27
Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Orders
1961 - 1979

Years, quarters and months	Manufacturing					Durable manufacturing			Non-durable manufacturing		
	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders	Total inven- tories held	Stock to sales ratio ⁽¹⁾	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders	Ship- ments	New orders received	Unfilled orders
D	310000 310030	310060 310083	310106 310129	310152 310175		310022 310052	310082 310105	310128 310151	310021 310051	310081 310104	310127 310150
(Millions of dollars)											
1961	1,953	1,985	1,960	4,529	2.32	769	792	1,526	1,184	1,193	434
1962	2,149	2,158	2,177	4,867	2.26	883	894	1,747	1,267	1,264	430
1963	2,335	2,344	2,199	5,085	2.18	988	995	1,784	1,347	1,350	415
1964	2,571	2,601	2,497	5,436	2.11	1,121	1,151	2,069	1,451	1,450	428
1965	2,824	2,867	2,950	5,952	2.11	1,281	1,318	2,491	1,543	1,549	459
1966	3,109	3,181	3,656	6,475	2.08	1,421	1,489	3,141	1,687	1,692	515
1967	3,246	3,241	4,025	7,408	2.28	1,478	1,475	3,513	1,768	1,766	512
1968	3,505	3,508	4,794	7,446	2.12	1,633	1,628	3,384	1,872	1,880	577
1969	3,828	3,885	4,345	8,064	2.11	1,811	1,865	3,705	2,018	2,020	640
1970	3,865	3,849	4,722	8,611	2.23	1,785	1,767	3,860	2,080	2,082	863
1971	4,189	4,215	4,834	8,643	2.08	1,977	1,997	3,954	2,213	2,218	880
1972	4,687	4,736	5,049	9,197	1.97	2,222	2,265	4,097	2,465	2,471	952
1973	5,563	5,793	6,707	10,420	1.88	2,638	2,848	5,567	2,925	2,945	1,140
1974	6,871	7,125	10,063	13,674	1.99	3,136	3,386	8,699	3,735	3,739	1,363
1975	7,372	7,297	10,818	16,350	2.22	3,346	3,284	9,594	4,025	4,013	1,224
1976	8,190	8,117	10,043	17,420	2.13	3,749	3,667	8,807	4,442	4,450	1,236
1977	9,071	9,162	10,478	18,895	2.09	4,160	4,241	9,150	4,911	4,920	1,328
1978	10,744	11,009	12,401	20,595	1.93	4,976	5,209	10,781	5,768	5,799	1,620
1979	12,524	12,778	16,036	24,441	1.95	5,715	5,953	14,093	6,809	6,825	1,943
(Seasonally adjusted monthly averages)											
1978 I	9,856	10,094	11,217	20,005	2.03	4,531	4,742	9,765	5,326	5,352	1,451
II	10,507	10,743	12,033	20,403	1.94	4,880	5,065	10,449	5,627	5,678	1,584
III	10,909	11,198	12,613	20,673	1.90	5,036	5,280	10,912	5,874	5,918	1,702
IV	11,738	12,083	13,820	21,296	1.81	5,477	5,812	12,073	6,261	6,270	1,747
1979 I	12,085	12,430	14,700	22,575	1.87	5,598	5,905	12,815	6,486	6,525	1,885
II	12,156	12,552	15,974	23,773	1.96	5,547	5,934	14,044	6,608	6,617	1,930
III	12,804	12,839	16,498	25,100	1.96	5,823	5,841	14,521	6,980	6,998	1,977
IV	13,067	13,344	17,060	26,401	2.02	5,889	6,170	15,072	7,177	7,175	1,988
(Seasonally adjusted)											
1978 J	9,637	9,809	10,991	19,819	2.06	4,402	4,549	9,573	5,235	5,260	1,418
F	9,866	10,003	11,128	20,141	2.04	4,529	4,622	9,666	5,337	5,381	1,462
M	10,065	10,468	11,531	20,054	1.99	4,661	5,053	10,058	5,404	5,416	1,474
A	10,319	10,594	11,806	20,294	1.97	4,783	4,977	10,252	5,536	5,616	1,554
M	10,423	10,672	12,054	20,364	1.95	4,805	5,034	10,481	5,618	5,638	1,573
J	10,778	10,964	12,240	20,550	1.91	5,051	5,184	10,614	5,727	5,780	1,626
J	10,705	10,817	12,352	20,464	1.91	5,001	5,094	10,708	5,704	5,722	1,645
A	10,634	10,662	12,381	20,696	1.95	4,785	4,758	10,680	5,849	5,905	1,700
S	11,390	12,116	13,107	20,860	1.83	5,321	5,988	11,347	6,068	6,128	1,760
O	11,553	11,945	13,500	21,031	1.82	5,374	5,813	11,786	6,179	6,132	1,714
N	11,718	12,039	13,821	21,331	1.82	5,456	5,749	12,079	6,262	6,290	1,742
D	11,945	12,263	14,140	21,527	1.80	5,601	5,875	12,354	6,344	6,388	1,786
1979 J	11,914	12,032	14,258	22,142	1.86	5,458	5,495	12,391	6,456	6,537	1,867
F	11,989	12,396	14,665	22,551	1.88	5,589	5,979	12,781	6,400	6,416	1,884
M	12,351	12,862	15,176	23,033	1.86	5,748	6,241	13,274	6,603	6,621	1,902
A	11,947	12,284	15,512	23,121	1.94	5,382	5,716	13,608	6,566	6,567	1,904
M	12,195	12,728	16,046	23,911	1.96	5,724	6,205	14,090	6,471	6,523	1,956
J	12,325	12,643	16,364	24,287	1.97	5,536	5,881	14,434	6,789	6,762	1,929
J	12,655	12,742	16,451	24,689	1.95	5,803	5,856	14,487	6,852	6,886	1,964
A	12,671	12,795	16,574	25,088	1.98	5,689	5,791	14,589	6,982	7,003	1,985
S	13,085	12,979	16,468	25,524	1.95	5,978	5,875	14,487	7,108	7,103	1,981
O	13,248	13,490	16,710	25,979	1.96	6,007	6,224	14,704	7,242	7,267	2,006
N	13,109	13,568	17,168	26,342	2.01	5,909	6,390	15,184	7,200	7,178	1,984
D	12,842	12,975	17,301	26,883	2.09	5,751	5,896	15,329	7,091	7,079	1,973

Note: The 1977, 1978 and 1979 figures are subject to revision.

⁽¹⁾ Ratio of total inventories held to shipments.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, monthly, cat. 31-001.

Reference Table 28
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1950 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Real domestic product 100102 100441	Agriculture 100103 100442	Real domestic product less agriculture 100206 100545	Mines, quarries and oil wells 100106 100445	Manufacturing			Construction 100172 100511
					Total 100116 100455	Non-durable 100213 100552	Durable 100214 100553	
D	100102 100441	100103 100442	100206 100545	100106 100445	100116 100455	100213 100552	100214 100553	100172 100511
1950.....	35.9	63.4	34.3	21.6	34.5	36.9	32.1	35.5
1951.....	38.7	72.4	36.6	24.3	37.5	38.7	36.2	35.8
1952.....	41.7	88.6	38.8	25.9	38.9	39.8	37.9	40.6
1953.....	43.4	81.0	41.2	28.2	41.7	42.6	40.8	45.5
1954.....	42.8	62.2	41.6	31.3	40.8	43.3	38.2	46.7
1955.....	47.2	76.8	45.5	37.0	44.7	46.5	43.1	51.9
1956.....	51.3	81.6	49.5	43.0	48.9	50.2	47.6	58.4
1957.....	51.5	68.6	50.6	47.2	48.8	51.4	46.2	63.5
1958.....	52.4	76.1	51.1	47.9	47.9	52.3	43.5	65.7
1959.....	55.1	73.7	54.1	54.2	51.4	55.9	46.9	62.5
1960.....	56.4	77.1	55.2	54.3	52.3	57.4	47.1	61.4
1961.....	57.5	66.8	57.2	55.7	54.4	60.2	48.6	63.3
1962.....	61.6	81.6	60.8	59.6	59.4	64.0	54.8	66.5
1963.....	65.0	91.5	63.9	62.2	63.4	67.3	59.5	67.8
1964.....	69.4	82.8	68.9	67.0	69.5	72.6	66.2	73.7
1965.....	74.5	85.3	74.0	70.5	75.8	76.5	75.1	81.5
1966.....	79.5	96.7	78.8	74.1	81.5	81.6	81.5	88.5
1967.....	82.3	78.9	82.4	79.9	83.9	84.0	83.9	87.1
1968.....	86.9	85.2	87.0	86.2	89.1	88.4	89.7	90.1
1969.....	92.2	90.6	92.3	86.9	95.8	94.8	96.8	92.5
1970.....	94.4	89.0	94.6	98.7	94.5	95.7	93.2	90.9
1971.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972.....	105.5	88.5	106.1	106.5	107.1	107.3	107.0	102.4
1973.....	113.6	93.7	114.3	119.3	117.6	114.6	120.6	107.5
1974.....	119.0	89.8	120.0	117.3	122.0	117.5	126.5	112.6
1975.....	119.8	98.0	120.6	107.1	114.3	112.0	116.6	116.7
1976.....	126.1	104.2	126.9	109.8	120.8	118.6	122.9	122.8
1977.....	130.1	108.8	130.8	114.0	124.1	121.6	126.6	121.8
1978.....	135.3	117.8	135.9	105.3	133.8	132.9	134.6	120.7
1979.....	139.6	116.5	140.4	113.4	138.3	138.1	138.6	123.1
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I.....	128.8	99.7	129.9	115.3	123.3	120.9	125.7	122.4
II.....	129.6	108.4	130.4	114.9	123.7	121.7	125.6	122.7
III.....	130.6	112.3	131.2	114.0	124.1	121.2	127.0	121.8
IV.....	131.3	114.0	131.9	112.1	125.4	122.8	128.0	120.4
1978 I.....	133.1	119.5	133.6	110.1	127.9	127.6	128.2	119.3
II.....	134.4	114.3	135.1	104.1	132.3	130.6	134.0	123.9
III.....	136.0	117.5	136.6	100.8	135.9	134.9	136.9	120.6
IV.....	137.6	119.7	138.3	105.6	138.9	138.1	139.7	118.3
1979 I.....	138.7	118.0	139.4	109.3	138.3	136.4	140.1	124.2
II.....	138.7	118.9	139.3	110.5	136.6	136.8	136.4	123.9
III.....	140.5	115.8	141.3	119.7	138.4	138.7	138.1	123.7
IV.....	140.4	113.0	141.4	114.6	139.4	140.1	138.7	121.2

Reference Table 28 (continued)
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1950 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Year and quarters	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Transportation, storage and communication	Trade			Finance, insurance and real estate	Community, business and personal service	Public administration and defence
			Total	Wholesale	Retail			
D	100169 100508	100173 100512	100183 100522	100184 102523	100186 100525	100196 100535	100197 100536	100204 100543
1950.....	18.2	31.9	36.6	32.0	39.5	38.2	35.0	—
1951.....	20.6	35.0	37.0	34.6	38.6	41.2	36.6	—
1952.....	22.2	36.9	39.5	36.8	41.2	43.0	38.3	—
1953.....	23.3	37.4	42.1	38.9	44.2	44.8	39.7	—
1954.....	25.3	36.5	42.6	39.2	44.8	47.2	40.5	—
1955.....	28.4	41.4	47.5	44.3	49.6	49.0	41.5	—
1956.....	31.5	46.2	51.8	48.9	53.6	50.5	44.0	—
1957.....	33.8	46.4	51.8	48.4	54.0	54.1	45.4	—
1958.....	37.0	44.8	53.0	49.3	55.4	55.7	47.1	—
1959.....	41.8	48.4	56.5	54.3	58.1	58.2	49.7	—
1960.....	45.3	49.8	56.6	53.9	58.5	60.4	51.7	—
1961.....	47.9	53.1	58.0	55.4	59.8	62.7	53.4	74.6
1962.....	50.5	55.7	61.8	59.2	63.5	65.1	56.7	76.7
1963.....	53.5	59.1	64.9	62.9	66.2	67.5	60.5	77.5
1964.....	58.0	64.4	69.8	69.4	70.1	71.9	64.9	78.7
1965.....	62.4	69.2	75.6	76.2	75.0	75.5	69.7	80.0
1966.....	67.9	73.1	80.2	81.8	79.1	78.8	75.0	82.7
1967.....	72.6	77.9	83.7	84.5	83.1	81.7	81.4	86.8
1968.....	78.2	82.8	87.1	87.7	86.6	86.7	85.7	89.1
1969.....	85.4	89.0	91.7	92.7	91.0	92.4	91.6	91.6
1970.....	93.3	94.2	93.2	93.9	92.6	94.6	95.5	95.2
1971.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972.....	111.4	107.0	109.2	108.1	110.0	106.0	104.2	104.3
1973.....	120.7	116.3	118.9	117.9	119.6	114.7	108.8	109.8
1974.....	130.2	124.0	128.0	126.6	129.0	120.6	115.0	114.0
1975.....	130.7	126.9	128.8	121.8	133.8	127.8	119.9	119.6
1976.....	142.9	133.7	135.1	126.8	140.8	135.6	125.7	123.0
1977.....	151.0	139.5	136.5	127.1	143.0	143.7	129.9	126.1
1978.....	159.7	145.2	140.9	131.4	147.5	150.5	134.0	128.8
1979.....	169.6	154.7	143.6	134.1	150.2	155.6	138.3	127.1
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I.....	147.0	137.5	137.4	127.8	144.2	140.9	128.7	124.9
II.....	147.0	139.4	134.6	125.8	140.8	144.0	129.2	125.7
III.....	152.4	140.2	136.5	127.4	142.9	144.8	130.2	126.3
IV.....	157.0	140.5	137.5	127.9	144.2	145.0	131.4	127.3
1978 I.....	161.5	142.9	139.2	130.2	145.5	147.4	132.9	128.4
II.....	154.8	143.4	140.3	131.8	146.2	149.7	133.2	129.3
III.....	157.7	146.6	141.8	131.7	148.9	151.6	134.5	129.4
IV.....	163.3	148.4	141.6	131.8	148.4	153.4	135.6	128.0
1979 I.....	168.6	151.2	143.5	133.0	150.9	153.0	136.9	128.4
II.....	168.8	153.3	142.4	132.6	149.2	154.3	137.1	127.8
III.....	171.8	157.0	145.1	134.7	152.4	157.6	138.5	126.6
IV.....	169.9	157.0	142.8	134.9	148.3	158.1	140.7	125.8

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100), occasional, cat. 61-510; Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*, monthly, cat. 61-005.

Reference Table 29
Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1950 – 1979

Years and quarters	Real domestic product	Agriculture	Real domestic product less agriculture	Mines, quarries and oil wells	Manufacturing			
					Total	Non-durable	Durable	Construction
(Per cent change from previous period)								
1950	6.8	9.3	6.9	9.6	6.5	7.0	6.6	7.9
1951	7.8	14.2	6.7	12.5	8.7	4.9	12.8	0.8
1952	7.8	22.4	6.0	6.6	3.7	2.8	4.7	13.4
1953	4.1	-8.6	6.2	8.9	7.2	7.0	7.7	12.1
1954	-1.4	-23.2	1.0	11.0	-2.2	1.6	-6.4	2.6
1955	10.3	23.4	9.4	18.2	9.6	7.4	12.8	11.1
1956	8.7	6.2	8.8	16.2	9.4	8.0	10.4	12.5
1957	0.4	-15.9	2.2	9.8	-0.2	2.4	-2.9	8.7
1958	1.7	10.9	1.0	1.5	-1.8	1.8	-5.8	3.5
1959	5.2	-3.2	5.9	13.2	7.3	6.9	7.8	-4.9
1960	2.4	4.6	2.0	0.2	1.8	2.7	0.4	-1.8
1961	2.0	-13.4	3.6	2.6	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.1
1962	7.1	22.2	6.3	7.0	9.2	6.3	12.8	5.1
1963	5.5	12.1	5.1	4.4	6.7	5.2	8.6	2.0
1964	6.8	-9.5	7.8	7.7	9.6	7.9	11.3	8.7
1965	7.3	3.0	7.4	5.2	9.1	5.4	13.4	10.6
1966	6.7	13.4	6.5	5.1	7.5	6.7	8.5	8.6
1967	3.5	-18.4	4.6	7.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	-1.6
1968	5.6	8.0	5.6	7.9	6.2	5.2	6.9	3.4
1969	6.1	6.3	6.1	0.8	7.5	7.2	7.9	2.7
1970	2.4	-1.8	2.5	13.6	-1.4	0.9	-3.7	-1.7
1971	5.9	12.4	5.7	1.3	5.8	4.5	7.3	10.0
1972	5.5	-11.5	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	2.4
1973	7.7	5.9	7.7	12.0	9.8	6.8	12.7	5.0
1974	4.8	-4.2	5.0	-1.7	3.7	2.5	4.9	4.7
1975	0.7	9.1	0.5	-8.7	-6.3	-4.7	-7.8	3.6
1976	5.3	6.3	5.2	2.5	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.2
1977	3.2	4.4	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	-0.8
1978	4.0	8.2	3.9	-7.6	7.8	9.3	6.3	-0.9
1979	3.2	-1.1	3.3	7.7	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.0
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I	0.9	-4.0	1.2	2.6	2.2	1.3	3.0	1.2
II	0.6	8.7	0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.2
III	0.8	3.6	0.6	-0.8	0.3	-0.4	1.1	-0.7
IV	0.5	1.5	0.5	-1.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	-1.1
1978 I	1.4	4.8	1.3	-1.8	2.0	3.9	0.2	-0.9
II	1.0	-4.4	1.1	-5.5	3.4	2.4	4.5	3.9
III	1.2	2.8	1.1	-3.2	2.7	3.3	2.2	-2.7
IV	1.2	1.9	1.2	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	-1.9
1979 I	0.8	-1.4	0.8	3.5	-0.4	-1.2	0.3	5.0
II	0.0	0.8	-0.1	1.1	-1.2	0.3	-2.7	-0.2
III	1.3	-2.8	1.4	8.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	-0.2
IV	-0.1	-2.2	0.0	-4.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	-2.0

Reference Table 29 (continued)
Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry
1950 – 1979

Years and quarters	Electric power, gas and water utilities	Transportation, storage and communication	Trade			Finance, insurance and real estate	Community, business and personal service	Public administration and defence
			Total	Wholesale	Retail			
(Per cent change from previous period)								
1950	11.7	3.2	7.3	3.9	9.1	5.5	3.2	—
1951	13.2	9.7	1.1	8.1	-2.3	7.9	4.6	—
1952	7.8	5.4	6.8	6.4	6.7	4.4	4.6	—
1953	5.0	1.4	6.6	5.7	7.3	4.2	3.7	—
1954	8.6	-2.4	1.2	0.8	1.4	5.4	2.0	—
1955	12.3	13.4	11.5	13.0	10.7	3.8	2.5	—
1956	10.9	11.6	9.1	10.4	8.1	3.1	6.0	—
1957	7.3	0.4	0.0	-1.0	0.7	7.1	3.2	—
1958	9.5	-3.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.7	—
1959	13.0	8.0	6.6	10.1	4.9	4.5	5.5	—
1960	8.4	2.9	0.2	-0.7	0.7	3.8	4.0	—
1961	5.7	6.6	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.3	—
1962	5.4	4.9	6.6	6.8	6.2	3.8	6.2	2.8
1963	5.9	6.1	5.0	6.2	4.3	3.7	6.7	1.0
1964	8.4	9.0	7.6	10.3	5.9	6.5	7.3	1.5
1965	7.6	7.4	8.3	9.8	7.0	5.0	7.4	1.7
1966	8.8	5.6	6.1	7.3	5.5	4.4	7.6	3.4
1967	6.9	6.6	4.4	3.3	5.1	3.7	8.5	5.0
1968	7.7	6.3	4.1	3.8	4.2	6.1	5.3	2.6
1969	9.2	7.5	5.3	5.7	5.1	6.6	6.9	2.8
1970	9.3	5.8	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	4.3	3.9
1971	7.2	6.2	7.3	6.5	8.0	5.7	4.7	5.0
1972	11.4	7.0	9.2	8.1	10.0	6.0	4.2	4.3
1973	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.2	4.4	5.3
1974	7.9	6.6	7.7	7.4	7.9	5.1	5.7	3.8
1975	0.4	2.3	0.6	-3.8	3.7	6.0	4.3	4.9
1976	9.3	5.4	4.9	4.1	5.2	6.1	4.8	2.8
1977	5.7	4.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	6.0	3.3	2.5
1978	5.8	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	4.7	3.2	2.1
1979	6.2	6.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.2	-1.3
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I	-2.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.4
II	0.0	1.4	-2.1	-1.6	-2.4	2.2	0.4	0.6
III	3.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
IV	3.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8
1978 I	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.9
II	-4.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.7
III	1.9	2.2	1.1	-0.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.1
IV	3.6	1.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.3	1.2	0.8	-1.1
1979 I	3.2	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.7	-0.3	1.0	0.3
II	0.1	1.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.1	0.8	0.1	-0.5
III	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	-0.9
IV	-1.1	0.0	-1.6	0.1	-2.7	0.3	1.6	-0.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; and Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by industry* (1971 = 100).

Reference Table 30
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Major Industrial Grouping
1950 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Commercial industries	Commercial industries less agriculture	Goods-producing industries	Goods-producing industries less agriculture	Service-producing industries	Non-commercial industries	Index of industrial production
D	100210 100549	100211 100550	100207 100546	100208 100547	100209 100548	100212 100551	100205 100544
1950	35.7	33.9	35.4	32.0	36.3	—	30.9
1951	38.5	36.2	38.8	34.7	38.4	—	33.8
1952	41.3	38.1	42.1	36.4	40.8	—	35.2
1953	43.0	40.4	43.8	39.3	42.8	—	37.8
1954	42.1	40.8	41.8	39.5	43.6	—	37.8
1955	46.8	44.8	47.3	43.8	46.8	—	41.9
1956	51.0	49.1	52.0	48.6	50.0	—	46.3
1957	51.1	50.1	51.5	49.6	51.2	—	47.1
1958	51.9	50.4	52.3	49.6	52.2	—	46.8
1959	54.6	53.5	54.8	52.7	55.1	—	50.8
1960	55.8	54.6	56.0	53.7	56.4	—	51.9
1961	57.0	56.5	56.6	55.6	58.3	61.0	54.0
1962	61.1	60.2	61.8	60.0	61.3	64.0	58.6
1963	64.6	63.4	65.7	63.4	64.3	67.0	62.3
1964	69.3	68.6	70.2	69.1	68.7	70.2	68.0
1965	74.6	74.1	76.0	75.2	73.1	73.3	73.8
1966	79.8	79.0	82.1	80.8	77.4	77.5	79.2
1967	82.1	82.2	82.8	83.2	81.9	83.3	82.3
1968	86.7	86.8	88.0	88.2	86.0	87.6	87.6
1969	92.3	92.3	93.4	93.7	91.2	92.1	93.6
1970	94.1	94.3	94.2	94.7	94.5	96.0	94.9
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	106.2	107.0	104.9	106.3	106.0	102.6	107.5
1973	115.4	116.4	114.3	116.1	113.2	105.9	118.1
1974	121.2	122.6	117.6	120.1	119.9	109.0	122.2
1975	121.5	122.5	113.3	114.7	124.3	112.5	114.9
1976	128.7	129.7	119.9	121.3	130.4	115.1	121.3
1977	133.1	134.1	123.0	124.3	134.9	117.1	125.2
1978	139.2	140.1	129.0	130.0	139.7	118.7	132.4
1979	144.5	145.7	133.3	134.9	143.8	118.3	137.9
(Seasonally adjusted)							
1977 I	131.6	133.0	121.6	123.6	133.7	116.6	124.4
II	132.6	133.6	122.7	124.0	134.3	116.8	124.6
III	133.6	134.5	123.5	124.5	135.4	117.2	125.4
IV	134.4	135.3	124.2	125.1	136.2	117.6	126.6
1978 I	136.5	137.2	126.0	126.6	138.0	118.4	128.6
II	138.0	139.1	127.8	129.1	138.9	118.6	130.7
III	139.0	140.9	129.4	130.5	140.5	119.0	133.3
IV	142.0	143.0	132.2	133.4	141.3	118.5	136.8
1979 I	143.3	144.4	133.1	134.5	142.5	118.7	137.2
II	143.3	144.4	132.5	133.7	142.9	118.4	136.1
III	145.7	147.0	134.0	135.7	144.9	118.0	139.0
IV	145.6	147.1	133.4	135.3	145.2	117.8	138.9

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100).

Reference Table 31

Changes in the Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Major Industrial Grouping
1950 – 1979

Years and quarters	Commercial industries	Commercial industries less agriculture	Goods-producing industries	Goods-producing industries less agriculture	Service-producing industries	Non-commercial industries	Index of industrial production
(Per cent change from previous period)							
1950	7.2	6.9	8.3	8.1	5.2	—	7.3
1951	7.8	6.8	9.6	8.4	5.8	—	9.4
1952	7.3	5.2	8.5	4.9	6.3	—	4.1
1953	4.1	6.0	4.0	8.0	4.9	—	7.4
1954	-2.1	1.0	-4.6	0.5	1.9	—	0.0
1955	11.1	9.8	13.2	10.9	7.3	—	10.8
1956	9.0	9.6	9.9	11.0	6.8	—	10.5
1957	0.2	2.0	-1.0	2.1	2.4	—	1.7
1958	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	2.0	—	-0.6
1959	5.2	6.2	4.8	6.3	5.6	—	8.5
1960	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.4	—	2.2
1961	2.2	3.5	1.1	3.5	3.4	—	4.0
1962	7.2	6.5	9.2	7.9	5.1	4.9	8.5
1963	5.7	5.3	6.3	5.7	4.9	4.7	6.3
1964	7.3	8.2	6.8	9.0	6.8	4.8	9.1
1965	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.8	6.4	4.4	8.5
1966	7.0	6.6	8.0	7.4	5.9	5.7	7.3
1967	2.9	4.0	0.9	3.0	5.8	7.5	3.9
1968	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.2	6.4
1969	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.1	6.8
1970	2.0	2.2	0.9	1.1	3.6	4.2	1.4
1971	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	4.2	5.4
1972	6.2	7.0	4.9	6.3	6.0	2.6	7.5
1973	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	6.8	3.2	9.9
1974	5.0	5.3	2.9	3.4	5.9	2.9	3.5
1975	0.2	-0.1	-3.7	-4.5	3.7	3.2	-6.0
1976	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	4.9	2.3	5.6
1977	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	1.7	3.2
1978	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.6	1.4	5.8
1979	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.8	2.9	-0.3	4.2
(Seasonally adjusted)							
1977 I	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.7
II	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
III	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6
IV	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0
1978 I	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.6
II	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.2	1.6
III	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.3	2.0
IV	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	0.6	-0.4	2.6
1979 I	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.3
II	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.8
III	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	-0.3	2.1
IV	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry*; Statistics Canada, *Index of Real Domestic Product by Industry* (1971 = 100).

Reference Table 32
Main Components of the Labour Market⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1979⁽²⁾

Years and months	Population 15 years and over	Labour force			Employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
D	767284 —	767285 767606	767417 767681	767549 767748	767286 767608	767418 767683	767550 767750
(Thousands of persons)							
1966	13,083	7,493	5,147	2,346	7,242	4,975	2,267
1967	13,444	7,747	5,261	2,485	7,451	5,058	2,393
1968	13,805	7,951	5,354	2,597	7,593	5,110	2,483
1969	14,162	8,194	5,465	2,728	7,832	5,230	2,601
1970	14,528	8,395	5,571	2,824	7,919	5,260	2,660
1971	14,872	8,639	5,667	2,972	8,104	5,329	2,775
1972	15,186	8,897	5,797	3,100	8,345	5,460	2,885
1973	15,526	9,276	5,973	3,303	8,761	5,678	3,083
1974	15,924	9,639	6,163	3,477	9,125	5,870	3,255
1975	16,323	9,974	6,294	3,680	9,284	5,903	3,381
1976	16,706	10,206	6,369	3,837	9,479	5,965	3,515
1977	17,057	10,498	6,505	3,993	9,648	6,031	3,617
1978	17,382	10,882	6,650	4,232	9,972	6,148	3,824
1979	17,691	11,207	6,799	4,408	10,369	6,347	4,022
(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽³⁾							
1978 J	17,238	10,644	6,550	4,094	9,762	6,060	3,702
F	17,267	10,716	6,584	4,132	9,820	6,090	3,730
M	17,291	10,784	6,607	4,177	9,866	6,104	3,762
A	17,316	10,799	6,606	4,193	9,890	6,094	3,796
M	17,348	10,855	6,626	4,229	9,925	6,114	3,811
J	17,372	10,896	6,658	4,238	9,971	6,142	3,829
J	17,395	10,944	6,673	4,271	10,023	6,163	3,860
A	17,423	10,955	6,693	4,262	10,026	6,174	3,852
S	17,446	10,979	6,690	4,289	10,038	6,172	3,866
O	17,470	10,964	6,689	4,275	10,066	6,192	3,874
N	17,494	10,995	6,696	4,299	10,096	6,205	3,891
D	17,518	11,047	6,725	4,322	10,156	6,244	3,912
1979 J	17,547	11,113	6,766	4,347	10,228	6,283	3,945
F	17,575	11,095	6,750	4,345	10,231	6,280	3,951
M	17,598	11,134	6,767	4,367	10,266	6,296	3,970
A	17,627	11,143	6,784	4,359	10,273	6,310	3,963
M	17,652	11,138	6,787	4,351	10,293	6,327	3,966
J	17,677	11,142	6,765	4,377	10,317	6,331	3,986
J	17,706	11,168	6,775	4,393	10,370	6,361	4,009
A	17,731	11,217	6,794	4,423	10,409	6,366	4,043
S	17,755	11,232	6,817	4,415	10,434	6,393	4,041
O	17,787	11,347	6,853	4,494	10,503	6,403	4,100
N	17,808	11,372	6,853	4,519	10,547	6,402	4,145
D	17,831	11,350	6,843	4,507	10,539	6,401	4,138

⁽¹⁾ Small differences in totals may arise due to the seasonal adjustment process, or rounding.

⁽²⁾ Labour Force Survey data were first collected under the revised Labour Force Survey in January, 1975. In January, 1976, the Revised Survey replaced the former Survey. Revised data have been estimated back to 1966. The former Labour Force Survey data (1954-1975) may be found in the 1976 edition of this Review.

⁽³⁾ Population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Reference Table 32 (continued)
Main Components of the Labour Market⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1979⁽²⁾

Years and months	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Unemployment	Total immigration	Immigrants destined to the labour force
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
D	767289 767611	767421 767686	767553 767753	767288 767610	767420 767685	767552 767752	767287 767609	55 —	66 —
	(Per cent)						(Thousands of persons)		
1966	3.4	3.3	3.4	57.3	79.8	35.4	251	195	99
1967	3.8	3.9	3.7	57.6	79.3	36.5	296	223	120
1968	4.5	4.6	4.4	57.6	78.6	37.1	358	184	95
1969	4.4	4.3	4.7	57.9	78.3	38.0	362	162	84
1970	5.7	5.6	5.8	57.8	77.8	38.3	476	148	78
1971	6.2	6.0	6.6	58.1	77.3	39.4	535	122	61
1972	6.2	5.8	7.0	58.6	77.5	40.2	553	122	59
1973	5.5	4.9	6.7	59.7	78.2	41.9	515	184	92
1974	5.3	4.8	6.4	60.5	78.7	43.0	514	218	106
1975	6.9	6.2	8.1	61.1	78.4	44.3	690	188	81
1976	7.1	6.3	8.4	61.1	77.6	45.2	727	149	61
1977	8.1	7.3	9.4	61.5	77.6	46.0	850	115	48
1978	8.4	7.6	9.6	62.6	77.9	47.8	911	86	35
1979	7.5	6.7	8.8	63.3	78.3	48.9	838	n.a.	n.a.
	(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽³⁾								
1978 J.....	8.3	7.5	9.6	61.7	77.4	46.7	882	—	—
F.....	8.4	7.5	9.7	62.1	77.7	47.0	896	21	9
M.....	8.5	7.6	9.9	62.4	77.8	47.5	918	—	—
A.....	8.4	7.8	9.5	62.4	77.7	47.6	909	—	—
M.....	8.6	7.7	9.9	62.6	77.8	47.9	930	24	10
J.....	8.5	7.8	9.7	62.7	78.1	47.9	925	—	—
J.....	8.4	7.6	9.6	62.9	78.2	48.2	921	—	—
A.....	8.5	7.8	9.6	62.9	78.3	48.0	929	22	9
S.....	8.6	7.7	9.9	62.9	78.1	48.3	941	—	—
O.....	8.2	7.4	9.4	62.8	78.0	48.0	898	—	—
N.....	8.2	7.3	9.5	62.9	78.0	48.2	899	19	8
D.....	8.1	7.2	9.5	63.1	78.2	48.4	891	—	—
1979 J.....	8.0	7.1	9.2	63.3	78.6	48.6	885	—	—
F.....	7.8	7.0	9.1	63.1	78.3	48.5	864	19	8
M.....	7.8	7.0	9.1	63.3	78.4	48.7	868	—	—
A.....	7.8	7.0	9.1	63.2	78.5	48.5	870	—	—
M.....	7.6	6.8	8.8	63.1	78.4	48.4	845	24	10
J.....	7.4	6.4	8.9	63.0	78.0	48.6	825	—	—
J.....	7.1	6.1	8.7	63.1	78.0	48.7	798	—	—
A.....	7.2	6.3	8.6	63.3	78.1	48.9	808	28	11
S.....	7.1	6.2	8.5	63.3	78.3	48.8	798	—	—
O.....	7.4	6.6	8.8	63.8	78.6	49.6	844	—	—
N.....	7.3	6.6	8.3	63.9	78.5	49.8	825	n.a.	n.a.
D.....	7.1	6.5	8.2	63.7	78.3	49.6	811	—	—

n.a. = not available.

⁽¹⁾ Small differences in totals may arise due to the seasonal adjustment process, or rounding.

⁽²⁾ See note 2 on the first page of this table.

⁽³⁾ Immigration statistics are by quarters and are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, monthly, cat. 71-001; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, annual, cat. 71-201; Department of Employment and Immigration, *Immigration Statistics. Quarterly Immigration Bulletin*.

Reference Table 33
Changes in the Main Components of the Labour Market
1967 – 1979⁽¹⁾

Years and months	Population 15 years and over	Labour force			Employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(Per cent change from previous period)							
1967.....	2.8	3.4	2.2	5.9	2.9	1.7	5.6
1968.....	2.7	2.6	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.0	3.8
1969.....	2.6	3.1	2.1	5.0	3.1	2.3	4.8
1970.....	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.5	1.1	0.6	2.3
1971.....	2.4	2.9	1.7	5.2	2.3	1.3	4.3
1972.....	2.1	3.0	2.3	4.3	3.0	2.5	4.0
1973.....	2.2	4.3	3.0	6.5	5.0	4.0	6.9
1974.....	2.6	3.9	3.2	5.2	4.2	3.4	5.6
1975.....	2.5	3.5	2.1	5.9	1.7	0.6	3.9
1976.....	2.3	2.3	1.2	4.3	2.1	1.1	4.0
1977.....	2.1	2.9	2.1	4.1	1.8	1.1	2.9
1978.....	1.9	3.7	2.2	6.0	3.4	1.9	5.7
1979.....	1.8	3.0	2.2	4.2	4.0	3.2	5.2
(Seasonally adjusted) ⁽²⁾							
1978 J.....	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
F.....	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
M.....	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.9
A.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.9
M.....	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
J.....	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
J.....	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
A.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
S.....	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4
O.....	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
N.....	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
D.....	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
1979 J.....	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
F.....	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
M.....	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
A.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2
M.....	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
J.....	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
J.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
A.....	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8
S.....	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
O.....	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.5
N.....	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.1
D.....	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2

(1), (2) See notes 2 and 3 on reference table 32.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 34

Participation and Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Groups

1966 – 1979⁽¹⁾

Years and months	Participation rates				Unemployment rates			
	15-24		25+		15-24		25+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
D	767430 767697	767562 767763	767389 767656	767521 767730	767431 767698	767563 767764	767390 767657	767522 767731
(Percentage)								
1966	64.1	48.4	84.9	31.2	6.3	4.8	2.6	2.7
1967	64.1	49.1	84.5	32.3	7.2	5.5	3.0	2.8
1968	63.3	49.8	84.0	32.8	8.7	6.5	3.5	3.3
1969	62.7	50.2	83.8	33.8	8.3	6.5	3.2	3.7
1970	62.4	49.4	83.3	34.5	11.2	8.5	4.1	4.4
1971	62.7	50.8	82.7	35.4	12.1	9.8	4.3	5.0
1972	64.3	51.8	82.3	36.2	11.9	9.5	4.1	5.7
1973	66.7	54.2	82.3	37.6	10.1	9.2	3.4	5.4
1974	68.9	56.0	82.2	38.4	9.6	8.9	3.3	5.1
1975	68.8	56.8	81.9	40.0	12.6	11.4	4.3	6.5
1976	67.9	56.8	81.1	41.1	13.3	12.0	4.2	6.6
1977	68.8	57.5	80.9	42.1	15.0	13.8	4.9	7.4
1978	69.7	58.9	80.9	44.0	15.1	13.9	5.2	7.7
1979	71.4	61.0	80.9	44.8	13.4	12.7	4.6	7.0
(Seasonally adjusted)								
1978 J.	68.0	57.6	80.8	42.9	15.6	13.7	5.0	7.7
F	68.8	57.9	80.9	43.3	15.3	13.9	5.1	7.8
M	69.5	58.5	80.9	43.7	15.4	14.1	5.2	8.0
A	69.0	58.1	80.9	44.0	15.6	13.2	5.3	7.8
M	69.4	58.7	80.9	44.2	15.4	14.3	5.3	7.9
J	69.5	59.1	81.2	44.1	15.1	13.9	5.4	7.7
J	70.2	59.8	81.0	44.3	14.8	13.7	5.4	7.8
A	70.4	59.2	81.2	44.3	15.1	13.9	5.4	7.7
S	69.9	59.4	81.1	44.5	14.9	14.1	5.5	7.9
O	69.8	59.2	81.0	44.3	14.3	13.6	5.3	7.5
N	70.3	59.8	80.8	44.4	14.7	14.0	5.0	7.5
D	70.9	60.0	80.9	44.5	14.4	14.0	4.8	7.4
1979 J.	71.6	60.5	81.1	44.6	14.0	13.7	4.9	7.2
F	71.1	60.1	80.9	44.6	14.3	13.2	4.6	7.2
M	71.0	60.6	81.1	44.7	14.3	13.0	4.6	7.3
A	71.4	60.5	81.0	44.5	14.5	13.2	4.6	7.2
M	71.1	60.5	81.0	44.3	13.7	12.7	4.6	7.1
J	70.4	60.7	80.8	44.5	12.4	13.0	4.5	7.1
J	70.3	60.6	80.8	44.7	11.8	12.6	4.3	7.0
A	70.7	61.4	80.8	44.8	12.3	12.7	4.4	6.7
S	71.5	61.3	80.8	44.6	12.4	12.2	4.2	6.8
O	72.9	62.2	80.6	45.4	13.5	12.2	4.3	7.2
N	72.4	61.9	80.7	45.8	12.9	12.2	4.5	6.5
D	72.0	61.6	80.5	45.6	12.7	11.8	4.5	6.6

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 32.Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 35
Participation Rates, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1979

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
D	767860 767610		769841 769760	769904 769763		769922 769172
(Labour force as a percentage of population 15 years and over)						
1966	57.3	50.4	56.0	59.8	58.3	56.7
1967	57.6	50.4	56.4	60.2	58.3	57.5
1968	57.6	50.0	55.6	60.3	59.5	57.6
1969	57.9	49.9	55.9	60.5	59.7	58.2
1970	57.8	49.3	55.4	60.5	60.0	58.7
1971	58.1	49.8	56.0	60.9	60.0	58.3
1972	58.6	50.5	55.9	61.7	60.8	58.8
1973	59.7	52.3	57.6	62.4	61.8	59.6
1974	60.5	53.4	58.0	63.4	62.6	60.3
1975	61.1	53.5	58.5	64.1	63.0	61.1
1976	61.1	53.4	58.3	63.9	63.8	61.3
1977	61.5	53.7	58.9	64.3	64.3	61.5
1978	62.6	54.9	59.7	65.5	65.3	62.6
1979	63.3	55.5	60.1	66.6	66.3	62.7
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1978 J	61.7	53.9	59.2	64.4	64.3	61.8
F	62.1	54.4	59.7	64.4	65.0	62.2
M	62.4	54.3	60.1	65.0	65.3	62.5
A	62.4	54.8	59.6	65.2	65.4	62.3
M	62.6	54.7	60.0	65.3	65.7	62.3
J	62.7	54.9	59.9	65.5	65.5	62.8
J	62.9	55.5	59.7	66.0	65.5	62.6
A	62.9	55.0	59.8	65.9	65.5	62.9
S	62.9	55.2	59.9	66.1	65.4	63.1
O	62.8	55.3	59.5	65.6	65.6	62.8
N	62.9	55.2	59.6	66.0	65.1	62.9
D	63.1	55.4	59.6	66.3	65.8	62.9
1979 J	63.3	55.9	59.9	66.6	66.2	62.4
F	63.1	55.4	59.6	66.5	65.6	62.7
M	63.3	55.8	59.8	66.7	66.4	62.7
A	63.2	56.0	59.8	66.6	65.8	62.6
M	63.1	55.7	59.7	66.4	65.9	62.9
J	63.0	55.0	59.8	66.3	66.1	62.5
J	63.1	55.2	59.6	66.5	66.3	62.2
A	63.3	55.4	59.9	66.7	66.3	62.8
S	63.3	55.4	60.2	66.4	66.7	62.7
O	63.8	55.4	60.7	67.2	66.7	62.8
N	63.9	55.5	60.9	66.9	66.8	62.9
D	63.7	55.5	60.7	66.4	66.7	63.5

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 32.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 36
Labour Force, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1979

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
D	767870 774020		769838 768475	769901 768645		769919 769230						
	(Thousands of persons)						(Per cent change from previous period)					
1966.....	7,493	615	2,113	2,787	1,262	716	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967.....	7,747	626	2,185	2,891	1,286	759	3.4	1.8	3.4	3.8	1.9	6.0
1968.....	7,951	635	2,205	2,980	1,342	789	2.6	1.5	0.9	3.1	4.3	4.0
1969.....	8,194	647	2,264	3,077	1,376	830	3.1	1.9	2.7	3.3	2.6	5.2
1970.....	8,395	652	2,288	3,177	1,407	871	2.5	0.7	1.1	3.2	2.2	5.0
1971.....	8,639	673	2,347	3,290	1,429	899	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.6	1.6	3.2
1972.....	8,897	696	2,383	3,410	1,471	938	3.0	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	4.3
1973.....	9,276	736	2,499	3,532	1,522	987	4.3	5.8	4.9	3.6	3.5	5.2
1974.....	9,639	767	2,570	3,686	1,576	1,040	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.6	5.4
1975.....	9,974	787	2,647	3,818	1,635	1,087	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.5
1976.....	10,206	805	2,689	3,885	1,712	1,116	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	4.7	2.6
1977.....	10,498	829	2,756	3,994	1,775	1,144	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.5
1978.....	10,882	864	2,827	4,147	1,852	1,192	3.7	4.2	2.6	3.8	4.3	4.2
1979.....	11,207	892	2,878	4,289	1,926	1,223	3.0	3.2	1.8	3.4	4.0	2.6
	(Seasonally adjusted)											
1978 J.....	10,644	841	2,785	4,044	1,804	1,165	0.0	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
F.....	10,716	850	2,814	4,054	1,826	1,174	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.8
M.....	10,784	849	2,834	4,096	1,838	1,181	0.6	-0.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6
A.....	10,799	858	2,814	4,117	1,844	1,180	0.1	1.1	-0.7	0.5	0.3	-0.1
M.....	10,855	859	2,839	4,125	1,857	1,182	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.2
J.....	10,896	863	2,836	4,144	1,855	1,194	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	1.0
J.....	10,944	873	2,829	4,181	1,860	1,192	0.4	1.2	-0.2	0.9	0.3	-0.2
A.....	10,955	868	2,838	4,182	1,861	1,201	0.1	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8
S.....	10,979	872	2,843	4,199	1,862	1,207	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5
O.....	10,964	876	2,827	4,178	1,873	1,204	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.6	-0.2
N.....	10,995	876	2,833	4,204	1,861	1,208	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.3
D.....	11,047	879	2,836	4,232	1,886	1,211	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.2
1979 J.....	11,113	889	2,853	4,254	1,901	1,204	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	-0.6
F.....	11,095	883	2,843	4,256	1,889	1,212	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.7
M.....	11,134	891	2,854	4,271	1,914	1,214	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.2
A.....	11,143	895	2,860	4,272	1,901	1,214	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0
M.....	11,138	891	2,858	4,269	1,908	1,221	-0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.6
J.....	11,142	882	2,865	4,269	1,917	1,215	0.0	-1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	-0.5
J.....	11,168	887	2,858	4,287	1,930	1,212	0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.2
A.....	11,217	892	2,877	4,304	1,932	1,226	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2
S.....	11,232	893	2,892	4,293	1,947	1,228	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.8	0.2
O.....	11,347	895	2,922	4,348	1,951	1,233	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.4
N.....	11,372	897	2,933	4,336	1,958	1,238	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.4
D.....	11,350	900	2,923	4,308	1,959	1,253	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	1.2

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 32.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 37
Employment, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1979

Years and months	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
D	767888 774027		769839 768476	769902 768646		769920 769231						
	(Thousands of persons)						(Per cent change from previous period)					
1966	7,242	583	2,027	2,714	1,233	684	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	7,451	593	2,085	2,799	1,254	720	2.9	1.5	2.8	3.1	1.7	5.3
1968	7,593	598	2,081	2,873	1,299	742	1.9	0.9	-0.2	2.6	3.5	3.1
1969	7,832	607	2,126	2,979	1,331	788	3.1	1.5	2.2	3.7	2.5	6.2
1970	7,919	612	2,128	3,038	1,337	804	1.1	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.4	2.1
1971	8,104	626	2,176	3,113	1,356	834	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.4	3.7
1972	8,345	642	2,205	3,239	1,394	865	3.0	2.5	1.4	4.1	2.8	3.7
1973	8,761	679	2,330	3,380	1,451	920	5.0	5.9	5.7	4.4	4.1	6.4
1974	9,125	702	2,401	3,523	1,523	976	4.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	5.0	6.0
1975	9,284	710	2,434	3,576	1,571	995	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	3.1	1.9
1976	9,479	718	2,456	3,645	1,641	1,020	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.9	4.5	2.5
1977	9,648	725	2,473	3,714	1,690	1,047	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	3.0	2.7
1978	9,972	756	2,520	3,847	1,756	1,093	3.4	4.3	1.9	3.6	3.9	4.4
1979	10,369	786	2,602	4,009	1,843	1,129	4.0	4.1	3.3	4.2	4.9	3.3
	(Seasonally adjusted)											
1978 J	9,762	738	2,473	3,761	1,712	1,065	0.2	1.1	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
F	9,820	744	2,506	3,763	1,728	1,078	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.2
M	9,866	741	2,516	3,792	1,740	1,082	0.5	-0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4
A	9,890	747	2,504	3,812	1,745	1,090	0.2	0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
M	9,925	748	2,517	3,817	1,760	1,088	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	-0.2
J	9,971	756	2,517	3,839	1,758	1,099	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	-0.1	1.0
J	10,023	761	2,527	3,877	1,763	1,098	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.3	-0.1
A	10,026	758	2,524	3,884	1,763	1,099	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
S	10,038	762	2,535	3,879	1,759	1,108	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.8
O	10,066	768	2,535	3,887	1,778	1,102	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	-0.5
N	10,096	771	2,541	3,905	1,769	1,104	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	-0.5	0.2
D	10,156	771	2,541	3,942	1,796	1,104	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0
1979 J	10,228	775	2,549	3,967	1,812	1,107	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
F	10,231	775	2,558	3,976	1,800	1,111	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.7	0.4
M	10,266	778	2,556	3,986	1,833	1,117	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	1.8	0.5
A	10,273	785	2,575	3,987	1,810	1,116	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	-1.3	-0.1
M	10,293	787	2,582	3,988	1,820	1,122	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5
J	10,317	783	2,595	3,987	1,834	1,122	0.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.0	0.8	0.0
J	10,370	786	2,609	4,010	1,852	1,126	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4
A	10,409	787	2,620	4,025	1,853	1,135	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8
S	10,434	792	2,627	4,025	1,866	1,133	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	-0.2
O	10,503	794	2,643	4,054	1,869	1,145	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.1
N	10,547	795	2,655	4,052	1,882	1,153	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.0	0.7	0.7
D	10,539	798	2,646	4,048	1,881	1,161	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.7

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 32.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 38
Estimates of Employees by Industry
1961 – 1979⁽¹⁾

	Non-agri- cultural total	Mines, quarries and oil wells	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Transpor- tation, storage and communi- cations	Trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Communi- ty business and personal services	Public administra- tion and defence
(Thousands)									
1961	4,709.7	107.6	1,310.1	284.2	580.5	757.8	196.4	1,068.8	331.7
1962	4,913.8	109.0	1,371.0	301.4	583.6	791.1	207.5	1,129.7	341.7
1963	5,087.6	106.8	1,420.3	308.4	591.9	821.3	220.0	1,199.0	345.1
1964	5,330.2	108.0	1,485.9	328.5	608.6	854.0	231.8	1,280.7	352.8
1965	5,611.2	114.8	1,554.3	362.7	625.7	898.4	240.6	1,370.7	362.0
1966	5,903.6	117.3	1,637.4	386.7	643.9	943.6	248.8	1,467.6	375.2
1967	6,082.3	119.0	1,640.8	375.5	658.5	968.5	265.5	1,575.1	399.1
1968	6,212.3	120.8	1,637.8	371.8	646.3	1,002.4	282.8	1,668.0	408.3
1969	6,463.5	119.8	1,677.7	378.1	660.5	1,057.2	299.5	1,776.9	420.1
1970	6,566.2	128.7	1,647.6	365.6	667.4	1,080.7	305.8	1,850.3	449.6
1971	6,694.8	126.7	1,638.7	387.1	684.9	1,106.6	311.1	1,896.6	474.4
1972	6,904.5	123.9	1,677.7	393.9	697.8	1,161.8	327.5	1,959.3	498.1
1973	7,252.8	126.9	1,775.2	427.8	719.1	1,262.4	373.3	2,103.9	539.0
1974	7,583.2	132.0	1,837.8	445.6	764.0	1,347.2	405.5	2,205.5	561.9
1975	7,874.0	131.5	1,755.2	450.8	764.1	1,380.8	423.1	2,310.5	592.4
1976	8,006.8	136.5	1,772.8	454.7	779.0	1,401.0	434.4	2,358.5	606.4
1977	8,226.7	141.7	1,775.4	466.6	794.7	1,413.5	474.0	2,470.0	620.7
1978	8,392.5	139.7	1,803.6	436.3	802.9	1,467.3	488.2	2,544.5	633.0
1979	8,693.7	150.9	1,874.4	465.1	820.8	1,516.9	502.5	2,656.5	624.1
(Seasonally adjusted)									
1979 J.....	8,578.6	138.5	1,847.4	463.1	817.4	1,496.8	492.4	2,614.7	627.0
F.....	8,565.4	139.2	1,856.7	453.9	813.8	1,483.1	493.1	2,616.4	626.7
M.....	8,586.0	140.7	1,860.5	456.5	813.9	1,483.8	496.0	2,624.6	628.5
A.....	8,578.8	142.5	1,867.1	443.4	814.1	1,485.8	500.0	2,611.9	628.3
M.....	8,630.8	145.4	1,867.8	460.0	819.8	1,504.0	500.7	2,617.1	627.5
J.....	8,691.2	154.4	1,878.8	475.0	822.6	1,493.3	506.3	2,658.3	623.7
J.....	8,743.2	157.0	1,893.0	476.6	818.5	1,513.5	504.5	2,679.6	620.2
A.....	8,747.3	158.1	1,880.3	470.1	810.4	1,539.5	505.4	2,681.7	620.9
S.....	8,745.4	157.4	1,884.4	466.2	822.7	1,540.3	506.5	2,661.2	623.0
O.....	8,785.1	159.3	1,880.5	468.4	829.4	1,541.2	508.0	2,690.0	624.1
N.....	8,819.7	158.8	1,880.4	466.4	830.7	1,562.5	508.7	2,707.8	620.7
D.....	8,853.2	158.6	1,894.1	479.6	835.7	1,556.4	508.6	2,715.0	618.8

Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry*, monthly, cat. 72-008.

⁽¹⁾ Data for 1979 are subject to revision.

Reference Table 39
Changes in Estimates of Employees by Industry
1962 – 1979⁽¹⁾

	Non-agri- cultural total	Mines, quarries and oil wells	Manuf- acturing	Constru- ction	Transpor- tation storage and communi- cations	Trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Communi- ty, business and personal services	Public administra- tion and defence
(Per cent change from previous period)									
1962	4.3	1.3	4.6	6.1	0.5	4.4	5.7	5.7	3.0
1963	3.5	-2.0	3.6	2.3	1.4	3.8	6.0	6.1	1.0
1964	4.8	1.1	4.6	6.5	2.8	4.0	5.4	6.8	2.2
1965	5.3	6.3	4.6	10.4	2.8	5.2	3.8	7.0	2.6
1966	5.2	2.2	5.3	6.6	2.9	5.0	3.4	7.1	3.6
1967	3.0	1.4	0.2	-2.9	2.3	2.6	6.7	7.3	6.4
1968	2.1	1.5	-0.2	-1.0	-1.9	3.5	6.5	5.9	2.3
1969	4.0	-0.8	2.4	1.7	2.2	5.5	5.9	6.5	2.9
1970	1.6	7.4	-1.8	-3.3	1.0	2.2	2.1	4.1	7.0
1971	2.0	-1.6	-0.5	5.9	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.5	5.5
1972	3.1	-2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	5.0	5.3	3.3	5.0
1973	5.0	2.4	5.8	8.6	3.1	8.7	14.0	7.4	8.2
1974	4.6	4.0	3.5	4.2	6.2	6.7	8.6	4.8	4.2
1975	3.8	-0.4	-4.5	1.2	0.0	2.5	4.3	4.8	5.4
1976	1.7	3.8	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.4
1977	2.7	3.8	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.9	9.1	4.7	2.4
1978	2.0	-1.4	1.6	-6.5	1.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.0
1979	3.6	8.0	3.9	6.6	2.2	3.4	2.9	4.4	-1.4
(Seasonally adjusted)									
1979 J	1.0	2.0	0.3	4.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.4	-0.6
F	-0.2	0.5	0.5	-2.0	-0.4	-0.9	0.1	0.1	-0.1
M	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
A	-0.1	1.3	0.4	-2.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	-0.5	-0.0
M	0.6	2.0	0.0	3.7	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1
J	0.7	6.2	0.6	3.3	0.3	-0.7	1.1	1.6	-0.6
J	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	-0.5	1.3	-0.4	0.8	-0.6
A	0.0	0.7	-0.7	-1.4	-1.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
S	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.8	1.5	0.1	0.2	-0.8	0.3
O	0.5	1.2	-0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2
N	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	-0.5
D	0.4	-0.1	0.7	2.8	0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.3

⁽¹⁾ See note 1 on Reference Table 38.

Reference Table 40
Unemployment, Canada and by Region⁽¹⁾
1966 – 1979

Years and months	Unemployed						Unemployment rate					
	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
D	767891 767609		769840 768477	769903 767647		769921 769232	767863 767611		769842 768478	769905 768648		769923 769233
	(Thousands of persons)						(Per cent)					
1966	251	33	86	72	30	33	3.4	5.4	4.1	2.6	2.4	4.6
1967	296	33	100	92	30	39	3.8	5.3	4.6	3.2	2.3	5.1
1968	358	38	124	107	43	47	4.5	6.0	5.6	3.6	3.2	5.9
1969	362	40	137	99	45	42	4.4	6.2	6.1	3.2	3.3	5.1
1970	476	40	160	139	70	67	5.7	6.2	7.0	4.4	4.9	7.7
1971	535	46	171	178	74	65	6.2	7.0	7.3	5.4	5.2	7.2
1972	553	54	178	171	78	73	6.2	7.7	7.5	5.0	5.3	7.8
1973	515	57	169	152	71	66	5.5	7.8	6.8	4.3	4.7	6.7
1974	514	65	169	164	53	64	5.3	8.4	6.6	4.4	3.4	6.2
1975	690	77	214	242	65	92	6.9	9.8	8.1	6.3	3.9	8.5
1976	727	88	233	240	71	96	7.1	10.9	8.7	6.2	4.1	8.6
1977	850	104	284	279	86	97	8.1	12.6	10.3	7.0	4.9	8.5
1978	911	108	307	300	96	98	8.4	12.5	10.9	7.2	5.2	8.3
1979	838	105	277	280	83	94	7.5	11.7	9.6	6.5	4.3	7.7
	(Seasonally adjusted)											
1978 J.....	882	103	312	283	92	100	8.3	12.2	11.2	7.0	5.1	8.6
F.....	896	106	308	291	98	96	8.4	12.5	10.9	7.2	5.4	8.2
M.....	918	108	318	304	98	99	8.5	12.7	11.2	7.4	5.3	8.4
A.....	909	112	310	305	99	90	8.4	13.1	11.0	7.4	5.4	7.6
M.....	930	111	322	308	97	94	8.6	12.9	11.3	7.5	5.2	8.0
J.....	925	107	319	305	97	95	8.5	12.4	11.2	7.4	5.2	8.0
J.....	921	112	302	304	97	94	8.4	12.8	10.7	7.3	5.2	7.9
A.....	929	110	314	298	98	102	8.5	12.7	11.1	7.1	5.3	8.5
S.....	941	110	308	320	103	99	8.6	12.6	10.8	7.6	5.5	8.2
O.....	898	108	292	291	95	102	8.2	12.3	10.3	7.0	5.1	8.5
N.....	899	106	292	299	92	104	8.2	12.1	10.3	7.1	4.9	8.6
D.....	891	108	295	290	90	107	8.1	12.3	10.4	6.9	4.8	8.8
1979 J.....	885	114	304	287	89	97	8.0	12.8	10.7	6.7	4.7	8.1
F.....	864	107	285	280	89	101	7.8	12.1	10.0	6.6	4.7	8.3
M.....	868	113	298	285	81	97	7.8	12.7	10.4	6.7	4.2	8.0
A.....	870	111	285	285	91	98	7.8	12.4	10.0	6.7	4.8	8.1
M.....	845	104	276	281	88	99	7.6	11.7	9.7	6.6	4.6	8.1
J.....	825	99	270	282	83	93	7.4	11.2	9.4	6.6	4.3	7.7
J.....	798	101	249	277	78	86	7.1	11.4	8.7	6.5	4.0	7.1
A.....	808	105	257	279	79	91	7.2	11.8	8.9	6.5	4.1	7.4
S.....	798	101	265	268	81	95	7.1	11.3	9.2	6.2	4.2	7.7
O.....	844	101	279	294	82	88	7.4	11.3	9.5	6.8	4.2	7.1
N.....	825	102	278	284	76	85	7.3	11.4	9.5	6.5	3.9	6.9
D.....	811	102	277	260	78	92	7.1	11.3	9.5	6.0	4.0	7.3

⁽¹⁾ See note 2 on reference table 32.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*; Statistics Canada, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Reference Table 41

Unemployed Persons by Family Status, Canada⁽¹⁾

1960 - 1979

Years and quarters	Total unemployed	Members of family units				Non-members of family units	Members of family units					
		Total	Heads of units	Single son or daughter	Other relatives		Total unemployed	Total	Heads of units	Single son or daughter	Other relatives	Non-members of family units
D	767287	773576	773577	773579	773580	773581						
(Thousands of persons, annual averages)							(Change from same period a year ago)					
Former Labour Force Survey												
1960 ⁽²⁾	349	314	142	132	121	36						
1961	497	454	230	168	56	43	148	140	88	36	-65	7
1962	405	371	187	138	45	35	-92	-83	-43	-30	-11	-8
1963	390	357	174	132	51	34	-15	-14	-13	-6	6	-1
1964	348	319	148	123	47	30	-42	-38	-26	-9	-4	-4
1965	298	273	127	105	41	25	-50	-46	-21	-18	-6	-5
1966	274	252	113	101	37	23	-24	-21	-14	-4	-4	-2
1967	321	294	134	114	46	27	47	42	21	13	9	4
1968	390	354	155	144	55	36	69	60	21	30	9	9
1969	391	359	146	150	63	32	1	5	-9	6	8	-4
1970	492	444	183	190	72	47	101	85	37	40	9	15
1971	572	516	212	213	91	56	80	72	29	23	19	9
1972	571	509	202	215	93	61	-1	-7	-10	2	2	5
1973	520	453	169	190	95	67	-51	-56	-33	-25	3	6
1974	525	462	171	197	93	64	5	11	2	7	-2	-3
1975	710	624	241	252	131	87	185	162	70	55	38	23
Revised Labour Force Survey												
1975	690	609	194	221	194	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	727	640	190	240	210	87	37	31	-4	19	16	7
1977	850	752	224	280	248	99	123	112	34	40	38	12
1978	911	800	247	289	264	110	61	48	23	9	16	11
1979	838	743	223	278	242	96	-73	-57	-24	-11	-22	-14
1978 I	1,001	882	311	292	279	119	91	75	34	24	17	16
II	933	820	259	298	263	113	94	79	32	16	31	15
III	881	777	202	308	267	104	54	40	19	—	21	12
IV	829	721	216	258	247	108	4	-2	7	-5	-4	6
1979 I	969	853	287	295	271	117	-32	-29	-24	3	-8	-2
II	859	759	232	291	236	101	-74	-61	-27	-7	-27	-12
III	761	682	174	277	231	79	-120	-95	-28	-31	-36	-25
IV	764	678	199	249	230	86	-65	-43	-17	-9	-17	-22

⁽¹⁾ These data have not been linked back over the years prior to 1975, when the former Labour Force Survey was in effect; as a result, both sets of data are presented here.

⁽²⁾ Average of July and October only.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*.

Reference Table 42

Family Units with One or More Unemployed Persons by the Number of Employed Persons in the Family Unit, Canada⁽¹⁾ 1960 – 1979

Years and quarters	Units with some unem- ployed	No persons in unit em- ployed	One or more persons in unit employed				Units with some unem- ploy ment	No person in unit em- ployed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	One em- ployed	Two em- ployed ⁽³⁾	Three or more em- ployed			Total	One em- ployed	Two em- ployed ⁽³⁾	Three or more em- ployed
(Thousands of family units, annual averages)							(Change from same period a year ago)					
Former Labour Force Survey												
1960 ⁽²⁾	260	110	171	100	45	26						
1961.....	394	177	217	132	57	28	134	67	46	32	12	2
1962.....	331	148	183	112	46	25	-63	-29	-34	-20	-11	-3
1963.....	315	138	179	108	46	26	-16	-10	-4	-4	—	1
1964.....	284	115	170	99	48	23	-31	-23	-9	-9	2	-3
1965.....	245	96	149	87	40	22	-39	-19	-21	-12	-8	-1
1966.....	229	87	142	83	39	19	-16	-9	-7	-4	-1	-3
1967.....	248	100	168	100	44	24	19	13	26	17	5	5
1968.....	319	119	200	119	54	28	71	19	32	19	10	4
1969.....	320	113	207	122	54	31	1	-6	7	3	—	3
1970.....	396	141	256	157	69	30	76	28	49	35	15	-1
1971.....	461	165	295	181	77	39	65	24	39	24	8	9
1972.....	456	159	297	186	76	36	-5	-6	2	5	-1	-3
1973.....	408	128	281	172	70	39	-48	-31	-16	-14	6	3
1974.....	412	135	276	170	70	36	4	7	-5	-2	—	-3
1975.....	547	185	362	228	92	43	135	50	86	58	22	7
Revised Labour Force Survey												
1975.....	553	150	399	260	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976.....	576	153	423	273	150	—	23	3	24	10	11	—
1977.....	669	176	493	318	175	—	93	23	70	45	25	—
1978.....	711	187	523	340	183	—	42	11	30	22	8	—
1979.....	663	172	492	320	172	—	-48	-15	-31	-20	-11	—
1978 I.....	776	233	543	364	179	—	61	12	50	35	15	—
II.....	730	193	537	341	196	—	68	13	55	37	18	—
III.....	693	157	536	337	199	—	38	19	18	18	—	—
IV.....	644	164	480	320	160	—	-2	—	-1	-1	—	—
1979 I.....	755	220	535	362	173	—	-21	-13	-8	-2	-6	—
II.....	673	174	499	317	182	—	-57	-19	-38	-24	-14	—
III.....	614	135	479	300	179	—	-79	-22	-57	-37	-17	—
IV.....	610	158	452	301	151	—	-34	-6	-28	-19	-9	—

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 41.

(3) On revised Labour Force Survey this column reads "two or more employed".

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*.

Reference Table 43
 Help-Wanted Index, Canada and Regions
 1962 – 1979
 (1969 = 100)

Years and quarters	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
D	730179 730173	730180 730174	730181 730175	730182 730176	730183 730177	730184 730178
1962	62	87	90	44	54	41
1963	65	84	88	51	60	40
1964	78	97	102	65	73	54
1965	97	137	118	86	86	70
1966	107	143	127	96	102	75
1967	93	121	109	79	104	66
1968	81	107	85	77	84	70
1969	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970	82	78	86	83	79	75
1971	86	87	93	80	88	83
1972	115	104	114	117	121	113
1973	148	137	140	149	156	167
1974	199	236	203	170	230	221
1975	163	211	200	115	196	152
1976	157	136	195	106	212	148
1977	152	151	189	104	198	147
1978	165	139	205	113	227	147
1979	189	136	176	156	310	191
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1977 I	157	168	189	108	207	149
II	150	166	181	103	195	144
III	150	133	187	101	200	148
IV	152	136	197	102	189	144
1978 I	159	127	211	102	208	135
II	154	132	190	105	206	144
III	161	129	200	108	229	148
IV	187	167	219	137	266	161
1979 I	179	152	193	145	258	153
II	179	138	168	155	282	163
III	196	123	160	159	354	228
IV	200	129	181	166	348	220

Source: Statistics Canada.

Reference Table 44
Changes in Help Wanted-Index, Canada and Regions
1963 – 1979

Years and quarters	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
(Per cent change from previous period)						
1963	4.8	-3.4	-2.2	15.9	11.1	-2.4
1964	20.0	15.5	15.9	27.5	21.7	35.0
1965	24.4	41.2	15.7	32.3	17.8	29.6
1966	10.3	4.4	7.6	11.6	18.6	7.1
1967	-13.1	-15.4	-14.2	-17.7	2.0	-12.0
1968	-12.9	-11.6	-22.0	-2.5	-19.2	6.1
1969	23.4	-6.5	17.6	29.9	19.0	42.9
1970	-18.0	-22.0	-14.0	-17.0	-21.0	-25.0
1971	4.9	11.5	8.1	-3.6	11.4	10.7
1972	33.7	19.5	22.6	46.3	37.5	36.1
1973	28.7	31.7	22.8	27.4	28.9	47.8
1974	34.5	72.3	45.0	14.1	47.4	32.3
1975	-18.1	-10.6	-1.5	-32.4	-14.8	-31.2
1976	-3.7	-35.5	-2.5	-7.8	8.2	-2.6
1977	-3.2	11.0	-3.1	-1.9	-6.6	-0.7
1978	8.6	-7.9	8.5	8.7	14.6	0.0
1979	14.5	-2.2	-14.1	38.1	36.6	29.9
(Seasonally adjusted)						
1977 I	1.3	28.2	-0.5	4.9	-8.4	0.7
II	-4.5	-1.2	-4.2	-4.6	-5.8	-3.4
III	-0.8	-19.9	3.3	-1.9	2.6	2.8
IV	1.3	2.3	5.3	1.0	-5.5	-2.7
1978 I	4.6	-6.6	7.1	0.0	10.1	-6.3
II	-3.1	3.9	-10.0	2.9	-1.0	6.7
III	4.5	-2.3	5.3	2.9	11.2	2.8
IV	16.1	29.5	9.5	26.9	16.2	8.8
1979 I	-4.3	-9.0	-11.9	5.8	-3.0	-5.0
II	0.0	-9.2	-13.0	6.9	9.3	6.5
III	9.2	-10.9	-4.8	2.6	25.5	39.9
IV	2.0	4.9	13.1	4.4	-1.7	-3.5

Source: Statistics Canada.

Reference Table 45
Productivity and Costs: Commercial Non-agricultural Industries
1961 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
D	100211	240203	240263	240557	240323	240353	240587	240647
1961	56.5	75.1	79.7	43.1	75.2	70.9	57.3	76.2
1962	60.2	77.7	82.7	45.7	77.5	72.8	58.8	75.8
1963	63.4	79.9	84.6	48.4	79.4	74.9	60.6	76.4
1964	68.7	83.4	88.3	52.5	82.2	77.7	63.0	76.5
1965	74.1	88.1	92.9	58.4	84.1	79.8	66.3	78.8
1966	79.0	92.3	96.2	65.6	85.6	82.1	71.1	83.0
1967	82.2	93.9	97.4	71.7	87.5	84.4	76.3	87.2
1968	86.8	94.3	96.8	76.5	92.1	89.7	81.1	88.1
1969	92.3	97.7	99.4	85.0	94.4	92.9	86.9	92.1
1970	94.3	98.1	98.9	91.3	96.1	95.4	93.0	96.8
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	107.0	104.0	103.6	111.5	102.8	103.3	107.1	104.2
1973	116.4	109.9	109.4	129.6	105.9	106.4	117.9	111.3
1974	122.6	115.7	114.6	154.9	106.0	107.0	133.9	126.3
1975	122.5	116.8	114.6	178.5	104.9	106.9	152.8	145.6
1976	129.7	118.7	116.1	204.2	109.3	111.8	172.0	157.4
1977	134.1	121.7	117.3	223.6	110.2	114.4	183.7	166.7
1978	140.1	124.8	121.3	242.7	112.3	115.5	194.5	173.3
1979	145.7	130.0	125.4	271.5	112.1	116.2	208.8	186.3
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	6.5	3.5	3.8	6.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	-0.5
1963	5.3	2.8	2.3	5.9	2.5	2.9	3.1	0.8
1964	8.2	4.4	4.4	8.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	0.1
1965	8.0	5.6	5.2	11.2	2.3	2.7	5.2	3.0
1966	6.6	4.8	3.6	12.3	1.8	2.9	7.2	5.3
1967	4.1	1.7	1.2	9.1	2.2	2.8	7.3	5.1
1968	5.6	0.4	-0.6	6.8	5.3	6.3	6.3	1.0
1969	6.3	3.6	2.7	11.1	2.5	3.6	7.2	4.5
1970	2.2	0.4	-0.5	7.4	1.8	2.7	7.0	5.1
1971	6.0	1.9	1.1	9.5	4.1	4.8	7.5	3.3
1972	7.0	4.0	3.6	11.5	2.8	3.3	7.1	4.2
1973	8.8	5.7	5.7	16.2	3.0	3.0	10.1	6.8
1974	5.3	5.3	4.8	19.5	0.1	0.6	13.6	13.5
1975	-0.1	1.0	0.0	15.2	-1.0	-0.1	14.1	15.3
1976	5.9	1.6	1.3	14.4	4.2	4.6	12.6	8.1
1977	3.4	2.5	1.1	9.5	0.8	2.3	6.8	5.9
1978	4.5	2.5	3.4	8.5	1.9	1.0	5.9	4.0
1979	4.0	4.2	3.4	11.9	-0.2	0.6	7.4	7.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, annual, cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 46

Productivity and Costs: Commercial Non-agricultural Goods-producing Industries

1961 – 1979

(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
D	100208	240204	240264	240558	240324	240354	240588	240648
1961	55.6	82.7	84.7	44.7	67.2	65.6	54.0	80.4
1962	60.0	85.3	88.3	47.6	70.4	67.9	55.9	79.4
1963	63.3	87.2	90.1	50.3	72.6	70.3	57.7	79.5
1964	69.1	91.3	94.7	54.9	75.7	73.0	60.2	79.5
1965	75.2	96.3	100.0	61.5	78.1	75.2	63.9	81.7
1966	80.8	100.7	104.1	69.5	80.2	77.6	69.1	86.1
1967	83.2	100.3	102.7	74.6	83.0	81.0	74.4	89.7
1968	88.2	99.7	101.8	79.0	88.5	86.6	79.3	89.5
1969	93.7	101.4	102.6	86.6	92.4	91.3	85.4	92.4
1970	94.7	99.3	100.2	91.5	95.4	94.5	92.2	96.6
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	106.3	102.3	102.2	109.8	103.9	104.0	107.3	103.3
1973	116.2	107.7	107.7	129.1	107.9	107.9	119.9	111.2
1974	120.1	110.7	110.7	154.0	108.5	108.5	139.2	128.2
1975	114.7	108.7	107.5	174.3	105.5	106.7	160.3	152.0
1976	121.3	109.7	108.6	198.2	110.6	111.6	180.7	163.4
1977	124.3	109.1	107.2	216.3	113.9	116.0	198.3	174.1
1978	130.0	109.4	108.7	231.4	118.7	119.5	211.5	178.1
1979	134.9	113.6	112.1	257.9	118.6	120.3	227.0	191.3
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	7.9	3.1	4.3	6.5	4.8	3.3	3.5	-1.2
1963	5.5	2.2	2.0	5.7	3.1	3.5	3.2	0.1
1964	9.2	4.7	5.1	9.1	4.3	3.8	4.3	—
1965	8.8	5.5	5.6	12.0	3.2	3.0	6.1	2.8
1966	7.4	4.6	4.1	13.0	2.7	3.2	8.1	5.4
1967	3.0	-0.4	-1.3	7.3	3.5	4.4	7.7	4.2
1968	6.0	-0.6	-0.9	5.9	6.6	6.9	6.6	-0.2
1969	6.2	1.7	0.8	9.6	4.4	5.4	7.7	3.2
1970	1.1	-2.1	-2.3	5.7	3.2	3.5	8.0	4.5
1971	5.6	0.7	-0.2	9.3	4.8	5.8	8.5	3.5
1972	6.3	2.3	2.1	9.8	3.9	4.0	7.3	3.3
1973	9.3	5.3	5.4	17.6	3.8	3.7	11.8	7.6
1974	3.4	2.8	2.8	19.3	0.6	0.6	16.0	15.4
1975	-4.5	-1.8	-2.9	13.2	-2.8	-1.7	15.2	18.6
1976	5.8	0.9	1.1	13.7	4.8	4.6	12.7	7.5
1977	2.5	-0.5	-1.4	9.1	3.0	3.9	9.7	6.5
1978	4.5	0.3	1.4	7.0	4.2	3.0	6.7	2.3
1979	3.8	3.8	3.1	11.5	-0.1	0.7	7.3	7.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, annual, cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 47

Productivity and Costs: Commercial Services-producing Industries

1961 – 1979

(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
D		240202	240262	240556	240322	240352	240586	240646
1961	57.5	69.2	75.7	41.5	83.1	76.0	59.9	72.2
1962	60.5	71.7	78.2	43.7	84.3	77.3	61.0	72.3
1963	63.5	74.2	80.3	46.6	85.6	79.1	62.8	73.4
1964	68.2	77.3	83.2	50.2	88.2	82.0	64.9	73.6
1965	73.1	81.8	87.3	55.4	89.4	83.7	67.8	75.8
1966	77.3	85.8	90.0	61.8	90.0	85.9	72.0	79.9
1967	81.4	89.0	93.2	68.7	91.4	87.3	77.2	84.4
1968	85.5	90.1	92.8	74.0	94.9	92.1	82.2	86.6
1969	91.0	94.9	96.8	83.4	95.9	94.0	87.8	91.6
1970	94.0	97.2	97.8	91.0	96.7	96.1	93.7	96.8
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	107.5	105.4	104.7	113.1	102.0	102.7	107.3	105.2
1973	116.6	111.6	110.8	130.0	104.5	105.2	116.5	111.5
1974	124.8	119.5	117.7	155.7	104.4	106.1	130.2	124.7
1975	129.7	123.1	120.3	182.5	105.4	107.8	148.3	140.8
1976	137.4	125.7	122.0	210.1	109.3	112.6	167.1	152.9
1977	143.1	131.5	125.4	230.7	108.8	114.1	175.4	161.2
1978	149.3	136.8	131.4	253.8	109.2	113.6	185.6	170.0
1979	155.4	142.8	136.1	284.9	108.9	114.3	199.5	183.1
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	5.2	3.6	3.3	5.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.1
1963	5.0	3.5	2.7	6.6	1.5	2.3	3.0	1.4
1964	7.4	4.2	3.6	7.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	0.4
1965	7.2	5.8	4.9	10.4	1.4	2.1	4.5	3.0
1966	5.7	4.9	3.1	11.6	0.7	2.6	6.2	5.4
1967	5.3	3.7	3.6	11.2	1.6	1.6	7.2	5.6
1968	5.0	1.2	-0.4	7.7	3.8	5.5	6.5	2.6
1969	6.4	5.3	4.3	12.7	1.1	2.1	6.8	5.8
1970	3.3	2.4	1.0	9.1	0.8	2.2	6.7	5.7
1971	6.4	2.9	2.2	9.9	3.4	4.1	6.7	3.3
1972	7.5	5.4	4.7	13.1	2.0	2.7	7.3	5.2
1973	8.5	5.9	5.8	14.9	2.5	2.4	8.6	6.0
1974	7.0	7.1	6.2	19.8	-0.1	0.9	11.8	11.8
1975	3.9	2.9	2.2	17.2	1.0	1.6	13.9	12.9
1976	5.9	2.2	1.4	15.1	3.7	4.5	12.7	8.7
1977	4.1	4.6	2.8	9.8	-0.5	1.3	5.0	5.4
1978	4.3	4.0	4.8	10.0	0.4	-0.4	5.8	5.4
1979	4.1	4.4	3.6	12.3	-0.3	0.6	7.5	7.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, annual, cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 48
Productivity and Costs: Manufacturing Industries
1961 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Years	Output	Persons employed	Total man-hours	Labour compensation	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour	Labour compensation per person employed	Labour compensation per unit of output
D	100116	240186	240246	240546	240306	240336	240576	240636
1961	54.4	83.6	84.4	46.9	65.1	64.4	56.1	86.1
1962	59.4	85.8	87.6	50.1	69.2	67.8	58.3	84.3
1963	63.4	88.0	90.1	53.3	72.1	70.4	60.6	84.1
1964	69.5	92.0	94.6	58.1	75.6	73.5	63.2	83.6
1965	75.8	96.7	99.4	64.1	78.4	76.2	66.3	84.6
1966	81.5	101.3	103.4	71.9	80.5	78.9	71.0	88.2
1967	83.9	101.7	103.1	77.2	82.5	81.4	75.9	92.0
1968	89.1	101.0	102.5	82.4	88.3	86.9	81.6	92.4
1969	95.8	102.9	104.1	89.9	93.1	92.0	87.3	93.8
1970	94.5	100.6	101.2	94.0	94.0	93.4	93.5	99.5
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	107.1	102.9	102.7	110.6	104.1	104.4	107.5	103.2
1973	117.6	107.4	107.0	126.7	109.5	109.9	118.0	107.7
1974	122.0	109.5	109.3	148.9	111.4	111.7	135.9	122.0
1975	114.3	106.8	105.1	164.3	107.0	108.8	153.8	143.7
1976	120.8	106.9	105.7	188.7	112.9	114.3	176.5	156.2
1977	124.1	104.6	103.0	205.4	118.7	120.5	196.4	165.5
1978	133.8	106.2	106.0	226.7	125.9	126.1	213.4	169.5
1979	138.3	110.4	108.8	254.8	125.3	127.2	230.9	184.2
(Per cent change from previous year)								
1962	9.2	2.6	3.8	6.8	6.3	5.3	3.9	-2.1
1963	6.7	2.6	2.9	6.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	-0.2
1964	9.6	4.5	5.0	9.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	-0.6
1965	9.1	5.1	5.1	10.3	3.7	3.7	4.9	1.2
1966	7.5	4.8	4.0	12.2	2.7	3.5	7.1	4.3
1967	2.9	0.4	-0.3	7.4	2.5	3.2	6.9	4.3
1968	6.2	-0.7	-0.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	0.4
1969	7.5	1.9	1.6	9.1	5.4	5.9	7.0	1.5
1970	-1.4	-2.2	-2.8	4.6	1.0	1.5	7.1	6.1
1971	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.0	0.5
1972	7.1	2.9	2.7	10.6	4.1	4.4	7.5	3.2
1973	9.8	4.4	4.3	14.6	5.2	5.3	9.7	4.4
1974	3.7	2.0	2.1	17.5	1.7	1.6	15.2	13.2
1975	-6.3	-2.5	-3.9	10.3	-3.9	-2.6	13.1	17.8
1976	5.7	0.1	0.6	14.8	5.5	5.1	14.7	8.7
1977	2.7	-2.2	-2.5	8.9	5.1	5.4	11.3	5.9
1978	7.8	1.6	3.0	10.4	6.1	4.6	8.7	2.4
1979	3.4	4.0	2.6	12.4	-0.5	0.9	8.2	8.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Aggregate Productivity Measures*, annual, cat. 14-201.

Reference Table 49

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries by Industrial Division

Years	Trans- porta- tion, Com- muni- cation and Other Utili- ties				Finance, Insur- ance and Real Estate				Indus- trial Com- posite	Primary ⁽¹⁾ Indus- tries	Manu- factur- ing	Con- struc- tion	Trans- porta- tion, Com- muni- cation and Other Utili- ties	Finance, Insur- ance and Real Estate	Service	Indus- trial Com- posite	
	Trade ⁽²⁾	Estate	Service	1446	1449	1450	1439										
D	1442	1445	1446	1449	1450	1439	(Per cent change from previous period)										
	(Dollars)																
1961	82.29	81.54	82.48	65.76	57.84	78.24											
1962	85.31	83.99	86.44	67.61	59.27	80.54											
1963	89.92	86.89	90.10	69.86	60.39	83.28											
1964	94.72	90.41	93.68	72.27	62.38	86.50											
1965	99.76	94.78	99.09	74.86	65.76	91.01											
1966	107.47	100.13	103.65	78.23	70.18	96.30											
1967	116.77	106.53	113.13	82.84	75.35	102.79											
1968	125.47	114.40	122.66	88.84	79.35	109.92											
1969	136.19	122.94	132.54	96.05	84.17	117.83											
1970	143.11	132.84	142.26	102.91	90.64	126.78											
1971	159.44	143.99	154.14	111.34	98.56	137.64											
1972	176.08	156.10	168.03	121.31	107.32	149.22											
1973	199.66	167.48	181.89	130.37	114.53	160.45											
1974	223.16	185.62	204.39	144.06	126.11	178.08											
1975	255.21	213.43	233.98	163.86	143.68	203.34											
1976	292.78	241.19	262.02	182.03	160.49	228.03											
1977	319.24	266.04	291.15	197.32	171.28	249.95											
1978	335.71	285.68	313.27	209.16	180.00	265.37											
1979	371.91	311.45	341.41	n.a.	193.10	n.a.											
(Not seasonally adjusted)																	
1978 I	344.12	278.09	306.88	203.43	175.99	258.13											
II	335.04	283.36	310.54	209.50	178.36	263.89											
III	327.41	286.86	314.56	211.28	181.61	268.10											
IV	335.74	294.39	321.12	212.44	184.55	271.27											
1979 I	368.66	303.15	329.71	218.24	187.59	278.34											
II	358.86	308.99	336.80	227.22	191.74	286.28											
III	347.46	312.94	348.67	230.25	195.72	293.06											
IV	385.64	320.71	350.46	n.a.	197.33	295.60											

⁽¹⁾ Forestry and mining (including milling). Estimated by the Department of Finance.

⁽²⁾ Estimated by the Department of Finance.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, cat. 72-002.

Reference Table 50

Annual Average Wage Changes Provided by Major Collective Agreements
(without COLA)⁽¹⁾ (Percentage changes on a life-of-contract basis)

Years	Primary Industries	Manufacturing	Transportation and Communication	Trade Finance, Insurance, etc.	Non-commercial	Public Administration	Total Commercial	Total Non Commercial	All Industries
1967	8.1	7.7	7.4	9.1	9.2	12.0	7.7	11.0	8.3
1968	9.3	7.9	7.3	9.9	9.7	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.9
1969	8.9	8.4	7.5	9.6	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.2	7.7
1970	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.0	8.7	8.4	8.6
1971	9.4	7.8	7.4	11.3	8.5	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.8
1972	9.8	9.6	8.3	11.3	7.8	7.8	9.6	7.8	8.8
1973	13.3	11.5	11.8	12.1	10.0	9.8	11.9	9.9	10.9
1974	20.0	16.1	13.6	20.1	19.0	12.6	15.2	14.4	14.7
1975	24.5	16.4	17.6	18.3	20.6	18.5	17.6	19.9	19.2
1976	9.2	10.5	11.7	10.0	11.0	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.9
1977	6.7	7.8	7.9	8.4	6.9	8.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
1978	6.3	7.7	7.1	9.9	6.5	6.8	7.6	6.7	7.1
1979	8.5	9.8	8.8	10.1	8.0	8.3	9.4	8.2	8.6
1977 I	5.7	7.9	9.0	8.4	7.6	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.6
II	6.3	8.0	9.0	9.8	6.9	9.8	8.4	8.4	8.4
III	7.0	7.8	6.9	7.7	6.7	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.5
IV	6.8	7.4	6.6	7.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.9
1978 I	4.6	7.2	7.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.3	6.4	6.8
II	5.3	6.8	6.3	9.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3
III	10.8	8.0	7.6	9.4	6.6	6.9	8.1	6.8	7.3
IV	6.4	8.4	10.4	11.2	6.9	7.4	9.4	7.2	8.1
1979 I	7.0	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.0
II	7.9	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.6	8.1	8.8	8.0	8.2
III	8.9	10.5	8.0	9.9	7.4	8.9	9.9	8.4	9.0
IV	9.7	10.4	9.4	11.7	8.7	7.2	10.4	8.5	9.4

⁽¹⁾ Agreements covering 500 or more employees (excluding construction). Percentage increases refer to base wage rates, the lowest paid classification used for qualified workers in the bargaining unit.

Source: Labour Canada, *Wage Developments Resulting from Major Collective Bargaining Settlements*, annual and quarterly.

Reference Table 51
Gross National Expenditure Implicit Price Indexes⁽¹⁾
1947 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Terms of Trade	Gross national expenditure
			Total	Government	Business ⁽²⁾	Housing				
D	40626	40631	40632	40633		40637	40640	40642		40625
1947.....	50.5	28.3	44.2	48.5	43.6	41.9	59.3	56.2	105.5	45.7
1948.....	57.3	32.3	50.1	54.4	49.0	49.1	63.6	62.8	101.3	51.3
1949.....	59.4	34.6	52.5	56.6	51.5	51.2	66.8	64.9	102.9	53.5
1950.....	61.2	35.9	54.8	58.9	53.8	53.8	69.8	69.4	100.7	54.8
1951.....	67.4	40.2	62.6	69.9	60.8	62.0	77.6	76.7	101.2	61.0
1952.....	69.0	42.0	64.6	71.5	63.0	63.1	76.7	71.3	107.4	63.7
1953.....	68.8	43.0	64.7	67.3	63.9	63.7	74.9	71.2	105.1	63.6
1954.....	69.5	44.7	64.5	67.4	63.8	63.1	74.3	71.4	104.0	64.6
1955.....	69.5	46.2	66.4	72.5	65.2	64.3	77.3	72.6	106.4	65.0
1956.....	70.6	49.4	69.9	80.3	68.8	65.3	79.4	75.0	105.8	67.4
1957.....	72.8	51.9	70.9	75.8	70.3	67.2	79.0	76.9	102.7	68.8
1958.....	74.7	53.5	70.4	71.9	71.0	67.0	78.7	78.0	100.8	69.8
1959.....	75.6	55.3	70.9	72.2	72.0	66.9	79.8	77.5	103.0	71.2
1960.....	76.3	57.3	71.9	72.8	72.7	68.2	80.3	78.2	102.8	72.1
1961.....	76.8	59.1	71.4	70.4	72.7	68.8	81.3	80.3	101.2	72.4
1962.....	77.8	60.6	72.4	71.4	74.1	68.6	84.5	84.0	100.6	73.4
1963.....	79.0	63.1	74.4	74.0	76.1	70.1	85.3	85.9	99.3	74.8
1964.....	80.0	65.2	77.0	76.3	78.8	73.0	87.1	86.6	100.5	76.6
1965.....	81.6	68.2	81.1	81.3	82.3	77.2	88.7	87.3	101.6	79.1
1966.....	84.3	72.8	85.3	85.9	85.9	82.2	91.1	89.2	102.2	82.6
1967.....	87.2	77.8	87.1	86.8	87.2	87.0	93.0	90.7	102.6	85.9
1968.....	90.8	82.2	87.7	87.0	87.8	87.9	94.3	93.0	101.4	88.7
1969.....	94.3	89.0	91.4	91.2	91.2	92.1	96.4	95.6	100.8	92.6
1970.....	97.7	94.2	95.3	95.3	95.6	94.1	99.7	98.2	101.6	96.9
1971.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972.....	104.0	107.2	105.0	105.2	104.0	107.1	103.9	103.1	100.8	105.0
1973.....	111.6	116.4	114.0	114.8	110.2	123.8	117.4	111.2	105.6	114.6
1974.....	124.2	135.1	133.4	138.0	126.7	147.9	152.2	134.3	113.3	132.1
1975.....	137.3	156.0	150.1	153.2	143.8	167.8	168.6	153.6	109.7	146.3
1976.....	147.4	177.8	163.9	163.7	154.8	187.7	173.9	155.4	111.9	160.5
1977.....	158.4	194.9	176.9	176.4	166.6	205.6	187.3	174.2	107.5	171.7
1978.....	170.0	212.6	191.2	188.4	180.3	224.9	203.1	197.6	104.3	182.7
1979.....	185.3	230.8	207.0	204.5	194.9	251.6	241.9	226.9	106.6	200.7
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)										
1978 I.....	165.4	206.9	185.4	182.6	175.1	216.1	196.4	188.7	104.1	178.0
II.....	168.1	209.8	189.7	187.4	178.9	221.7	198.3	192.2	103.2	181.8
III.....	171.1	214.2	192.8	190.8	181.4	227.7	205.3	199.7	102.8	184.1
IV.....	175.0	219.4	196.8	192.8	185.5	234.4	211.6	208.6	101.4	186.6
1979 I.....	178.6	222.9	201.2	198.5	189.1	242.8	224.9	216.3	104.0	192.2
II.....	183.0	227.3	204.9	202.7	192.7	248.0	234.3	217.3	107.8	198.6
III.....	187.6	235.2	208.6	206.9	196.2	253.7	249.7	232.1	107.6	203.5
IV.....	192.0	238.0	213.4	209.7	201.0	262.0	258.5	241.6	107.0	208.3

⁽¹⁾ These implicit price indexes are currently weighted price indexes. They reflect not only pure price change, but also changing expenditure patterns within and between major groups. The implicit price index for gross national expenditure is derived by dividing the total of current dollars by the total of constant dollars.

⁽²⁾ Excludes residential construction. (D 40263 + 40264) ÷ (40609 + 40610)

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 52

Changes in Gross National Expenditure Implicit Price Indexes⁽¹⁾
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	Government current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed capital formation				Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Terms of Trade	Gross national expenditure
			Total	Government	Business ⁽²⁾	Housing				
(Per cent change from previous period)										
1947.....	9.1	7.7	10.5	9.7	9.9	12.8	- 11.0	12.0	—	8.8
1948.....	13.5	14.1	13.3	12.3	12.4	17.1	7.2	11.8	- 4.0	12.3
1949.....	3.6	7.1	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	3.3	1.6	4.3
1950.....	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.6	7.0	2.2	2.3
1951.....	10.2	11.8	14.1	18.7	12.9	15.3	11.1	10.4	0.5	11.5
1952.....	2.3	4.5	3.2	2.2	3.7	1.9	- 1.1	- 7.0	6.2	4.3
1953.....	- 0.2	2.5	0.2	- 5.8	1.4	0.9	- 2.4	- 0.1	- 2.1	- 0.1
1954.....	0.9	4.0	- 0.3	0.1	0.0	- 0.8	- 0.8	0.3	- 1.1	1.6
1955.....	0.0	3.3	2.9	7.6	2.2	1.9	4.0	1.7	2.3	0.6
1956.....	1.6	7.0	5.3	10.8	5.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	0.6	3.6
1957.....	3.1	5.1	1.4	- 5.6	2.2	2.8	- 0.5	2.5	- 2.9	2.1
1958.....	2.6	3.0	- 0.7	- 5.1	0.9	- 0.3	- 0.4	1.4	- 1.8	1.4
1959.....	1.1	3.4	0.8	0.3	1.5	- 0.1	1.5	- 0.6	2.1	2.1
1960.....	0.9	3.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.9	- 0.2	1.2
1961.....	0.7	3.2	- 0.6	- 3.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	- 1.5	0.5
1962.....	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	- 0.3	3.9	4.6	- 0.6	1.4
1963.....	1.5	4.1	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.3	0.9	2.3	- 1.3	1.9
1964.....	1.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.1	0.8	1.2	2.5
1965.....	1.9	4.5	5.2	6.5	4.5	5.8	1.8	0.7	1.1	3.2
1966.....	3.3	6.7	5.2	5.7	4.3	6.5	2.7	2.2	0.5	4.4
1967.....	3.4	6.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	5.8	2.0	1.7	0.4	3.9
1968.....	4.2	5.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.6	- 1.1	3.3
1969.....	3.9	8.3	4.2	4.9	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.8	- 0.6	4.4
1970.....	3.6	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	2.2	3.5	2.7	0.8	4.7
1971.....	2.4	6.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	6.3	0.3	1.8	- 1.5	3.2
1972.....	4.0	7.2	5.0	5.2	4.0	7.1	3.9	3.1	0.7	5.0
1973.....	7.3	8.6	8.6	9.1	5.9	15.6	13.0	7.9	4.8	9.2
1974.....	11.3	16.1	17.0	20.3	15.0	19.4	29.6	20.7	7.3	15.3
1975.....	10.6	15.4	12.5	11.0	13.5	13.5	10.8	14.4	- 3.1	10.8
1976.....	7.3	14.0	9.2	6.9	7.6	11.9	3.2	1.2	1.9	9.7
1977.....	7.5	9.6	7.9	7.7	7.6	9.6	7.7	12.1	- 3.9	7.0
1978.....	7.3	9.1	8.1	6.8	8.2	9.4	8.4	13.4	- 3.0	6.4
1979.....	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.1	11.9	19.1	14.8	2.2	9.9
(Seasonally adjusted)										
1978 I	1.5	3.1	2.1	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.8	- 1.4	1.6
II	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.0	1.9	- 0.9	2.1
III	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.7	3.6	3.9	- 0.4	1.3
IV	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	4.5	- 1.4	1.4
1979 I	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	1.9	3.6	6.3	3.7	2.6	3.0
II	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	4.2	0.5	3.7	3.3
III	2.5	3.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.3	6.6	6.8	- 0.2	2.5
IV	2.4	1.2	2.3	1.4	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.1	- 0.6	2.4

(1), (2) See notes 1 and 2 on reference table 51.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 53
Consumer Price Indexes: Standard Classifications
1961 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
D	484000	484001	484126	484214	484319	484344	484372	484404
1961	74.9	76.1	73.1	77.7	77.0	70.2	73.7	77.8
1962	75.8	77.5	73.9	78.4	76.9	71.6	74.4	78.7
1963	77.2	80.0	74.8	80.4	76.9	73.4	75.4	78.9
1964	78.6	81.3	76.0	82.4	77.7	75.9	76.6	80.4
1965	80.5	83.4	77.3	83.8	80.7	79.4	77.9	81.7
1966	83.5	88.7	79.4	87.0	82.6	81.8	80.1	83.7
1967	86.5	89.9	82.9	91.3	86.1	86.0	84.2	85.8
1968	90.0	92.8	86.7	94.1	88.3	89.5	88.3	93.6
1969	94.1	96.7	91.2	96.7	92.4	93.8	93.6	97.2
1970	97.2	98.9	95.7	98.5	96.1	98.0	96.8	98.4
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.8	107.6	104.7	102.6	102.6	104.8	102.8	102.7
1973	112.8	123.3	111.4	107.7	105.3	109.8	107.1	106.0
1974	125.0	143.4	121.2	118.0	115.8	119.4	116.5	111.8
1975	138.5	161.9	133.2	125.1	129.4	133.0	128.5	125.3
1976	148.9	166.2	148.0	132.0	143.3	144.3	136.2	134.3
1977	160.8	180.1	161.9	141.0	153.3	155.0	142.7	143.8
1978	175.1	208.0	174.1	146.4	162.2	166.2	148.2	155.5
1979	191.2	235.3	186.2	159.9	178.0	181.2	158.4	166.7
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I	155.5	170.8	157.1	136.7	150.8	150.2	139.8	139.3
II	159.1	177.0	160.1	140.2	153.0	154.2	141.5	142.7
III	162.6	183.7	163.2	142.0	153.8	156.4	143.8	145.9
IV	166.1	188.9	167.2	145.0	155.7	159.4	145.5	147.3
1978 I	169.2	194.8	169.9	145.5	158.9	161.7	145.8	149.3
II	173.3	206.2	172.1	143.7	160.3	164.3	146.3	156.1
III	177.7	216.0	175.1	145.5	162.7	167.4	148.9	157.7
IV	180.5	215.0	179.3	151.0	167.0	171.2	151.8	158.7
1979 I	184.6	225.7	181.9	152.9	170.5	175.1	153.0	160.3
II	189.4	234.7	184.4	157.4	175.2	179.3	156.4	166.3
III	193.1	239.1	187.3	161.2	179.7	183.4	160.4	169.5
IV	197.6	241.9	191.2	168.1	186.6	187.2	163.8	170.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*, monthly, cat. 62-002.

Reference Table 54
Changes in Consumer Price Indexes: Standard Classifications
1961 – 1979

Years and quarters	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)								
1961	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5
1962	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	-0.2	2.0	0.9	1.2
1963	1.8	3.2	1.2	2.6	—	2.5	1.3	0.3
1964	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.7	1.9
1965	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.7	3.9	4.6	1.7	1.6
1966	3.7	6.4	2.7	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.4
1967	3.6	1.4	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.1	5.1	2.5
1968	4.0	3.2	4.6	3.1	2.6	4.1	4.9	9.1
1969	4.6	4.2	5.2	2.8	4.6	4.8	6.0	3.8
1970	3.3	2.3	4.9	1.9	4.0	4.5	3.4	1.2
1971	2.9	1.0	4.5	1.5	4.1	2.0	3.3	1.6
1972	4.8	7.6	4.6	2.6	2.7	4.8	2.8	2.7
1973	7.6	14.6	6.5	5.0	2.6	4.8	4.2	3.1
1974	10.9	16.3	8.7	9.6	9.9	8.7	8.8	5.5
1975	10.8	12.9	10.0	6.0	11.8	11.4	10.4	12.1
1976	7.5	2.7	11.1	5.6	10.8	8.5	6.0	7.1
1977	8.0	8.3	9.4	6.8	7.0	7.4	4.8	7.1
1978	8.9	15.5	7.5	3.9	5.8	7.2	3.9	8.1
1979	9.1	13.2	7.0	9.2	9.7	9.1	6.9	7.2
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I	6.8	2.8	9.8	5.9	8.2	7.1	5.0	8.3
II	7.6	6.5	9.7	6.6	7.9	7.4	4.7	6.2
III	8.4	10.1	9.4	7.1	6.5	7.5	4.1	7.0
IV	9.1	14.0	8.7	7.4	5.5	7.7	4.9	7.0
1978 I	8.8	14.1	8.1	6.5	5.4	7.6	4.3	7.2
II	8.9	16.5	7.5	2.5	4.7	6.5	3.4	9.4
III	9.3	17.6	7.3	2.5	5.8	7.0	3.5	8.1
IV	8.6	13.8	7.2	4.1	7.3	7.4	4.3	7.8
1979 I	9.1	15.9	7.1	5.1	7.3	8.3	5.0	7.3
II	9.3	13.8	7.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	6.9	6.5
III	8.7	10.7	6.9	10.8	10.4	9.6	7.7	7.5
IV	9.5	12.5	6.7	11.3	11.8	9.3	7.9	7.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

Reference Table 55
Consumer Price Indexes: Reclassified by Goods and Services
1961 – 1979
(1971 = 100)

Years and quarters	Total consumer price index	Total excluding food	Total commodities	Total commodities excluding food	Non-durables	Non-durables excluding food	Durables	Total services ⁽¹⁾	Services excluding shelter
D	484000	488806	488801	488814	488804	488815	488802	488805	488816
1961	74.9	74.6	79.9	—	77.3	—	94.0	66.6	—
1962	75.8	75.3	80.7	83.0	78.4	80.1	93.1 ⁽¹⁾	67.8	67.7
1963	77.2	76.2	82.1	83.7	80.0	80.0	93.3	68.9	68.8
1964	78.6	77.6	83.1	84.5	81.2	81.1	92.4	70.9	70.9
1965	80.5	79.4	84.5	85.4	83.0	82.4	92.2	73.5	74.7
1966	83.5	81.7	87.8	87.3	87.0	84.5	92.2	76.1	77.6
1967	86.5	85.3	90.0	90.4	88.6	86.9	94.8	80.2	82.2
1968	90.0	89.0	93.4	93.7	92.4	91.5	96.3	84.4	85.8
1969	94.1	93.1	96.3	96.1	95.9	94.7	97.2	90.0	91.4
1970	97.2	96.7	98.2	97.9	98.1	97.0	98.4	95.3	96.0
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	104.8	103.7	104.6	102.3	105.8	102.9	101.2	105.2	104.7
1973	112.8	109.0	113.7	106.4	118.1	108.3	102.6	111.6	109.8
1974	125.0	118.6	128.1	116.7	135.3	120.4	110.4	120.5	119.4
1975	138.5	130.5	142.0	127.7	152.7	136.0	118.9	133.4	135.2
1976	148.9	142.8	149.0	136.1	160.0	147.6	125.3	149.6	153.1
1977	160.8	154.0	160.0	145.2	173.0	158.9	131.7	163.2	166.9
1978	175.1	163.9	176.2	153.8	194.4	170.5	139.4	174.3	178.0
1979	191.2	176.9	194.9	167.9	216.2	185.7	152.8	186.5	192.5
(Not seasonally adjusted)									
1977 I	155.5	150.0	154.0	141.4	165.5	154.2	129.7	158.8	162.7
II	159.1	152.8	158.3	144.5	170.7	158.0	131.1	161.5	166.2
III	162.6	155.1	162.0	146.2	175.8	160.5	131.9	164.4	168.3
IV	166.1	158.1	165.6	148.8	180.0	163.1	134.3	167.8	170.4
1978 I	169.2	160.3	169.0	150.6	184.3	165.1	137.4	170.5	174.0
II	173.3	162.1	174.3	151.8	192.9	169.2	136.9	172.7	176.8
III	177.7	164.6	179.5	154.1	199.9	172.0	139.0	175.5	179.4
IV	180.5	168.6	182.2	158.9	200.4	175.5	144.3	178.6	181.8
1979 I	184.6	171.1	187.5	161.7	208.0	179.1	147.3	181.0	184.9
II	189.4	174.8	193.2	165.8	214.6	182.9	151.4	184.6	190.3
III	193.1	178.4	197.0	169.4	218.9	187.5	154.0	188.3	195.2
IV	197.6	183.1	201.8	174.8	223.1	193.2	158.4	192.1	199.5

⁽¹⁾ Includes new houses, property taxes, and mortgage interest, but excludes the commodity component of shelter repairs.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

Reference Table 56

Changes in Consumer Price Indexes: Reclassified by Goods and Services
1962 – 1979

Years and quarters	Total consumer price index	Total excluding food	Total commodities	Total commodities excluding food	Non-durables	Non-durables excluding food	Durables	Total services	Services excluding shelter
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)									
1962	1.2	1.0	0.9	—	1.5	—	-0.9	1.7	—
1963	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	2.0	-0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6
1964	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	-1.0	2.9	3.1
1965	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	-0.2	3.7	5.4
1966	3.7	2.9	3.9	2.2	4.8	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.9
1967	3.6	4.4	2.5	3.6	1.8	2.8	2.8	5.4	5.9
1968	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.3	5.3	1.6	5.2	4.5
1969	4.6	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.5	0.9	6.6	6.3
1970	3.3	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.2	5.9	5.1
1971	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.1	1.6	4.9	4.2
1972	4.8	3.7	4.5	2.3	5.9	2.9	1.2	5.1	4.7
1973	7.6	5.1	8.8	4.0	11.6	5.3	1.4	6.2	4.8
1974	10.9	8.8	12.6	9.7	14.5	11.2	7.6	8.0	8.8
1975	10.8	10.1	10.9	9.4	12.9	12.9	7.7	10.7	13.2
1976	7.5	9.4	4.9	6.6	4.8	8.6	5.4	12.2	13.2
1977	8.0	7.9	7.4	6.7	8.1	7.7	5.1	9.0	9.0
1978	8.9	6.4	10.2	6.0	12.4	7.2	5.8	6.8	6.7
1979	9.1	7.9	10.6	9.2	11.2	8.9	9.6	7.0	8.1
(Not seasonally adjusted)									
1977 I	6.8	8.3	4.6	6.1	4.5	7.3	4.5	10.4	10.8
II	7.6	8.1	6.6	6.7	7.0	8.0	4.7	9.5	9.6
III	8.4	7.7	8.3	6.9	9.3	8.0	5.1	8.5	8.2
IV	9.1	7.4	10.0	6.9	11.4	7.3	6.2	7.7	7.4
1978 I	8.8	6.9	9.7	6.5	11.4	7.1	6.0	7.3	6.9
II	8.9	6.0	10.1	5.1	13.0	7.1	4.4	6.9	6.4
III	9.3	6.1	10.8	5.4	13.7	7.1	5.3	6.8	6.6
IV	8.6	6.6	10.0	6.8	11.4	7.6	7.4	6.4	6.7
1979 I	9.1	6.7	10.9	7.4	12.9	8.5	7.2	6.2	6.3
II	9.3	7.9	10.8	9.2	11.2	8.1	10.6	6.9	7.6
III	8.7	8.4	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.0	10.8	7.3	8.8
IV	9.5	8.6	10.8	10.0	11.3	10.0	9.8	7.5	9.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Prices and Price Indexes.

Reference Table 57
Other Price Indexes
1961 – 1979

Years and quarters	World commodity prices ⁽¹⁾		Industry selling price index			Building materials		Merchandise export prices	Merchandise import prices	Terms of trade ⁽²⁾
	Total	Food	Total	Food	Non-food	Residential	Non-residential			
D			500000	500001	634401	610002	476602	40641	40643	
(1971 = 100)										
1961	—	—	82.4	78.2	83.7	69.3	74.6	85.1	84.0	101.4
1962	—	—	83.3	79.8	84.4	69.7	74.0	88.8	87.9	101.1
1963	—	—	84.4	82.6	85.0	72.1	76.0	89.2	90.0	99.1
1964	—	—	85.1	83.1	85.8	75.8	79.6	91.0	90.5	100.6
1965	—	—	86.2	83.9	87.0	80.2	83.2	92.1	90.2	102.2
1966	—	—	88.7	88.4	88.8	83.9	86.1	94.3	91.9	102.6
1967	—	—	90.4	89.1	90.9	86.8	87.9	95.1	92.7	102.6
1968	—	—	92.3	90.3	93.0	91.5	90.0	96.2	94.8	101.5
1969	—	—	95.8	94.9	96.1	96.4	94.0	97.7	97.0	100.8
1970	—	—	98.1	97.2	98.3	95.3	96.6	100.6	98.6	102.0
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	129.4	134.8	104.4	108.6	103.4	109.8	104.9	103.3	102.3	101.0
1973	210.8	211.4	116.1	131.3	112.3	124.0	113.1	118.1	110.0	107.4
1974	259.1	283.2	138.1	155.0	133.8	135.2	137.3	157.1	135.6	115.9
1975	224.9	255.1	153.7	170.9	149.3	139.7	147.0	173.2	156.6	110.6
1976	263.3	296.3	161.5	173.7	158.3	153.6	156.6	176.6	157.9	111.9
1977	319.7	389.2	174.3	185.9	171.3	165.2	165.6	189.3	177.0	106.9
1978	336.1	405.0	190.4	205.6	186.4	184.1	179.4	205.4	200.7	102.4
1979	409.8	479.9	217.9	231.7	214.0	206.9	208.6	248.4	229.0	108.5
(Not seasonally adjusted)						(Seasonally adjusted)				
1977 I	324.8	389.4	169.1	179.2	166.5	159.4	161.2	183.8	168.6	109.0
II	346.0	433.2	173.6	187.3	170.1	163.2	164.7	186.1	173.6	107.2
III	302.8	366.8	176.0	187.9	173.0	169.0	167.7	193.0	181.5	106.3
IV	305.2	367.3	178.5	189.2	175.8	169.1	168.6	193.8	184.5	105.0
1978 I	320.1	393.2	182.9	195.1	179.7	175.5	172.4	198.6	192.2	103.3
II	332.4	409.2	188.1	204.6	183.9	181.7	176.8	200.1	194.8	102.7
III	332.3	393.7	191.9	208.5	187.7	186.6	181.7	207.6	202.9	102.3
IV	359.5	423.8	198.5	214.3	194.3	192.4	186.7	214.4	211.7	101.3
1979 I	376.8	430.0	207.9	225.9	203.1	201.5	198.1	229.5	218.2	105.2
II	399.1	459.7	214.4	230.1	210.2	206.5	207.9	240.4	218.5	110.0
III	420.9	500.6	220.6	233.4	217.0	211.3	211.6	257.0	234.3	109.7
IV	442.3	529.4	228.6	237.6	225.8	208.4	217.0	266.1	244.6	108.8

(1) Source: *The Economist*.

(2) The index of the ratio of merchandise export prices to merchandise import prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Exports*, monthly, cat. 65-004; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Imports*, monthly, cat. 65-007.

Reference Table 58
Changes in Other Price Indexes
1961 – 1979

Years and quarters	World Commodity Prices		Industry selling price index			Building materials		Merchandise export prices	Merchandise import prices	Terms of trade
	Total	Food	Total	Food	Non-food	Residential	Non-residential			
(Per cent change from same period a year ago)						(Per cent change from previous period)				
1961	—	—	0.3	2.2	—	-0.7	-1.0	0.7	3.0	-2.3
1962	—	—	1.1	2.0	0.8	0.6	-0.8	4.3	4.6	-0.3
1963	—	—	1.4	3.5	0.7	3.4	2.7	0.5	2.4	-1.9
1964	—	—	0.8	0.6	0.9	5.1	4.7	2.0	0.5	1.5
1965	—	—	1.3	1.0	1.4	5.8	4.5	1.2	-0.3	1.6
1966	—	—	2.9	5.4	2.1	4.6	3.5	2.4	1.9	0.4
1967	—	—	2.0	0.8	2.4	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.9	—
1968	—	—	2.1	0.6	2.3	5.4	2.4	1.2	2.3	-1.1
1969	—	—	3.8	5.1	3.3	5.4	4.4	1.5	2.2	-0.7
1970	—	—	2.4	2.4	2.3	-1.1	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.2
1971	-6.7	-1.8	1.9	2.9	1.7	4.9	3.5	-0.6	1.4	-1.9
1972	29.3	34.8	4.4	8.6	3.4	9.8	4.9	3.3	2.4	0.9
1973	63.0	56.8	11.2	20.9	8.6	12.9	7.8	14.2	7.5	6.3
1974	22.9	34.0	19.0	18.1	19.1	9.0	21.4	33.0	23.3	8.2
1975	-13.2	-9.9	11.3	10.3	11.6	3.3	7.1	10.3	15.5	-4.7
1976	17.1	16.2	5.1	1.6	6.0	10.0	6.5	2.0	0.8	1.1
1977	21.4	31.3	7.9	7.0	8.2	7.6	5.7	7.1	12.1	-4.5
1978	5.1	4.1	9.2	10.6	8.8	11.4	8.4	8.5	13.4	-4.2
1979	21.9	18.5	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.4	16.3	20.9	14.1	5.9
	(Not seasonally adjusted)					(Seasonally adjusted)				
1977 I	38.8	48.8	6.6	3.7	7.4	6.4	5.2	3.8	7.0	-3.0
II	32.2	48.4	8.0	7.6	8.1	6.5	5.6	1.2	3.0	-1.7
III	9.3	18.9	8.3	7.5	8.7	8.8	6.1	3.7	4.6	-0.8
IV	8.8	13.7	8.7	9.4	8.7	8.3	6.0	0.4	1.6	-1.2
1978 I	-1.4	1.0	8.2	8.9	7.9	10.1	6.9	2.5	4.2	-1.6
II	-3.9	-5.5	8.4	9.2	8.1	11.3	7.3	0.7	1.3	-0.6
III	9.7	7.3	9.0	11.0	8.5	10.4	8.3	3.7	4.1	-0.4
IV	17.8	15.4	11.2	13.3	10.5	13.7	10.7	3.3	4.3	-1.0
1979 I	17.7	9.3	13.7	15.8	13.0	14.8	14.9	7.0	3.1	3.9
II	20.1	12.3	14.0	12.5	14.3	13.6	17.6	4.8	0.2	4.6
III	26.7	27.1	14.9	11.8	15.6	13.1	16.4	6.9	7.2	-0.3
IV	23.0	24.9	15.1	10.8	16.2	8.3	16.2	3.5	4.4	-0.8

Source: Statistics Canada, *Prices and Price Indexes*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Exports*; Statistics Canada, *Trade of Canada Imports*; Statistics Canada, *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products*.

Reference Table 59
Total Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Withholding taxes	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Capital consumption allowances	Total CPP and QPP ⁽¹⁾	Total revenues ⁽²⁾
D	30516	30522	30525	30526	30530	30535	30548		
(Millions of dollars)									
1947.....	927	702	35	1,855	35	261	146	—	3,961
1948.....	986	687	41	1,907	47	261	171	—	4,100
1949.....	956	723	47	1,955	57	242	187	—	4,167
1950.....	915	993	54	2,129	62	280	201	—	4,634
1951.....	1,279	1,431	56	2,677	77	285	248	—	6,053
1952.....	1,588	1,403	55	2,901	82	368	265	—	6,662
1953.....	1,748	1,244	54	3,107	84	378	280	—	6,895
1954.....	1,776	1,115	58	3,131	73	373	293	—	6,819
1955.....	1,855	1,310	67	3,407	79	420	320	—	7,458
1956.....	2,127	1,443	69	3,858	97	537	365	—	8,496
1957.....	2,350	1,378	83	4,095	106	490	385	—	8,887
1958.....	2,214	1,350	48	4,186	124	542	404	—	8,868
1959.....	2,444	1,615	74	4,651	224	604	434	—	10,046
1960.....	2,794	1,588	79	4,901	234	649	465	—	10,710
1961.....	2,944	1,649	116	5,159	256	710	531	—	11,365
1962.....	3,180	1,753	125	5,807	268	784	574	—	12,491
1963.....	3,387	1,891	127	6,115	274	885	629	—	13,308
1964.....	3,917	2,100	140	6,877	316	978	676	—	15,004
1965.....	4,431	2,197	167	7,741	377	1,080	768	—	16,761
1966.....	5,792	2,355	204	8,669	401	1,241	864	724	19,526
1967.....	7,009	2,396	218	9,489	447	1,495	922	904	21,976
1968.....	8,244	2,852	209	10,303	613	1,765	988	1,040	24,974
1969.....	10,055	3,221	234	11,423	838	2,257	1,113	1,190	29,141
1970.....	11,547	3,070	269	12,055	1,077	2,705	1,231	1,327	31,954
1971.....	13,042	3,346	278	13,048	1,107	3,180	1,334	1,478	35,335
1972.....	14,631	3,920	287	14,760	1,036	3,690	1,495	1,657	39,819
1973.....	17,041	5,080	322	16,686	1,072	4,386	1,710	1,875	46,297
1974.....	21,197	7,051	430	20,876	1,125	5,916	2,161	2,313	58,756
1975.....	24,070	7,486	465	21,442	1,139	7,112	2,525	2,780	64,239
1976.....	28,353	7,262	504	24,864	1,470	8,364	2,827	3,282	73,644
1977.....	31,079	7,211	534	27,101	1,601	9,907	3,157	3,687	80,590
1978.....	33,130	7,863	582	28,777	1,930	11,909	3,629	4,231	87,820
1979.....	36,612	10,300	754	31,563	2,064	13,755	4,154	4,818	99,202
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1977 I.....	31,636	7,756	564	26,268	1,608	9,456	3,012	3,556	80,300
II.....	30,148	7,384	528	27,012	1,572	9,712	3,100	3,740	79,456
III.....	31,484	6,908	544	27,228	1,588	10,132	3,200	3,756	81,084
IV.....	31,048	6,796	500	27,896	1,636	10,328	3,316	3,696	81,520
1978 I.....	30,916	6,904	608	28,612	1,968	10,656	3,436	3,924	83,100
II.....	32,380	7,204	524	28,544	1,780	12,584	3,564	4,148	86,580
III.....	33,724	8,344	556	28,392	1,996	12,332	3,692	4,276	89,036
IV.....	35,500	9,000	640	29,560	1,976	12,064	3,824	4,576	92,564
1979 I.....	36,332	9,708	820	30,872	2,180	12,260	3,956	4,696	96,128
II.....	33,492	9,472	672	30,904	1,856	13,836	4,088	4,676	94,320
III.....	37,288	10,804	928	31,884	2,120	14,572	4,220	5,024	101,816
IV.....	39,336	11,216	596	32,592	2,100	14,352	4,352	4,876	104,544

⁽¹⁾ Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) employer-employee contributions and investment income included in total government direct taxes persons and investment income, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes CPP and QPP. Excludes intergovernmental transfers.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 60
Total Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Goods and services	National defence ⁽¹⁾	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance ⁽²⁾	Transfers to non-residents	Total CPP and QPP ⁽³⁾	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures ⁽⁴⁾	Deficit (-) or surplus
D	30560	31284	30565	30579	30572	30575	30578	—	30597	—	30609
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	1,343	227	834	559	177	6	46	—	233	3,198	763
1948	1,454	236	857	558	75	10	32	—	392	3,378	722
1949	1,722	361	942	572	77	13	15	—	483	3,824	343
1950	1,928	493	1,023	544	64	10	14	—	497	4,080	554
1951	2,811	1,157	1,024	609	129	13	21	—	620	5,227	826
1952	3,620	1,800	1,343	651	102	14	28	—	847	6,605	57
1953	3,824	1,907	1,449	620	113	14	37	—	755	6,812	83
1954	3,825	1,727	1,626	650	89	13	23	—	865	7,091	-272
1955	4,036	1,760	1,719	664	86	8	36	—	949	7,498	-40
1956	4,426	1,802	1,746	718	127	27	42	—	1,138	8,224	272
1957	4,573	1,765	2,052	774	120	29	52	—	1,306	8,906	-19
1958	4,854	1,661	2,605	826	150	18	67	—	1,426	9,946	-1,078
1959	4,976	1,559	2,721	1,023	250	22	85	—	1,570	10,647	-601
1960	5,281	1,546	3,090	1,093	314	17	74	—	1,511	11,380	-670
1961	6,206	1,613	2,709	1,184	321	21	77	—	1,682	12,200	-835
1962	6,608	1,680	2,912	1,316	361	41	59	—	1,900	13,197	-706
1963	6,982	1,572	2,979	1,431	401	77	89	—	1,973	13,932	-624
1964	7,593	1,584	3,175	1,546	436	92	95	—	1,968	14,905	99
1965	8,358	1,559	3,423	1,675	457	92	119	—	2,430	16,554	207
1966	9,748	1,709	3,750	1,862	639	65	195	15	2,842	19,101	425
1967	11,153	1,805	4,667	2,081	637	91	217	17	2,982	21,828	148
1968	12,684	1,812	5,473	2,391	641	100	170	37	3,013	24,472	502
1969	14,241	1,799	6,161	2,767	701	110	185	77	3,061	27,226	1,915
1970	16,630	1,868	6,985	3,250	756	123	244	134	3,160	31,148	806
1971	18,368	1,926	8,255	3,622	772	225	249	200	3,714	35,205	130
1972	20,291	1,963	9,918	4,137	884	245	279	284	3,984	39,738	81
1973	23,037	2,174	11,198	4,788	1,088	326	318	406	4,290	45,045	1,252
1974	27,816	2,548	13,880	5,425	2,619	326	407	542	5,488	55,961	2,795
1975	33,380	2,780	17,080	6,538	3,858	486	592	777	6,354	68,288	-4,049
1976	38,648	3,220	19,483	8,050	3,473	529	542	1,099	6,359	77,084	-3,440
1977	43,588	3,693	22,455	9,209	3,273	602	635	1,428	6,833	86,595	-6,005
1978	48,112	4,080	25,229	10,897	3,354	662	1,014	1,782	7,466	96,734	-8,914
1979	51,751	4,245	26,545	13,088	4,024	731	768	2,174	8,087	104,994	-5,792
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1977 I	41,664	3,668	21,344	8,776	3,392	568	632	1,316	6,416	82,792	-2,492
II	43,604	3,400	21,752	8,856	3,512	608	640	1,396	6,812	85,784	-6,328
III	44,184	3,836	23,120	9,472	3,184	600	572	1,460	6,976	88,108	-7,024
IV	44,900	3,868	23,604	9,732	3,004	632	696	1,540	7,128	89,696	-8,176
1978 I	46,468	3,968	24,528	10,700	3,408	668	1,836	1,660	7,180	94,788	-11,688
II	47,672	4,068	24,992	10,560	3,672	644	564	1,752	7,512	95,616	-9,036
III	48,676	4,064	25,512	10,720	3,232	664	812	1,836	7,480	97,096	-8,060
IV	49,632	4,220	25,884	11,608	3,104	672	844	1,880	7,692	99,436	-6,872
1979 I	50,324	4,264	25,852	12,512	3,400	720	764	2,068	7,860	101,432	-5,304
II	51,348	4,396	26,460	12,832	4,080	500	532	2,152	8,036	103,788	-9,468
III	52,472	4,124	26,736	13,288	4,024	848	880	2,196	8,180	106,428	-4,612
IV	52,860	4,196	27,132	13,720	4,592	856	896	2,280	8,272	108,328	-3,784

(1) Included in goods and services.

(2) From 1961 on, this item is treated as government current expenditures; prior to 1961, it was treated as a capital transfer.

(3) CPP and QPP goods and services expenditures and benefit payments included in total government goods and services and transfers to persons and non-residents, respectively.

(4) Includes CPP and QPP. Excludes intergovernmental transfers.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 61
Federal Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Withholding taxes	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
D	30517	30523	30525	30527	30531	30536	30549	
(Millions of dollars)								
1947.....	825	631	35	1,136	4	102	43	2,776
1948.....	875	568	41	1,086	6	91	50	2,717
1949.....	841	593	47	1,048	7	109	54	2,699
1950.....	806	847	54	1,115	7	133	58	3,020
1951.....	1,158	1,242	56	1,494	6	143	66	4,165
1952.....	1,461	1,294	55	1,594	7	205	71	4,687
1953.....	1,613	1,168	54	1,697	2	200	75	4,809
1954.....	1,622	1,051	58	1,612	1	187	77	4,608
1955.....	1,647	1,248	67	1,743	1	220	82	5,008
1956.....	1,910	1,364	69	1,970	1	296	88	5,698
1957.....	2,105	1,170	83	1,989	2	230	93	5,672
1958.....	1,965	1,105	48	1,906	2	285	98	5,409
1959.....	2,183	1,340	74	2,120	2	316	104	6,139
1960.....	2,503	1,308	79	2,177	3	336	111	6,517
1961.....	2,629	1,345	116	2,188	2	382	117	6,779
1962.....	2,605	1,314	125	2,400	1	410	124	6,979
1963.....	2,730	1,412	127	2,449	2	471	132	7,323
1964.....	3,129	1,575	140	2,845	2	525	139	8,355
1965.....	3,332	1,652	167	3,245	3	545	151	9,095
1966.....	3,634	1,774	204	3,570	3	632	167	9,984
1967.....	4,305	1,758	218	3,705	3	738	179	10,906
1968.....	5,125	2,107	209	3,761	4	821	191	12,218
1969.....	6,503	2,402	234	4,028	2	1,108	213	14,490
1970.....	7,436	2,276	269	4,034	2	1,279	232	15,528
1971.....	8,299	2,477	278	4,480	4	1,458	245	17,241
1972.....	9,285	2,901	287	5,121	5	1,684	277	19,560
1973.....	10,861	3,644	322	5,837	6	1,827	312	22,809
1974.....	13,538	5,012	430	8,495	8	2,116	379	29,978
1975.....	15,231	5,372	465	7,882	8	2,304	441	31,703
1976.....	18,042	5,153	504	8,601	11	2,628	498	35,437
1977.....	17,735	5,088	534	9,085	13	3,138	553	36,146
1978.....	17,348	5,536	582	9,709	15	3,825	629	37,644
1979.....	19,877	7,248	754	10,336	19	4,320	715	43,269
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1977 I.....	18,816	5,472	564	8,856	12	2,960	528	37,208
II.....	16,584	5,212	528	9,116	12	3,128	544	35,124
III.....	17,804	4,880	544	9,092	16	3,248	560	36,144
IV.....	17,736	4,788	500	9,276	12	3,216	580	36,108
1978 I.....	16,816	4,864	608	9,212	12	3,080	596	35,188
II.....	16,348	5,080	524	9,792	16	4,352	620	36,732
III.....	17,516	5,872	556	9,744	16	4,068	640	38,412
IV.....	18,712	6,328	640	10,088	16	3,800	660	40,244
1979 I.....	19,656	6,832	820	10,064	16	3,772	684	41,844
II.....	17,928	6,668	672	9,732	20	4,448	704	40,172
III.....	20,376	7,604	928	10,528	20	4,740	724	44,920
IV.....	21,548	7,888	596	11,020	20	4,320	748	46,140

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 62
Federal Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Goods and services	National defence ⁽¹⁾	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance ⁽²⁾	Transfer payments to non-residents	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
D	30561	31284	30566	30580	30573	30576	41974	459141	30598	—	30160
(Millions of dollars)											
1947	651	227	611	453	171	1	46	192	-36	2,089	687
1948	628	236	570	453	71	1	32	150	47	1,952	765
1949	757	361	583	461	73	1	15	187	138	2,215	484
1950	923	493	615	427	60	1	14	251	79	2,370	650
1951	1,634	1,157	580	486	124	—	21	259	90	3,194	971
1952	2,315	1,800	975	515	96	2	28	368	193	4,492	195
1953	2,462	1,907	1,043	471	106	1	37	412	126	4,658	151
1954	2,316	1,727	1,165	482	84	1	23	430	153	4,654	-46
1955	2,364	1,760	1,229	487	75	3	36	450	162	4,806	202
1956	2,517	1,802	1,221	516	118	16	42	485	185	5,100	598
1957	2,513	1,765	1,460	531	108	20	52	521	217	5,422	250
1958	2,524	1,661	1,893	568	131	13	67	663	317	6,176	-767
1959	2,387	1,559	1,782	733	229	19	85	880	363	6,478	-339
1960	2,426	1,546	1,973	753	283	15	74	994	228	6,746	-229
1961	2,584	1,613	2,005	786	285	18	77	1,128	306	7,189	-410
1962	2,688	1,680	2,110	865	322	38	59	1,134	270	7,486	-507
1963	2,617	1,572	2,134	935	355	74	89	1,169	236	7,609	-286
1964	2,750	1,584	2,241	995	379	89	95	1,252	209	8,010	345
1965	2,829	1,559	2,311	1,052	372	86	119	1,431	351	8,551	544
1966	3,267	1,709	2,484	1,151	500	62	195	1,664	430	9,753	231
1967	3,562	1,805	2,918	1,245	519	73	217	1,992	464	10,990	-84
1968	3,883	1,812	3,295	1,409	522	78	170	2,372	500	12,229	-11
1969	4,242	1,799	3,598	1,589	555	88	185	2,726	486	13,469	1,021
1970	4,551	1,868	4,057	1,862	589	97	244	3,397	465	15,262	266
1971	4,958	1,926	4,684	1,974	513	171	249	4,323	514	17,386	-145
1972	5,452	1,963	6,186	2,253	596	181	277	4,558	623	20,126	-566
1973	6,087	2,174	7,008	2,518	738	227	315	4,807	722	22,422	387
1974	7,408	2,548	8,705	2,961	2,060	193	403	6,165	974	28,869	1,109
1975	8,329	2,780	10,620	3,705	3,183	288	588	7,670	1,125	35,508	-3,805
1976	9,665	3,220	11,533	4,519	2,527	332	537	8,522	1,158	38,793	-3,356
1977	11,135	3,693	13,089	5,101	2,333	424	627	9,967	1,163	43,839	-7,693
1978	11,955	4,080	14,616	6,410	2,372	467	1,004	10,857	1,320	49,001	-11,357
1979	12,499	4,245	14,699	8,092	2,987	499	757	11,786	1,119	52,438	-9,169
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
1977 I	10,816	3,668	12,600	4,776	2,316	368	624	9,692	1,144	42,336	-5,128
II	11,120	3,400	12,740	4,816	2,652	416	632	9,964	1,148	43,488	-8,364
III	11,284	3,836	13,260	5,368	2,320	444	564	9,244	1,164	43,648	-7,504
IV	11,320	3,868	13,756	5,444	2,044	468	688	10,968	1,196	45,884	-9,776
1978 I	11,864	3,968	14,228	6,280	2,480	472	1,828	10,436	1,264	48,852	-13,664
II	11,816	4,068	14,652	6,244	2,660	468	552	10,736	1,336	48,464	-11,732
III	11,980	4,064	14,740	6,244	2,272	480	800	11,248	1,308	49,072	-10,660
IV	12,160	4,220	14,844	6,872	2,076	448	836	11,008	1,372	49,616	-9,372
1979 I	12,696	4,264	14,568	7,724	2,360	432	756	10,712	1,116	50,364	-8,520
II	12,524	4,396	14,656	7,848	2,984	288	520	12,340	1,136	52,296	-12,124
III	12,388	4,124	14,680	8,276	3,048	664	868	11,992	1,108	53,024	-8,104
IV	12,388	4,196	14,892	8,520	3,556	612	884	12,100	1,116	54,068	-7,928

(1) Included in goods and services.

(2) See note 2 on reference table 60.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 63
Federal Government Debt
Public Accounts Basis⁽¹⁾

Year	Gross debt	Net debt	Unmatured debt	Public debt charges	
				Gross	Net
(\$ millions)					
1952 ⁽²⁾	16,972	11,185	13,949	531	413
1957	17,792	11,009	13,573	534	327
1962	22,100	13,227	16,883	839	532
1963	23,838	13,962	17,950	918	606
1964	25,415	15,170	18,740	994	627
1965	26,288	15,530	18,935	1,051	629
1966	26,845	15,326	18,966	1,111	673
1967	28,471	15,535	19,681	1,191	671
1968	30,525	16,224	20,284	1,301	689
1969	32,572	16,715	21,725	1,480	785
1970	33,691	16,222	22,184	1,717	857
1971	37,669	16,594	24,886	1,920	920
1972	41,097	18,157	27,259	2,137	1,004
1973	44,393	19,128	29,039	2,301	1,036
1974	47,079	20,533	29,171	2,566	1,077
1975	52,443	22,183	33,086	3,239	1,408
1976	59,632	27,511	37,697	3,972	1,875
1977	66,965	33,604	42,519	4,721	2,309
1978	80,374	43,704	51,567	5,550	2,958
1979	98,585	55,807	66,591	7,058	3,901
1980	105,088	67,037	70,476	8,600	5,270
(Per cent of GNP)					
1952	78.4	51.7	64.5	2.5	1.9
1957	55.5	34.3	42.3	1.7	1.0
1962	55.7	33.4	42.6	2.1	1.3
1963	55.5	32.5	41.8	2.1	1.4
1964	55.3	33.0	40.8	2.2	1.4
1965	52.3	30.9	37.7	2.1	1.3
1966	48.5	27.7	34.3	2.0	1.2
1967	46.0	25.1	31.8	1.9	1.1
1968	46.0	24.4	30.5	2.0	1.0
1969	44.9	23.0	29.9	2.0	1.1
1970	42.2	20.3	27.8	2.2	1.1
1971	44.0	19.4	29.0	2.2	1.1
1972	43.5	19.2	28.9	2.3	1.1
1973	42.2	18.2	27.6	2.2	1.0
1974	38.1	16.6	23.6	2.1	0.9
1975	35.5	15.0	22.4	2.2	1.0
1976	36.1	16.6	22.8	2.4	1.1
1977	35.0	17.6	22.2	2.5	1.2
1978	38.4	20.9	24.6	2.7	1.4
1979	42.8	24.2	28.9	3.1	1.7
1980	40.7	26.0	27.3	3.3	2.0

⁽¹⁾ As at March 31 of each year.

⁽²⁾ Data for years prior to 1972 are not entirely consistent with those for later years due to recent changes in accounting practices. Revised data are available only from March 1972.

⁽³⁾ Calculated using GNP of calendar year preceding the fiscal year end.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada.

Reference Table 64
Actual and Cyclically Adjusted Budget Balances
Federal and Consolidated Government Sectors
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1953-1979

	Actual balances (surplus or deficit (—))		Cyclically adjusted balances (surplus or deficit (—))	
	Federal government	All governments	Federal government	All governments
	(\$ millions)			
1953	151	83	-243	-374
1954	-46	-272	-1	-211
1955	202	-40	35	-237
1956	598	272	133	-282
1957	250	-19	58	-261
1958	-767	-1,078	-568	-865
1959	-339	-601	-148	-375
1960	-229	-670	170	-195
1961	-410	-835	163	-126
1962	-507	-706	-206	-317
1963	-286	-624	-67	-330
1964	345	99	321	81
1965	544	207	355	-24
1966	231	425	-183	-125
1967	-84	148	-239	-37
1968	-11	502	-140	329
1969	1,021	1,915	745	1,550
1960 to 1969 average	61	46	92	81
1970	266	806	534	1,195
1971	-145	130	1	323
1972	-566	81	-653	-80
1973	387	1,252	-551	-17
1974	1,109	2,795	41	1,395
1975	-3,805	-4,049	-3,230	-3,293
1976	-3,356	-3,440	-3,299	-3,440
1977	-7,693	-6,005	-6,534	-4,560
1978	-11,357	-8,914	-9,717	-6,849
1979	-9,169	-5,792	-7,557	-3,483
1970 to 1979 average	-3,433	-2,314	-3,097	-1,881
	(Per cent of GNP) ⁽¹⁾			
1953	0.6	0.3	-1.0	-1.5
1954	-0.2	-1.1	-0.0	-0.8
1955	0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.9
1956	1.9	0.9	0.4	-0.9
1957	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.8
1958	-2.2	-3.1	-1.6	-2.5
1959	-0.9	-1.6	-0.4	-1.0
1960	-0.6	-1.8	0.4	-0.5
1961	-1.0	-2.1	0.4	-0.3
1962	-1.2	-1.6	-0.5	-0.7
1963	-0.6	-1.4	-0.1	-0.7
1964	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2
1965	1.0	0.4	0.7	-0.0
1966	0.4	0.7	-0.3	-0.2
1967	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.1
1968	-0.0	0.7	-0.2	0.5
1969	1.3	2.4	0.9	2.0
1960 to 1969 average	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0
1970	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.4
1971	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
1972	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.1
1973	0.3	1.0	-0.5	-0.0
1974	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.0
1975	-2.3	-2.5	-1.9	-2.0
1976	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8
1977	-3.7	-2.9	-3.1	-2.2
1978	-4.9	-3.9	-4.2	-2.9
1979	-3.5	-2.2	-2.8	-1.3
1970 to 1979 average	-1.6	-0.9	-1.4	-0.8

⁽¹⁾ Actual balances are taken as a percentage of actual GNP while cyclically adjusted balances are taken as a percentage of cyclically adjusted GNP.
Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, quarterly, cat. 13-001, and Department of Finance estimates.

Reference Table 65
Provincial Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 - 1979

Years and quarters	Direct taxes persons	Direct taxes corporations	Indirect taxes	Transfers from persons	Investment income	Transfers from other levels of government	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
D	40060 40298	40067 40305	40072 40310	40076 40314	40081 40319		40101 40339	
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	97	71	359	28	101	199	44	899
1948	105	119	418	37	111	159	53	1,002
1949	109	130	462	46	79	197	59	1,082
1950	102	146	515	51	89	261	62	1,226
1951	121	189	575	60	117	270	80	1,412
1952	127	109	607	61	140	378	81	1,503
1953	135	76	652	64	154	424	83	1,588
1954	154	64	690	56	165	443	88	1,660
1955	208	62	762	59	186	465	100	1,842
1956	217	79	864	72	221	494	125	2,072
1957	245	208	958	78	240	533	129	2,391
1958	249	245	1,016	94	234	657	132	2,627
1959	261	275	1,087	191	264	880	143	3,101
1960	291	280	1,131	197	287	979	154	3,319
1961	315	304	1,270	211	298	1,110	156	3,664
1962	575	439	1,572	217	341	1,105	172	4,421
1963	657	479	1,713	225	372	1,134	193	4,773
1964	788	525	2,006	261	398	1,217	211	5,406
1965	1,099	545	2,265	313	474	1,379	253	6,328
1966	1,444	581	2,622	331	516	1,593	288	7,375
1967	1,855	638	3,019	367	603	1,951	300	8,733
1968	2,194	745	3,447	541	720	2,320	319	10,286
1969	2,545	819	3,933	776	863	2,678	357	11,971
1970	3,057	794	4,263	1,007	1,032	3,347	395	13,895
1971	3,640	869	4,566	1,031	1,202	4,274	436	16,018
1972	4,156	1,019	5,261	956	1,380	4,449	481	17,702
1973	4,875	1,436	6,198	984	1,812	4,734	575	20,614
1974	6,051	2,039	7,236	1,038	2,897	6,054	778	26,093
1975	6,933	2,114	7,547	1,046	3,701	7,577	912	29,830
1976	8,106	2,109	9,077	1,348	4,373	8,369	1,001	34,383
1977	10,931	2,123	10,102	1,469	5,195	9,663	1,134	40,617
1978	13,056	2,327	10,498	1,788	6,244	10,553	1,303	45,769
1979	13,648	3,052	12,095	1,911	7,331	11,485	1,488	51,010
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1977 I	10,456	2,284	9,512	1,480	5,000	9,524	1,080	39,336
II	11,072	2,172	9,984	1,444	5,044	9,652	1,112	40,480
III	11,228	2,028	10,216	1,452	5,280	8,972	1,152	40,328
IV	10,968	2,008	10,696	1,500	5,456	10,504	1,192	42,324
1978 I	11,572	2,040	10,844	1,832	5,872	10,116	1,236	43,512
II	13,356	2,124	10,184	1,640	6,436	10,516	1,280	45,536
III	13,472	2,472	10,072	1,852	6,396	10,948	1,324	46,536
IV	13,824	2,672	10,892	1,828	6,272	10,632	1,372	47,492
1979 I	13,652	2,876	11,684	2,032	6,460	10,264	1,420	48,388
II	12,488	2,804	12,040	1,704	7,416	12,128	1,464	50,044
III	13,720	3,200	12,220	1,968	7,632	11,776	1,512	52,028
IV	14,732	3,328	12,436	1,940	7,816	11,772	1,556	53,580

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 66
Provincial Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Goods and services	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Subsidies	Capital assistance	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit (-) or surplus
D	40114 40352	40119 40357	40133 40371	40126 40364	40129 40367		40158 40396		40170 40408
(Millions of dollars)									
1947	268	204	68	6	5	101	152	804	95
1948	318	266	68	4	9	129	193	987	15
1949	387	336	72	4	12	157	172	1,140	-58
1950	391	384	75	4	9	171	196	1,230	-4
1951	470	416	78	5	13	197	229	1,408	4
1952	502	334	83	6	12	215	290	1,442	61
1953	498	368	88	7	13	242	265	1,481	107
1954	519	417	94	5	12	259	301	1,607	53
1955	578	449	93	11	5	327	351	1,814	28
1956	688	485	101	9	11	362	460	2,116	-44
1957	703	547	116	12	9	452	536	2,375	16
1958	816	658	115	19	5	545	519	2,677	-50
1959	907	874	121	21	3	622	566	3,114	-13
1960	986	1,044	143	31	2	714	612	3,532	-213
1961	1,040	625	160	36	3	1,535	546	3,945	-281
1962	1,063	718	184	39	3	1,845	625	4,477	-56
1963	1,209	759	212	46	3	1,984	659	4,872	-99
1964	1,322	849	238	57	3	2,242	776	5,487	-81
1965	1,507	1,024	271	85	6	2,560	875	6,328	0
1966	1,890	1,173	317	139	3	3,041	986	7,549	-174
1967	2,307	1,647	385	118	18	3,546	1,046	9,067	-334
1968	2,716	2,030	485	119	22	4,012	958	10,342	-56
1969	2,957	2,369	638	146	22	4,495	1,025	11,652	319
1970	4,109	2,611	759	167	26	5,406	1,046	14,124	-229
1971	4,708	3,139	920	259	54	5,999	1,409	16,488	-470
1972	5,297	3,238	1,127	288	64	6,823	1,556	18,393	-691
1973	6,112	3,574	1,404	350	99	7,540	1,637	20,716	-102
1974	7,539	4,464	1,545	559	133	9,132	2,069	25,441	652
1975	9,634	5,482	1,839	675	198	11,340	2,418	31,586	-1,756
1976	10,794	6,642	2,327	946	197	12,796	2,182	35,884	-1,501
1977	12,223	7,751	2,772	940	178	14,880	2,384	41,128	-511
1978	13,770	8,627	3,034	982	195	15,894	2,702	45,204	565
1979	14,739	9,441	3,399	1,037	232	18,386	3,223	50,457	553
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1977 I	11,672	7,228	2,688	1,076	200	16,384	2,176	41,424	-2,088
II	12,352	7,436	2,788	860	192	14,156	2,380	40,164	316
III	12,332	8,216	2,752	864	156	14,344	2,456	41,120	-792
IV	12,536	8,124	2,860	960	164	14,636	2,524	41,804	520
1978 I	13,252	8,452	3,024	928	196	14,832	2,620	43,304	208
II	13,752	8,344	2,900	1,012	176	15,604	2,724	44,512	1,024
III	13,720	8,748	3,152	960	184	16,380	2,708	45,852	684
IV	14,356	8,964	3,060	1,028	224	16,760	2,756	47,148	344
1979 I	14,228	8,996	3,228	1,040	288	16,364	3,104	47,248	1,140
II	14,492	9,384	3,408	1,096	212	16,828	3,176	48,596	1,448
III	14,976	9,608	3,468	976	184	22,184	3,284	54,680	-2,652
IV	15,260	9,776	3,492	1,036	244	18,168	3,328	51,304	2,276

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 67
Gross Provincial Expenditure
1962-1978

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.	Canada
D	31720	31742	31764	31786	31808	31830	31852	31874	31896	44014	31940	31705
(Millions of dollars)												
1962.....	533.3	123.9	1,121.3	830.4	11,449.1	17,810.6	2,021.2	2,047.3	3,432.3	4,296.2	83.4	43,749.0
1963.....	581.0	128.7	1,175.0	877.5	12,089.2	19,008.7	2,113.4	2,417.2	3,699.6	4,618.5	90.1	46,790.9
1964.....	651.4	141.9	1,260.3	985.0	13,391.8	20,875.6	2,287.7	2,313.1	3,964.4	5,096.4	94.5	51,062.1
1965.....	707.6	154.2	1,352.5	1,076.2	14,690.6	22,887.9	2,458.1	2,519.7	4,391.4	5,730.1	126.3	56,094.6
1966.....	804.5	165.4	1,491.9	1,184.4	16,291.9	25,594.4	2,628.6	2,980.7	5,009.2	6,412.6	142.6	62,706.2
1967.....	854.4	175.9	1,627.9	1,258.0	17,621.4	27,873.0	2,854.5	2,738.3	5,382.4	7,007.7	153.4	67,546.9
1968.....	969.4	199.5	1,799.0	1,383.8	18,801.5	30,682.7	3,153.5	2,909.6	5,973.2	7,687.8	179.7	73,739.7
1969.....	1,070.2	215.8	2,054.6	1,509.7	20,534.4	33,944.1	3,435.2	3,128.0	6,594.0	8,722.2	201.7	81,409.9
1970.....	1,195.0	239.6	2,211.4	1,631.8	21,930.8	36,258.2	3,646.9	3,025.0	7,166.1	9,116.3	227.0	86,648.1
1971.....	1,294.2	256.1	2,363.4	1,784.4	23,619.7	39,829.4	3,948.0	3,507.3	7,951.1	10,288.8	228.2	95,070.6
1972.....	1,340.6	288.3	2,699.4	2,053.6	26,258.4	44,762.5	4,368.8	3,653.5	9,016.3	11,796.1	279.5	106,517.0
1973.....	1,585.1	366.6	3,125.2	2,410.4	30,005.8	51,547.5	5,205.4	4,725.8	11,311.2	14,677.4	378.7	125,339.1
1974.....	1,892.4	381.6	3,558.4	2,834.6	35,451.0	60,362.6	6,167.0	6,267.7	15,739.9	17,259.9	492.3	150,406.7
1975.....	2,134.4	454.8	3,989.1	3,231.6	39,761.9	66,229.7	6,966.7	7,085.8	18,795.5	19,053.6	482.6	168,185.7
1976.....	2,548.1	523.7	4,644.2	3,646.9	46,214.1	75,975.7	7,953.4	7,972.2	21,405.9	22,786.2	477.8	194,148.2
1977.....	2,847.6	551.9	5,087.9	3,941.5	50,108.6	82,986.2	8,498.0	8,457.3	24,615.0	25,439.0	631.2	213,164.2
1978.....	2,987.8	633.7	5,636.1	4,396.5	56,180.9	89,940.0	9,300.3	9,661.5	28,128.9	27,890.7	705.5	235,461.9
(Per cent change from previous year)												
1963.....	8.9	3.9	4.8	5.7	5.5	6.7	4.6	18.1	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.0
1964.....	12.1	10.3	7.3	12.3	10.8	9.8	8.2	-4.3	7.2	10.3	4.9	9.1
1965.....	8.6	8.7	7.3	9.3	9.7	9.6	7.4	8.9	10.8	12.4	33.7	9.9
1966.....	13.7	7.3	10.3	10.1	10.9	11.8	6.9	18.3	14.1	11.9	12.9	11.8
1967.....	6.2	6.3	9.1	6.2	8.2	8.9	8.6	-8.1	7.5	9.3	7.6	7.7
1968.....	13.5	13.4	10.5	10.0	6.7	10.1	10.5	6.3	11.0	9.7	17.1	9.2
1969.....	10.4	8.2	14.2	9.1	9.2	10.6	8.9	7.5	10.4	13.5	12.2	10.4
1970.....	11.7	11.0	7.6	8.1	6.8	6.8	6.2	-3.3	8.7	4.5	12.5	6.4
1971.....	8.3	6.9	6.9	9.4	7.7	9.8	8.3	15.9	11.0	12.9	5	9.7
1972.....	3.6	12.6	14.2	15.1	11.2	12.4	10.7	4.2	13.4	14.6	22.5	12.0
1973.....	18.2	27.2	15.8	17.4	14.3	15.2	19.1	29.3	25.5	24.4	35.5	17.7
1974.....	19.4	4.1	13.9	17.6	18.1	17.1	18.5	32.6	39.1	17.6	30.0	20.0
1975.....	12.8	19.2	12.1	14.0	12.2	9.7	13.0	13.1	19.4	10.4	-2.0	11.8
1976.....	19.4	15.1	16.4	12.9	16.2	14.7	14.2	12.5	13.9	19.6	-1.0	15.4
1977.....	11.8	5.4	9.6	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.8	6.1	15.0	11.6	32.1	9.8
1978.....	4.9	14.8	10.8	11.5	12.1	8.4	9.4	14.2	14.3	9.6	11.8	10.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial Economic Accounts*, annual, cat. 13-213.

Reference Table 68
Percentage Distribution of Gross Provincial Expenditure
1962-1978

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T. & N.W.T.	Canada
(Percentage distribution of total among provinces)												
1962	1.2	0.3	2.6	1.9	26.2	40.7	4.6	4.7	7.8	9.8	0.2	100.0
1963	1.2	0.3	2.5	1.9	25.8	40.6	4.5	5.2	7.9	9.9	0.2	100.0
1964	1.3	0.3	2.5	1.9	26.2	40.9	4.5	4.5	7.8	10.0	0.2	100.0
1965	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	26.2	40.8	4.4	4.5	7.8	10.2	0.2	100.0
1966	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	26.0	40.8	4.2	4.8	8.0	10.2	0.2	100.0
1967	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	26.1	41.3	4.2	4.1	8.0	10.4	0.2	100.0
1968	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	25.5	41.6	4.3	3.9	8.1	10.4	0.2	100.0
1969	1.3	0.3	2.5	1.9	25.2	41.7	4.2	3.8	8.1	10.7	0.2	100.0
1970	1.4	0.3	2.6	1.9	25.3	41.8	4.2	3.5	8.3	10.5	0.3	100.0
1971	1.4	0.3	2.5	1.9	24.8	41.9	4.2	3.7	8.4	10.8	0.2	100.0
1972	1.3	0.3	2.5	1.9	24.7	42.0	4.1	3.4	8.5	11.1	0.3	100.0
1973	1.3	0.3	2.5	1.9	23.9	41.1	4.2	3.8	9.0	11.7	0.3	100.0
1974	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	23.6	40.1	4.1	4.2	10.5	11.5	0.3	100.0
1975	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	23.6	39.4	4.1	4.2	11.2	11.3	0.3	100.0
1976	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	23.8	39.1	4.1	4.1	11.0	11.7	0.2	100.0
1977	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.8	23.5	38.9	4.0	4.0	11.5	11.9	0.3	100.0
1978	1.3	0.3	2.4	1.9	23.9	38.2	3.9	4.1	11.9	11.8	0.3	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial Economic Accounts*.

Reference Table 69
Local Government Revenues
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Direct taxes	Indirect taxes	Investment income	Transfers from persons	Transfers from other levels of government	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues
D		40073 40311	40082 40320	40077 40315		40102 40340	
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	5	360	58	3	101	59	586
1948	6	403	59	4	129	68	669
1949	6	445	54	4	157	74	740
1950	7	499	58	4	172	81	821
1951	—	608	25	11	199	102	945
1952	—	700	23	14	218	113	1,068
1953	—	758	24	18	245	122	1,167
1954	—	829	21	16	261	128	1,255
1955	—	902	14	19	334	138	1,407
1956	—	1,024	20	24	371	152	1,591
1957	—	1,148	20	26	468	163	1,825
1958	—	1,264	23	28	568	174	2,057
1959	—	1,444	24	31	646	187	2,332
1960	—	1,593	26	34	746	200	2,599
1961	—	1,701	28	41	874	212	2,856
1962	—	1,835	31	47	1,107	229	3,249
1963	—	1,953	39	44	1,200	250	3,486
1964	—	2,026	52	50	1,342	268	3,738
1965	—	2,231	58	58	1,514	299	4,160
1966	—	2,477	79	64	1,868	336	4,824
1967	—	2,765	95	74	2,122	364	5,420
1968	—	3,095	105	65	2,354	393	6,012
1969	—	3,462	99	56	2,595	450	6,662
1970	—	3,758	116	64	3,192	500	7,630
1971	—	4,002	140	68	3,583	538	8,331
1972	—	4,378	153	71	4,069	612	9,283
1973	—	4,651	170	78	4,501	683	10,083
1974	—	5,145	187	75	5,308	840	11,555
1975	—	6,013	223	81	6,703	986	14,006
1976	—	7,186	271	99	7,367	1,121	16,044
1977	—	7,914	283	107	8,968	1,244	18,516
1978	—	8,570	317	115	9,560	1,441	20,003
1979	—	9,132	355	122	11,414	1,662	22,685
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
1977 I	—	7,900	288	104	9,672	1,188	19,152
II	—	7,912	276	104	8,696	1,220	18,208
III	—	7,920	284	108	8,472	1,260	18,044
IV	—	7,924	284	112	9,032	1,308	18,660
1978 I	—	8,556	292	112	8,932	1,360	19,252
II	—	8,568	304	112	9,340	1,412	19,736
III	—	8,576	312	116	9,744	1,468	20,216
IV	—	8,580	360	120	10,224	1,524	20,808
1979 I	—	9,124	340	120	9,728	1,576	20,888
II	—	9,132	352	120	9,892	1,636	21,132
III	—	9,136	352	120	15,000	1,692	26,300
IV	—	9,136	376	128	11,036	1,744	22,420

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 70
Local Government Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Goods and services	Transfers to persons	Interest on the public debt	Transfers to other levels of government	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
D	40115 40353	40120 40359	40134 40372		40159 40397		40171 40409
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	424	19	38	7	117	605	- 19
1948	508	21	37	9	152	727	- 58
1949	578	23	39	10	173	823	- 83
1950	614	24	42	11	222	913	- 92
1951	707	28	45	13	301	1,094	- 149
1952	803	34	53	13	364	1,267	- 199
1953	864	38	61	15	364	1,342	- 175
1954	990	44	74	15	411	1,534	- 279
1955	1,094	41	84	22	436	1,677	- 270
1956	1,221	40	101	18	493	1,873	- 282
1957	1,357	45	127	28	553	2,110	- 285
1958	1,514	54	143	17	590	2,318	- 261
1959	1,682	65	169	24	641	2,581	- 249
1960	1,869	73	197	17	671	2,827	- 228
1961	1,968	79	223	34	680	2,984	- 128
1962	2,174	84	251	28	847	3,384	- 135
1963	2,373	86	266	33	926	3,684	- 198
1964	2,635	85	294	31	834	3,879	- 141
1965	3,015	88	333	37	1,054	4,527	- 367
1966	3,399	93	373	51	1,235	5,151	- 327
1967	3,881	102	430	70	1,274	5,757	- 337
1968	4,438	133	475	64	1,338	6,448	- 436
1969	5,142	143	516	66	1,337	7,204	- 542
1970	5,803	213	595	64	1,425	8,100	- 470
1971	6,277	260	695	64	1,550	8,846	- 515
1972	6,836	246	721	69	1,582	9,454	- 171
1973	7,757	250	825	60	1,676	10,568	- 485
1974	9,072	216	873	61	2,152	12,374	- 819
1975	10,801	257	943	70	2,503	14,574	- 568
1976	12,666	272	1,143	71	2,673	16,825	- 781
1977	14,204	259	1,272	68	2,940	18,743	- 227
1978	15,791	285	1,385	63	3,044	20,568	- 565
1979	17,293	316	1,525	67	3,298	22,499	186
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
1977 I	13,404	260	1,248	68	2,764	17,744	1,408
II	14,104	256	1,192	88	2,940	18,580	- 372
III	14,492	260	1,284	72	3,008	19,116	- 1,072
IV	14,816	260	1,364	44	3,048	19,532	- 872
1978 I	15,044	256	1,328	72	2,912	19,612	- 360
II	15,592	304	1,352	68	3,044	20,360	- 624
III	16,300	292	1,256	64	3,072	20,984	- 768
IV	16,228	288	1,604	48	3,148	21,316	- 508
1979 I	16,452	296	1,488	76	3,216	21,528	- 640
II	17,252	328	1,508	72	3,284	22,444	- 1,312
III	17,820	320	1,472	68	3,328	23,008	3,292
IV	17,648	320	1,632	52	3,364	23,016	- 596

Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Reference Table 71
Hospital Revenues and Expenditures
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Basis
1947 - 1979

Years and quarters	Revenues					Expenditures				
	Investment income	Transfers from other levels of government	Transfers from persons	Capital consumption allowances	Total revenues	Goods and services	Interest on the public debt	Gross capital formation	Total expenditures	Deficit(-) or surplus
D	40083 40321		40078 40316	40103 40341		40116 40354	40555 40558	40160 40398		40172 40410
(Millions of dollars)										
1961	2	713	2	46	763	614	15	150	779	- 16
1962	2	795	3	49	849	683	16	158	857	- 8
1963	3	852	3	54	912	783	18	152	953	- 41
1964	3	966	3	58	1,030	886	19	149	1,054	- 24
1965	3	1,135	3	65	1,206	1,007	19	150	1,176	30
1966	4	1,295	3	73	1,375	1,177	21	191	1,389	- 14
1967	4	1,535	3	79	1,621	1,386	21	198	1,605	16
1968	4	1,774	3	85	1,866	1,625	22	217	1,864	2
1969	4	2,014	4	93	2,115	1,874	24	213	2,111	4
1970	5	2,328	4	104	2,441	2,137	34	224	2,395	46
1971	5	2,529	4	115	2,653	2,397	33	241	2,671	- 18
1972	6	2,932	4	125	3,067	2,672	36	223	2,931	136
1973	7	3,172	4	140	3,323	3,044	41	255	3,340	- 17
1974	11	3,996	4	164	4,175	3,754	46	293	4,093	82
1975	10	4,800	4	186	5,000	4,564	51	308	4,923	77
1976	15	5,653	12	207	5,887	5,465	61	346	5,872	15
1977	17	6,284	12	226	6,539	5,962	64	346	6,372	167
1978	18	6,701	12	256	6,987	6,525	68	400	6,993	- 6
1979	18	7,340	12	289	7,659	7,146	72	447	7,665	- 6
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)										
1977 I	16	6,948	12	216	7,192	5,720	64	332	6,116	1,076
II	16	5,860	12	224	6,112	5,960	60	344	6,364	- 252
III	16	6,216	12	228	6,472	6,008	68	348	6,424	48
IV	20	6,112	12	236	6,380	6,160	64	360	6,584	- 204
1978 I	16	6,292	12	244	6,564	6,248	68	384	6,700	- 136
II	20	6,552	12	252	6,836	6,464	64	408	6,936	- 100
III	16	7,000	12	260	7,288	6,584	68	392	7,044	244
IV	20	6,960	12	268	7,260	6,804	72	416	7,292	- 32
1979 I	16	7,160	12	276	7,464	6,880	72	424	7,376	88
II	20	7,220	12	284	7,536	7,032	68	440	7,540	- 4
III	16	7,468	12	292	7,788	7,232	72	460	7,764	24
IV	20	7,512	12	304	7,848	7,440	76	464	7,980	- 132

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*.

Reference Table 72
Federal Government
Liabilities and Assets
Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars)																
Liabilities																
Currency and deposits	253	282	319	344	380	446	480	504	529	554	618	704	773	821	882	962
Payables	22	21	30	41	32	34	50	62	65	57	50	81	92	68	119	131
Loans	25	19	27	164	271	209	65	11	59	85	147	207	262	250	253	3,806
Pensions ⁽¹⁾	1,240	1,258	1,272	1,280	1,284	1,285	1,283	1,277	1,266	1,265	1,238	1,218	1,197	1,173	1,187	1,162
Claims by associated enterprises	15	26	33	96	73	100	118	132	147	167	184	243	313	331	353	440
Other liabilities	640	685	796	865	1,006	1,281	1,173	1,581	1,891	2,584	2,760	3,442	3,880	4,070	3,737	4,680
Unmatured debt	18,863	19,345	19,286	19,728	20,779	22,231	22,797	24,655	27,431	29,021	28,915	33,294	37,280	41,468	49,601	60,194
Total liabilities	21,058	21,636	21,763	22,518	23,825	25,586	25,966	28,222	31,388	33,733	33,912	39,189	43,797	48,181	56,132	71,375
Financial assets																
Currency and deposits	840	576	654	671	335	336	1,057	1,143	1,905	2,163	1,687	4,246	3,494	2,671	4,020	5,955
Receivables	4	8	7	6	6	6	8	9	10	19	20	30	52	55	77	107
Loans	1,588	1,591	1,658	1,880	2,053	2,270	2,445	2,648	3,078	3,414	4,063	4,599	5,179	5,550	6,152	6,628
Finance and other short-term paper	—	—	5	7	12	10	11	6	8	13	12	12	18	18	26	18
Mortgages	255	272	293	343	404	457	525	548	556	553	552	569	554	519	479	427
Bonds and treasury bills	156	410	198	482	419	544	559	511	33	39	20	20	20	31	25	19
Federal government	12	14	15	15	12	21	20	12	18	15	17	15	14	12	14	16
Provincial governments	8	10	9	9	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal bonds	8	8	10	10	8	14	19	23	25	27	29	35	39	37	36	29
Other	8,139	8,709	9,505	9,870	11,247	12,350	13,171	15,385	17,437	18,382	18,503	20,338	21,460	23,799	24,435	25,958
Claims on associated enterprises	7	6	7	10	15	19	26	53	76	237	389	467	572	528	463	380
Stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign investments	—	225	198	180	188	92	60	28	3	5	5	13	6	5	4	3
Other financial assets	1,524	1,522	1,508	1,573	1,533	1,763	1,433	1,208	1,434	1,607	1,904	2,770	2,535	1,935	2,202	2,551
Total financial assets	12,541	13,351	14,067	15,056	16,219	17,882	19,334	21,585	24,583	26,474	27,201	33,114	33,943	35,160	37,933	42,091
Excess of liabilities over financial assets ..	8,517	8,285	7,696	7,462	7,606	7,704	6,632	6,637	6,805	7,259	6,711	6,075	9,854	13,021	18,199	29,284

(¹) This mainly represents the balance in government annuities.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 73
Provincial and Local Governments and Hospitals
Liabilities and Assets
Financial Flow Accounts Basis

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(Millions of dollars)															
Liabilities																
Payables.....	123	169	253	343	423	475	502	653	656	755	791	949	1,335	1,457	1,395	1,575
Loans.....	585	729	980	1,383	1,592	1,761	1,987	2,198	2,377	2,728	3,437	4,236	4,798	5,011	4,984	5,482
Finance and other short-term paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	174	313	435	343	204	633	459	310	555
Mortgages.....	71	80	86	99	121	190	143	159	157	177	158	168	177	206	85	85
Claims by associated enterprises.....	36	39	67	68	73	80	77	191	232	385	353	400	487	558	715	764
Other liabilities.....	1,438	1,483	1,539	1,603	1,643	1,655	1,685	1,892	1,999	1,717	2,386	2,551	2,863	2,914	3,302	3,789
Unmatured debt:																
Provincial governments.....	5,127	5,562	6,038	6,885	8,098	9,431	10,757	12,208	13,774	15,860	17,443	19,896	23,487	26,947	31,253	35,832
Municipal governments.....	5,022	5,469	5,867	6,615	7,527	8,147	8,674	9,221	9,829	10,533	11,278	12,207	13,796	15,625	17,557	18,375
Other.....	245	253	281	311	342	351	391	388	400	408	412	448	479	501	511	513
Total liabilities.....	12,647	13,784	15,111	17,307	19,819	22,090	24,334	27,084	29,737	32,998	36,601	41,059	48,055	53,678	60,112	66,970
Financial assets																
Currency and deposits.....	631	741	677	690	647	791	1,256	1,529	1,422	2,123	2,361	2,497	2,783	3,431	3,042	3,928
Receivables.....	66	73	82	121	145	160	188	224	240	295	301	431	530	708	757	870
Loans.....	61	88	143	344	472	555	631	1,458	1,746	1,950	2,183	2,439	2,673	2,772	2,775	2,817
Finance and other short-term paper	10	11	13	16	14	17	21	34	45	66	79	83	86	88	241	319
Mortgages.....	214	235	260	277	284	356	462	660	924	1,103	1,291	1,551	1,890	2,234	2,574	2,658
Bonds and treasury bills																
Federal government.....	353	367	335	318	293	326	305	268	238	217	207	205	221	216	316	667
Provincial governments.....	1,212	1,250	1,406	1,555	1,647	1,712	1,919	1,889	1,892	1,994	2,136	2,271	2,860	3,048	4,445	5,459
Municipal governments.....	816	949	1,102	1,397	1,758	2,138	2,472	2,870	3,237	3,547	3,774	4,095	4,464	5,011	5,971	6,567
Other.....	122	205	308	434	525	692	948	238	314	303	260	296	356	377	643	801
Claims on associated enterprises.....	1,515	1,560	1,759	1,930	2,224	2,490	2,961	3,845	4,188	4,639	5,054	6,075	7,691	8,043	9,505	11,343
Stocks.....	11	10	15	13	16	31	45	168	173	159	124	141	269	306	292	312
Other financial assets.....	1,923	2,008	2,103	2,229	2,270	2,428	2,534	2,564	2,772	2,287	3,425	4,603	4,697	3,902	4,582	6,212
Total financial assets.....	6,934	7,497	8,203	9,324	10,295	11,696	13,742	15,747	17,191	18,683	21,195	24,687	28,520	30,136	35,143	41,953
Excess of liabilities over financial assets ..	5,713	6,287	6,908	7,983	9,524	10,394	10,592	11,337	12,546	14,315	15,406	16,372	19,535	23,542	24,969	25,017

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 74
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Summary
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(Millions of dollars)										
I Budgetary transactions										
A Revenues.....	14,155	14,717	16,344	18,821	21,826	28,067	29,956	32,635	32,866	35,215
B Expenditures.....	- 13,662	- 15,089	- 17,046	- 19,792	- 23,231	- 29,717	- 35,284	- 38,728	- 42,966	- 47,318
Surplus or deficit (-).....	493	- 372	- 702	- 971	- 1,405	- 1,650	- 5,328	- 6,093	- 10,100	- 12,103
II Non-budgetary transactions										
A Loans, investments and advances.....	- 1,091	- 1,341	- 1,627	- 1,183	- 1,261	- 1,935	- 2,869	- 2,109	- 1,780	- 1,053
B Annuity, insurance and pension accounts.....	711	609	303	523	749	1,441	1,822	2,053	2,267	2,377
C Other transactions.....	185	112	688	378	455	102	1,782	760	1,343	- 160
Net source or requirement (-).....	- 195	- 620	- 636	- 282	- 57	- 392	735	704	1,830	1,164
Financial requirements (excluding foreign exchange).....	298	- 992	- 1,338	- 1,253	- 1,462	- 2,042	- 4,593	- 5,389	- 8,270	- 10,939
III Foreign exchange transactions.....	- 452	- 1,431	- 700	- 130	76	496	- 186	1,122	1,007	4,088
Total financial requirements ⁽¹⁾	- 154	- 2,423	- 2,038	- 1,383	- 1,386	- 1,546	- 4,779	- 4,267	- 7,263	- 6,851
IV Unmatured debt transactions ⁽²⁾	390	2,854	2,360	1,782	197	3,940	4,627	4,812	8,172	8,778
Change in cash balance ⁽³⁾	236	431	322	399	- 1,189	2,394	- 152	545	909	1,927
V Level of cash balance at end of period.....	847	1,278	1,600	1,999	810	3,204	3,052	3,597	4,506	6,433
Canadian dollar balance.....	824	1,256	1,582	1,984	801	3,186	3,037	3,580	4,487	6,374

⁽¹⁾ Cash requirement (-).

⁽²⁾ Excluding change in unmatured debt outstanding payable in foreign currency.

⁽³⁾ Cash decrease (-).

Note: Figures for the years 1973 to 1979 reflect loan write-offs in the years in which the funds were expended rather than in the years in which the write-offs occurred. In addition, the government contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Account is treated for these years on a current basis. Undisbursed balances of appropriations to special accounts are eliminated and the unamortized portion of flotation costs of marketable bonds and Canada Savings Bonds is recorded as a charge to budgetary expenditure in the year in which the cost was incurred. Figures for 1970 to 1972 are thus not on a strictly consistent basis with figures for 1973 to 1979. For all years the old age security transactions are treated as budgetary.

Reference Table 74 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(Millions of dollars)										
I Budgetary transactions										
A Revenues										
Personal income tax	5,588	6,395	7,227	8,378	9,226	11,710	12,709	14,620	13,440	14,048
Corporate income tax	2,839	2,426	2,396	2,920	3,710	4,836	5,748	5,377	5,828	6,262
Other direct taxes	349	378	420	353	338	434	493	451	503	568
Sales tax	2,294	2,281	2,653	3,052	3,590	3,866	3,515	3,929	4,427	4,729
Other indirect taxes	1,715	1,779	1,984	2,220	2,765	4,640	4,628	4,778	4,762	5,045
Non-tax revenues	1,370	1,458	1,664	1,898	2,197	2,581	2,863	3,480	3,906	4,563
Total revenues	14,155	14,717	16,344	18,821	21,826	28,067	29,956	32,635	32,866	35,215
B Expenditures										
Health and welfare	4,155	4,831	5,596	7,047	8,135	10,286	12,534	13,873	14,773	16,642
Economic development and support	1,776	1,857	2,167	2,469	2,958	4,344	5,802	5,183	5,533	5,293
Public debt ⁽¹⁾	1,717	1,920	2,137	2,301	2,566	3,239	3,972	4,721	5,550	7,058
Defence	2,213	2,183	2,263	2,367	2,775	3,163	3,632	4,161	4,627	4,999
Fiscal transfer payments to provinces	820	1,086	1,245	1,304	1,678	2,399	2,378	2,966	3,101	2,921
Transportation and communications	893	940	1,023	1,217	1,691	2,213	2,357	2,658	2,910	3,131
General government services	515	579	694	840	991	1,280	1,507	1,687	1,969	2,134
Internal overhead	639	685	698	798	728	889	990	1,104	1,308	1,451
Education assistance	315	463	561	588	617	641	701	872	1,402	1,666
Culture and recreation	376	263	348	457	615	638	681	713	883	1,063
Foreign affairs	243	282	314	404	477	625	730	790	910	960
Total expenditures	13,662	15,089	17,046	19,792	23,231	29,717	35,284	38,728	42,966	47,318
Budgetary surplus or deficit(-)	493	-372	-702	-971	-1,405	-1,650	-5,328	-6,093	-10,100	-12,103

⁽¹⁾ Includes additional interest in respect of the Public Service, the Canadian Forces and the R.C.M.P. Superannuation accounts from 1970-71 to 1978-79.

Reference Table 74 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(Millions of dollars)										
II Non-budgetary transactions										
A Loans, investments and advances										
Crown corporations and agencies										
Lending institutions	(599)	(-698)	(-794)	(-633)	(-676)	(-1,060)	(-1,898)	(-1,612)	(-1,134)	(-626)
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	-481	-596	-656	-475	-375	-735	-1,058	-837	-532	-52
Export Development Corporation	42	-81	-118	-124	-141	-93	-357	-202	-84	-51
Farm Credit Corporation	-78	-49	-30	-43	-170	-243	-297	-277	-297	-267
Federal Business Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	-197	-307	-241	-267
Municipal Development Loan Board	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	10	11
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation	-7	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
All other Crown corporations ..	(-394)	(-401)	(-431)	(-70)	(-225)	(-439)	(-599)	(-427)	(-320)	(-369)
Air Canada	-71	-111	-27	14	—	-145	3	83	3	-341
Atomic Energy of Canada ..	136	-161	-112	-41	11	-27	-34	-92	-130	-122
Canadian National Railways ..	-102	-93	-202	2	-205	-143	-213	-40	-99	385
Petro-Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	-237	-257	-150	-280
Other	-85	-36	-90	-45	-31	-124	-118	-121	56	-11
Other loans ..	(98)	(-242)	(-402)	(-480)	(-360)	(-436)	(-372)	(-70)	(-326)	(-58)
Finance-employment loans ..	—	-12	-139	-135	-108	-67	-47	45	14	8
Regional Economic Expansion	45	-77	-32	-64	-61	-52	-29	-17	4	-2
Canada Development Corporation	—	—	-25	-162	-75	-50	—	-10	—	—
Loans to developing countries ..	-81	-114	-143	-117	-141	-179	-215	-162	-198	-239
Other ..	28	-39	-63	-2	25	-88	-81	74	-146	175
Total loans, investments and advances ..	-1,091	-1,341	-1,627	-1,183	-1,261	-1,935	-2,869	-2,109	-1,780	-1,053
B Annuity, insurance and pension accounts										
Canada Pension Plan	19	49	32	43	41	53	76	98	93	124
Unemployment insurance account	71	-131	-459	-370	-282	136	234	276	261	271
Superannuation accounts ..	621	688	728	851	988	1,220	1,448	1,580	1,749	1,799
Government annuities ..	4	-8	-10	-13	-19	-21	-10	-1	-9	-10
Other ..	4	11	12	12	21	53	74	100	173	193
Total annuity, insurance and pension accounts ..	711	609	303	523	749	1,441	1,822	2,053	2,267	2,377
C Other transactions										
Interest and matured debt ..	4	245	320	349	294	455	667	696	904	-509
Accounts payable and accrued salaries ..	141	-15	81	105	444	-109	-33	623	-521	214
Cash in transit	95	-133	71	-104	-854	-72	665	-169	-188	3
Outstanding cheques, warrants and money orders ..	18	121	131	16	539	5	366	-361	632	-243
Provincial tax collection account ..	3	-88	130	8	-44	-196	67	-121	330	366
Other ..	76	-18	-45	4	76	19	50	92	186	9
Total other transactions ..	185	112	688	378	455	102	1,782	760	1,343	-160
Total non-budgetary requirements ..	-195	-620	-636	-282	-57	-392	735	704	1,830	1,164

Reference Table 74 (continued)
Government of Canada
Statement of Financial Transactions
Detailed
(Fiscal year ended March 31)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(Millions of dollars)										
III Foreign exchange transactions										
Source or requirement (-)										
Exchange fund account	-353	-1,358	-938	-125	175	673	39	1,537	248	-2,376
International Monetary Fund										
Subscriptions	-17	-349	7	-51	-105	44	-89	110	-310	-482
Notes payable	-188	271	115	103	137	-74	73	-364	260	690
Other international organiza-										
tions										
Subscriptions, advances and										
loans	-31	-28	-51	-107	-125	-141	-158	-265	-252	-276
Notes payable	-34	-8	26	52	70	44	-23	106	73	103
Unmatured debt payable in										
foreign currency	5	-110	-2	-2	-76	-50	-28	-2	855	6,186
Special Drawing Rights	134	119	117	—	—	—	—	—	133	243
Columbia River Treaty	32	32	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total foreign exchange transactions ..	-452	-1,431	-700	-130	76	496	-186	1,122	1,007	4,088
IV Unmatured debt transactions										
Increase or decrease (-)										
Marketable bonds	-10	631	363	36	93	672	1,137	2,265	3,439	8,146
Treasury bills	55	840	95	460	615	725	865	1,760	3,040	2,240
Canada Savings Bonds	410	1,226	1,907	1,277	-583	2,509	2,602	787	1,707	1,236
Securities issued to Canada										
Pension Plan	4	5	7	7	8	9	10	10	12	12
Notes and loans payable in										
foreign currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850	3,390
Less:										
Unmatured debt payable in										
foreign currency	-5	110	2	2	76	50	28	2	-855	-6,186
Canada Savings Bonds held for										
employees	-3	—	1	-8	-4	-13	-1	-5	-7	-15
Securities issued to Canada										
Pension Plan	-4	-5	-7	-7	-8	-9	-10	-10	-12	-12
Securities investment ac-										
count ⁽¹⁾	-57	47	-8	15	—	-3	-4	3	-2	-33
Total unmatured debt transactions	390	2,854	2,360	1,782	197	3,940	4,627	4,812	8,172	8,778
V Level of cash balance at end of										
period										
In Canadian dollars	824	1,256	1,582	1,984	801	3,186	3,037	3,580	4,487	6,374
In foreign currency	23	22	18	15	9	18	15	17	19	59

⁽¹⁾ Including investments held for retirement of unmatured debt.

Source: Public Accounts and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 75
Government of Canada
Liabilities and Assets
Public Accounts Presentation
(Fiscal Year ended March 31)

	1927	1932	1937	1942	1947	1952	1957	1962	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	(Millions of dollars)																
Liabilities																	
Annuity, insurance and pension accounts.....	43	90	177	331	885	1,949	3,083	3,700	6,671	9,496	10,389	11,419	12,729	14,308	16,089	18,545	20,919
Foreign liabilities.....	538	553	859	475	395	586	564	502	732	1,488	1,641	1,773	1,692	1,701	1,441	2,762	9,984
Other liabilities ⁽²⁾	247	224	90	452	938	844	1,306	1,240	1,955	3,284	3,753	5,080	5,272	6,241	7,241	8,701	8,538
Unmatured debt—net of own holdings																	
Marketable bonds.....	2,436	2,498	3,125	5,304	13,601	11,431	9,144	10,861	11,188	13,665	13,716	13,809	14,480	15,609	17,877	21,314	29,427
Canada Savings Bonds.....	—	—	—	—	483	1,059	2,421	4,042	5,981	9,669	10,938	10,351	12,848	15,444	16,226	17,926	19,147
Treasury bills.....	—	15	150	520	1,280	1,400	1,625	1,885	2,310	3,830	4,290	4,905	5,630	6,495	8,255	11,295	13,535
Notes payable to Canadian banks.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850	4,240
Total unmaturing debt held by outside parties.....	2,436	2,513	3,275	5,824	15,364	13,890	13,190	16,788	19,479	27,164	28,944	29,065	32,958	37,548	42,358	51,385	66,349
Less: unmaturing debt payable in foreign currency.....	538	553	859	475	160	397	351	130	366	335	334	258	208	166	164	1,019	7,205
Total unmaturing debt payable in Canadian currency.....	1,898	1,960	2,416	5,349	15,204	13,493	12,839	16,658	19,113	26,829	28,610	28,807	32,750	37,382	42,194	50,366	59,144
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	2,726	2,827	3,542	6,607	17,422	16,972	17,792	22,100	28,471	41,097	44,393	47,079	52,443	59,632	66,965	80,374	98,585
Assets																	
Loans, investments and advances ⁽²⁾	243	329	429	1,044	2,805	3,890	4,281	5,994	8,903	14,464	16,013	17,557	19,381	21,990	23,898	25,796	26,846
Foreign assets.....	—	—	—	725	1,219	2,193	2,389	2,453	3,487	6,986	7,269	7,324	6,747	6,956	5,574	5,888	9,022
Other assets.....	135	122	29	793	350	— 296	113	426	546	1,490	1,983	1,665	4,132	3,175	3,889	4,986	6,910
Total assets.....	378	451	458	2,562	4,374	5,787	6,783	8,873	12,936	22,940	25,265	26,546	30,260	32,121	33,361	36,670	42,778
Excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets ⁽¹⁾	2,348	2,376	3,084	4,045	13,048	11,185	11,009	13,227	15,535	18,157	19,128	20,533	22,183	27,511	33,604	43,704	55,807

(1) Total liabilities are normally referred to as the gross debt of Canada whereas the excess of recorded liabilities over recorded assets is normally referred to as the net debt of Canada.

(2) Includes internal accounts.

Note: The liabilities and assets for the years 1972 to 1979 are adjusted to charge loan write-offs and provisions in the years in which the funds were expended rather than the years in which the write-offs or provisions were made. In addition, the government contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Account is treated for these years on a current basis. Undisbursed balances of appropriations to special accounts are eliminated and the unamortized portion of flotation costs of marketable bonds and Canada Savings Bonds is recorded as a charge to budgetary expenditure in the year in which the cost was incurred. Figures for the years prior to 1972 are thus not on a strictly consistent basis with figures for 1972 to 1979. For all years the old age security transactions are treated as budgetary.

Source: Public Accounts and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 76

Allocation of Revenues from Own Sources, by Levels of Government 1945 – 1979

Year	Revenues from own sources ⁽¹⁾				Percentage distribution		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Federal	Provincial	Local	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	Federal (a) ÷ (d)	Provincial (b) ÷ (d)	Local (c) ÷ (d)
(Millions of dollars)							
1945	2,385	538	415	3,338	71.4	16.1	12.4
1946	2,555	619	440	3,614	70.7	17.1	12.2
1947	2,696	780	485	3,961	68.1	19.7	12.2
1948	2,681	879	540	4,100	65.4	21.4	13.2
1949	2,659	925	583	4,167	63.8	22.2	14.0
1950	2,972	1,013	649	4,634	64.1	21.9	14.0
1951	4,113	1,194	746	6,053	67.9	19.7	12.3
1952	4,492	1,320	850	6,662	67.4	19.8	12.8
1953	4,563	1,410	922	6,895	66.2	20.4	13.4
1954	4,344	1,481	994	6,819	63.7	21.7	14.6
1955	4,745	1,640	1,073	7,458	63.6	22.0	14.4
1956	5,411	1,865	1,220	8,496	63.7	22.0	14.4
1957	5,455	2,075	1,357	8,887	61.4	23.3	15.3
1958	5,163	2,216	1,489	8,868	58.2	25.0	16.8
1959	5,871	2,489	1,686	10,046	58.4	24.8	16.8
1960	6,228	2,629	1,853	10,710	58.2	24.5	17.3
1961	6,473	2,860	1,982	11,315	57.2	25.3	17.5
1962	6,899	3,396	2,142	12,437	55.5	27.3	17.2
1963	7,323	3,639	2,286	13,248	55.3	27.5	17.3
1964	8,355	4,189	2,396	14,940	55.9	28.0	16.0
1965	9,095	4,949 ⁽²⁾	2,646	16,690	54.5	29.7	15.9
1966	9,984	5,782	2,956	18,722	53.3	30.9	15.8
1967	10,906	6,782	3,298	20,986	52.0	32.3	15.7
1968	12,218	7,966	3,658	23,842	51.2	33.4	15.3
1969	14,490	9,293	4,067	27,850	52.0	33.4	14.6
1970	15,528	10,548	4,438	30,514	50.9	34.6	14.5
1971	17,241	11,744	4,748	33,733	51.1	34.8	14.1
1972	19,560	13,253	5,214	38,027	51.4	34.9	13.7
1973	22,809	15,880	5,582	44,271	51.5	35.9	12.6
1974	29,978	20,039	6,247	56,264	53.3	35.6	11.1
1975	31,703	22,253	7,303	61,259	51.8	36.3	11.9
1976	35,437	26,014	8,677	70,128	50.5	37.1	12.4
1977	36,146	30,954	9,548	76,648	47.2	40.4	12.5
1978	37,644	35,216	10,443	83,303	45.2	42.3	12.5
1979	43,269	39,525	11,271	94,065	46.0	42.0	12.0
1973 ⁽³⁾	22,726	15,880	5,582	44,188	51.4	35.9	12.6
1974 ⁽³⁾	28,360	20,039	6,247	54,646	51.9	36.7	11.4
1975 ⁽³⁾	30,582	22,253	7,303	60,138	50.9	37.0	12.1
1976 ⁽³⁾	34,737	26,014	8,677	69,428	50.0	37.5	12.5
1977 ⁽³⁾	35,670	30,954	9,548	76,172	46.8	40.6	12.5
1978 ⁽³⁾	37,350	35,216	10,443	83,009	45.0	42.4	12.6
1979 ⁽³⁾	42,541	39,525	11,271	93,337	45.6	42.3	12.1

⁽¹⁾ Tax rental payments are assumed to be a provincial revenue from own sources and have been deducted from "federal revenues from own sources".

⁽²⁾ The value of the federal tax abatements in Quebec, introduced in 1965 under the *Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act* (contracting-out arrangements), is included as a provincial revenue from own sources.

⁽³⁾ Revenues excluding federal oil export tax.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, cat. 13-531; and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 77
Intergovernmental Transfers
1945 – 1979

Year	Transfers from				Revenue from own sources			Federal transfers			Total transfers
	(a) Federal to provincial govern- ments ⁽¹⁾	(b) Federal to local govern- ments	(c) Provincial to local govern- ments	(d) Local to provincial govern- ments	(e) Federal	(f) Provin- cial	(g) Local	(h) As a % of federal revenues	(i) To provinces as a % of provincial revenues	(j) To local govern- ments as a % of local revenues	(k) Received by local governments as a % of local revenues
								((a) + (b)) ÷ (e)	(a) ÷ (f)	(b) ÷ (g)	((b) + (c)) ÷ (g)
D	40374	40375	40376	40378							
(Millions of dollars)											
1945	76	—	63	7	2,385	538	415	3.2	14.1	—	15.2
1946	97	—	79	7	2,555	619	440	3.8	15.7	—	18.0
1947	112	—	101	7	2,696	780	485	4.2	14.4	—	20.8
1948	114	—	129	9	2,681	879	540	4.3	13.0	—	23.9
1949	147	—	157	10	2,659	925	583	5.5	15.9	—	26.9
1950	202	1	171	11	2,972	1,013	649	6.8	19.9	0.2	26.5
1951	205	2	197	13	4,113	1,194	746	5.0	17.2	0.3	26.7
1952	170	3	215	13	4,492	1,320	850	3.9	12.9	0.4	25.6
1953	163	3	242	15	4,563	1,410	922	3.6	11.6	0.3	26.6
1954	164	2	259	15	4,344	1,481	994	3.8	11.1	0.2	26.3
1955	180	7	327	22	4,745	1,640	1,073	3.9	11.0	0.7	31.1
1956	189	9	362	18	5,411	1,865	1,220	3.7	10.1	0.7	30.4
1957	288	16	452	28	5,455	2,075	1,357	5.6	13.9	1.2	34.5
1958	394	23	545	17	5,163	2,216	1,489	8.1	17.8	1.5	38.1
1959	588	24	622	24	5,871	2,489	1,686	10.4	23.6	1.4	38.3
1960	673	32	714	17	6,228	2,629	1,853	11.3	25.6	1.7	40.3
1961	789	33	841	15	6,473	2,860	1,982	12.7	27.6	1.7	44.1
1962	1,010	44	1,063	15	6,899	3,396	2,142	15.3	29.7	2.1	51.7
1963	1,117	52	1,148	17	7,323	3,639	2,286	16.0	30.7	2.3	52.5
1964	1,199	53	1,289	18	8,355	4,189	2,396	15.0	28.6	2.2	56.0
1965	1,357	74	1,440	22	9,095	4,949	2,646	15.7	27.4	2.8	57.2
1966	1,556	108	1,760	37	9,984	5,782	2,956	16.7	26.9	3.7	63.2
1967	1,895	97	2,025	56	10,906	6,782	3,298	18.3	27.9	2.9	64.3
1968	2,280	92	2,262	40	12,218	7,966	3,658	19.4	28.6	2.5	64.4
1969	2,632	94	2,501	46	14,490	9,293	4,067	18.8	28.3	2.3	63.8
1970	3,303	94	3,098	44	15,528	10,548	4,438	21.9	31.3	2.1	71.9
1971	4,230	93	3,490	44	17,241	11,744	4,748	25.1	36.0	2.0	75.5
1972	4,400	158	3,911	49	19,560	13,253	5,214	23.3	33.2	3.0	78.0
1973	4,694	113	4,388	40	22,809	15,880	5,582	21.1	29.6	2.0	80.6
1974	6,013	152	5,156	41	29,978	20,039	6,247	20.6	30.0	2.4	85.0
1975	7,527	143	6,560	50	31,703	22,253	7,303	24.2	33.8	2.0	91.8
1976	8,318	204	7,163	51	35,437	26,014	8,677	24.0	32.0	2.4	84.9
1977	9,615	352	8,616	48	36,146	30,954	9,546	27.6	31.1	3.7	93.9
1978	10,510	347	9,213	43	37,644	35,216	10,443	28.8	29.8	3.3	91.5
1979	11,438	348	11,066	47	43,269	39,525	11,271	27.2	28.9	3.1	101.3

⁽¹⁾ Tax rental payments are assumed to be a "provincial revenue from own sources" and are not included in federal transfers to provincial governments.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, cat. 13-531; and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 78

Allocations of Revenues After Transfers, by Levels of Government 1945 – 1979⁽¹⁾

Year	Revenues after transfers				Percentage distribution		
	(a) Federal	(b) Provincial	(c) Local	(d) Total (a) + (b) + (c)	(e) Federal (a) ÷ (d)	(f) Provincial (b) ÷ (d)	(g) Local (c) ÷ (d)
(Millions of dollars)							
1945.....	2,309	558	471	3,338	69.2	16.7	14.1
1946.....	2,458	644	512	3,614	68.0	17.8	14.2
1947.....	2,584	798	579	3,961	65.2	20.1	14.6
1948.....	2,567	873	660	4,100	62.6	21.3	16.1
1949.....	2,512	925	730	4,167	60.3	22.2	17.5
1950.....	2,769	1,055	810	4,634	59.8	22.8	17.5
1951.....	3,906	1,215	932	6,053	64.5	20.1	15.4
1952.....	4,319	1,288	1,055	6,662	64.8	19.3	15.8
1953.....	4,397	1,346	1,152	6,895	63.8	19.5	16.7
1954.....	4,178	1,401	1,240	6,819	61.3	20.5	18.2
1955.....	4,558	1,515	1,385	7,458	61.1	20.3	18.6
1956.....	5,213	1,710	1,573	8,496	61.4	20.1	18.5
1957.....	5,151	1,939	1,797	8,887	58.0	21.8	20.2
1958.....	4,746	2,082	2,040	8,868	53.5	23.5	23.0
1959.....	5,259	2,479	2,308	10,046	52.3	24.7	23.0
1960.....	5,523	2,605	2,582	10,710	51.6	24.3	24.1
1961.....	5,651	2,823	2,841	11,315	49.9	24.9	25.1
1962.....	5,845	3,358	3,234	12,437	47.0	27.0	26.0
1963.....	6,154	3,625	3,469	13,248	46.5	27.4	26.2
1964.....	7,103	4,117	3,720	14,940	47.5	27.6	24.9
1965.....	7,664	4,888	4,138	16,690	45.9	29.3	24.8
1966.....	8,320	5,615	4,787	18,722	44.4	30.0	25.6
1967.....	8,914	6,708	5,364	20,986	42.5	32.0	25.6
1968.....	9,846	8,024	5,972	23,842	41.3	33.7	25.0
1969.....	11,764	9,470	6,616	27,850	42.2	34.0	23.8
1970.....	12,131	10,797	7,586	30,514	39.8	35.4	24.9
1971.....	12,918	12,528	8,287	33,733	38.3	37.1	24.6
1972.....	15,002	13,791	9,234	38,027	39.5	36.3	24.3
1973.....	18,002	16,226	10,043	44,271	40.7	36.7	22.7
1974.....	23,813	20,937	11,514	56,264	42.3	37.2	20.5
1975.....	24,033	23,270	13,956	61,259	39.2	38.0	22.8
1976.....	26,915	27,220	15,993	70,128	38.4	38.8	22.8
1977.....	26,179	32,001	18,468	76,648	34.2	41.8	24.1
1978.....	26,787	36,556	19,960	83,303	32.2	43.9	24.0
1979.....	31,483	39,944	22,638	94,065	33.5	42.5	24.1
1973 ⁽²⁾	17,919	16,226	10,043	44,188	40.6	36.7	22.7
1974 ⁽²⁾	22,195	20,937	11,514	54,646	40.6	38.3	21.1
1975 ⁽²⁾	22,912	23,270	13,956	60,138	38.1	38.7	23.2
1976 ⁽²⁾	26,215	27,220	15,993	69,428	37.8	39.2	23.0
1977 ⁽²⁾	25,703	32,001	18,468	76,172	33.7	42.0	24.2
1978 ⁽²⁾	26,493	36,556	19,960	83,009	31.9	44.0	24.0
1979 ⁽²⁾	30,755	39,944	22,638	93,337	33.0	42.8	24.3

⁽¹⁾ Transfers between levels of government subtracted from revenues of governments which pay and added to revenues of governments which receive.

⁽²⁾ Revenues excluding federal oil export tax.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, cat. 13-531; and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 79
Allocation of Expenditures by Levels of Government
Before and After Transfer Payments
1926 – 1979⁽¹⁾

	Years	Before transfer payments ⁽²⁾			After transfer payments ⁽³⁾			Before transfer payments			After transfer payments			
		(a) Total Federal ex- pend- itures	(b) Total provin- cial ex- pend- itures	(c) Total local ex- pend- itures	(d) Total Federal ex- pend- itures	(e) Total provin- cial ex- pend- itures	(f) Total Local ex- pend- itures	(g) Total government ex- pend- itures (d) + (e) + (f)	Federal share (a)÷ (g)	Provin- cial share (b)÷ (g)	Local share (c)÷ (g)	Federal share (d)÷ (g)	Provin- cial share (e)÷ (g)	Local share (f)÷ (g)
		(Millions of dollars)							(Per cent)					
Pre-tax rental era	1926	321	166	323	306	164	340	810	39.6	20.5	39.9	37.8	20.2	42.0
	1927	336	181	342	320	177	362	859	39.1	21.1	39.8	37.3	20.6	42.1
	1928	344	207	347	327	202	369	898	38.3	23.1	38.6	36.4	22.5	41.1
	1929	362	240	389	345	234	412	991	36.5	24.2	39.3	34.8	23.6	41.6
	1930	389	276	434	364	275	460	1099	35.4	25.1	39.5	33.1	25.0	41.9
	1931	409	286	421	353	298	465	1116	36.6	25.6	37.7	31.6	26.7	41.7
	1932	387	261	399	325	295	427	1047	37.0	24.9	38.1	31.0	28.2	40.8
	1933	380	240	336	324	286	346	956	39.7	25.1	35.1	33.9	29.9	36.2
	1934	409	300	332	338	355	348	1041	39.3	28.8	31.9	32.5	34.1	33.4
	1935	453	307	333	379	369	345	1093	41.4	28.1	30.5	34.7	33.8	31.6
	1936	459	297	331	368	371	348	1087	42.2	27.3	30.5	33.9	34.1	32.0
	1937	476	364	333	371	448	354	1173	40.6	31.0	28.4	31.6	38.2	30.2
	1938	524	394	336	438	457	359	1254	41.8	31.4	26.8	34.9	36.4	28.6
	1939	483	382	340	404	436	365	1205	40.1	31.7	28.2	33.5	36.2	30.3
1940	1024	330	335	954	378	357	1689	60.6	19.5	19.8	56.5	22.4	21.1	
1941	1550	354	333	1496	384	357	2237	69.3	15.8	14.9	66.9	17.2	16.0	
Tax rental era	1942	3680	334	332	3615	369	362	4346	84.7	7.7	7.6	83.2	8.5	8.3
	1943	4323	359	340	4264	385	373	5022	86.1	7.1	6.8	84.9	7.7	7.4
	1944	5233	397	350	5165	414	401	5980	87.5	6.6	5.9	86.4	6.9	6.7
	1945	4217	446	366	4141	466	422	5029	83.9	8.9	7.3	82.3	9.3	8.4
	1946	2800	526	425	2703	551	497	3751	74.6	14.0	11.3	72.1	14.7	13.2
	1947	2009	685	504	1897	703	598	3198	62.8	21.4	15.8	59.3	22.0	18.7
	1948	1916	864	598	1802	858	718	3378	56.7	25.6	17.7	53.3	25.4	21.3
	1949	2175	983	666	2028	983	813	3824	56.9	25.7	17.4	53.0	25.7	21.3
	1950	2322	1017	741	2119	1059	902	4080	56.9	24.9	18.2	51.9	26.0	22.1
	1951	3142	1190	895	2935	1211	1081	5227	60.1	22.8	17.1	56.2	23.2	20.7
	1952	4297	1259	1049	4124	1227	1254	6605	65.1	19.1	15.9	62.4	18.6	19.0
	1953	4412	1303	1097	4246	1239	1327	6812	64.8	19.1	16.1	62.3	18.2	19.5
	1954	4390	1428	1273	4224	1348	1519	7091	61.9	20.1	18.0	59.6	19.0	21.4
	1955	4543	1612	1343	4356	1487	1655	7498	60.6	21.5	17.9	58.1	19.8	22.1
	1956	4813	1909	1502	4615	1754	1855	8224	58.5	23.2	18.3	56.1	21.3	22.6
	1957	5205	2059	1642	4901	1923	2082	8906	58.4	23.1	18.4	55.0	21.6	23.4
	1958	5930	2266	1750	5513	2132	2301	9946	59.6	22.8	17.6	55.4	21.4	23.1
	1959	6210	2502	1935	5598	2492	2557	10647	58.3	23.5	18.2	52.6	23.4	24.0
	1960	6457	2842	2081	5752	2818	2810	11380	56.7	25.0	18.3	50.5	24.8	24.7
	1961	6883	3141	2110	6061	3104	2969	12134	56.7	25.9	17.4	50.0	25.6	24.5

Reference Table 79 (continued)
Allocation of Expenditures by Levels of Government
Before and After Transfer Payments
1926 – 1979⁽¹⁾

		Before transfer payments ⁽²⁾			After transfer payments ⁽³⁾			Before transfer payments			After transfer payments			
Years		(a) Total Fed- eral ex- pend- itures	(b) Total provin- cial ex- pend- itures	(c) Total local ex- pend- itures	(d) Total Fed- eral ex- pend- itures	(e) Total provin- cial ex- pend- itures	(f) Total Local ex- pend- itures	(g) Total government ex- pend- itures (d) + (e) + (f)	Fed- eral share (a)÷ (g)	Provin- cial share (b)÷ (g)	Local share (c)÷ (g)	Fed- eral share (d)÷ (g)	Provin- cial share (e)÷ (g)	Local share (f)÷ (g)
		(Millions of dollars)							(Per cent)					
Post-tax rental era	1962	7406	3452	2277	6352	3414	3369	13135	56.4	26.3	17.3	48.4	26.0	25.6
	1963	7609	3738	2484	6440	3724	3667	13831	55.0	27.0	18.0	46.6	26.9	26.5
	1964	8010	4270	2537	6758	4198	3861	14817	54.1	28.8	17.1	45.6	28.3	26.1
	1965	8551	4949	3013	7120	4888	4505	16513	51.8	30.0	18.2	43.1	29.6	27.3
	1966	9753	5956	3283	8089	5789	5114	18992	51.4	31.4	17.3	42.6	30.5	26.9
	1967	10990	7116	3635	8998	7042	5701	21741	50.5	32.7	16.7	41.4	32.4	26.2
	1968	12229	8022	4094	9857	8080	6408	24345	50.2	33.0	16.8	40.5	33.2	26.3
	1969	13469	8974	4609	10743	9151	7158	27052	49.8	33.2	17.0	39.7	33.8	26.5
	1970	15262	10777	4908	11865	11026	8056	30947	49.3	34.8	15.9	38.3	35.6	26.0
	1971	17386	12214	5263	13063	12998	8802	34863	49.9	35.0	15.1	37.5	37.3	25.2
	1972	20126	13944	5385	15568	14482	9405	39455	51.0	35.3	13.6	39.5	36.7	23.8
	1973	22422	15982	6067	17615	16328	10528	44471	50.4	35.9	13.6	39.6	36.7	23.7
	1974	28869	19387	7066	22704	20285	12333	55322	52.2	35.0	12.8	41.0	36.7	22.3
	1975	35508	24009	7871	27838	25026	14524	67388	52.7	35.6	11.7	41.3	37.1	21.6
	1976	38793	27515	9458	30271	28721	16774	75766	51.2	36.3	12.5	40.0	37.9	22.1
	1977	43839	31465	9775	33872	32512	18695	85079	51.5	37.0	11.5	39.8	38.2	22.0
	1978	49001	34651	11008	38144	35991	20525	94660	51.8	36.6	11.6	40.3	38.0	21.7
	1979	52438	38972	11085	40652	39391	22452	102495	51.2	38.0	10.8	39.7	38.4	21.9
	1974 ⁽⁴⁾	27983	19387	7066	21818	20285	12333	54436	51.4	35.6	13.0	40.1	37.3	22.7
	1975 ⁽⁴⁾	33817	24009	7871	26147	25026	14524	65697	51.5	36.5	12.0	39.8	38.1	22.1
1976 ⁽⁴⁾	37847	27515	9458	29325	28721	16774	74820	50.6	36.8	12.6	39.2	38.4	22.4	
1977 ⁽⁴⁾	42916	31465	9775	32949	32512	18695	84156	51.0	37.4	11.6	39.2	38.6	22.2	
1978 ⁽⁴⁾	48358	34651	11008	37501	35991	20525	94017	51.4	36.9	11.7	39.9	38.3	21.8	
1979 ⁽⁴⁾	51304	38972	11085	39518	39391	22452	101361	50.6	38.4	10.9	39.0	38.9	22.2	

⁽¹⁾ Includes conditional, unconditional and other types of transfer payments.

⁽²⁾ Transfers between levels of government are attributed to the government who makes them.

⁽³⁾ Transfers between levels of government are subtracted from expenditures of paying government and added to expenditures of recipient government.

⁽⁴⁾ Expenditures excluding federal oil import subsidy.

Source: Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926-1974*, cat. 13-531, and *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, cat. 13-001.

Reference Table 80
Summary of Balance of Payments
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Merchandise exports (adjusted)	Merchandise imports (adjusted)	Merchandise trade balance	Service receipts	Service payments	Balance on goods and services	Net transfers	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows (–)		Special Drawing Rights allocations	Net official monetary movements ⁽²⁾
									Long-term forms	Short-term forms ⁽¹⁾		
D	50501	50526	50502	50544	50557	50555	50687		50710			
(Millions of dollars)												
1947	2,723	2,535	188	939	1,057	70	–21	49	–721	4	—	–668
1948	3,030	2,598	432	1,015	1,022	425	26	451	43	–2	—	492
1949	2,989	2,696	293	1,015	1,157	151	26	177	–29	–20	—	128
1950	3,139	3,132	7	1,019	1,360	–334	15	–319	610	431	—	722
1951	3,950	4,101	–151	1,102	1,479	–528	16	–512	666	–98	—	56
1952	4,339	3,854	485	1,217	1,516	186	1	187	455	–605	—	37
1953	4,152	4,212	–60	1,216	1,594	–438	–10	–448	649	–239	—	–38
1954	3,934	3,916	18	1,191	1,627	–418	–6	–424	599	–51	—	124
1955	4,332	4,543	–211	1,405	1,847	–653	–34	–687	414	229	—	–44
1956	4,837	5,565	–728	1,500	2,099	–1,327	–45	–1,372	1,490	–70	—	48
1957	4,894	5,488	–594	1,472	2,278	–1,400	–51	–1,451	1,320	26	—	–105
1958	4,890	5,066	–176	1,420	2,256	–1,012	–125	–1,137	1,153	93	—	109
1959	5,151	5,572	–421	1,503	2,456	–1,374	–113	–1,487	1,179	297	—	–11
1960	5,392	5,540	–148	1,590	2,549	–1,107	–126	–1,233	929	265	—	–39
1961	5,889	5,716	173	1,735	2,764	–856	–72	–928	930	290	—	292
1962	6,387	6,203	184	1,847	2,842	–811	–19	–830	688	296	—	154
1963	7,082	6,579	503	1,986	2,982	–493	–28	–521	637	29	—	145
1964	8,238	7,537	701	2,265	3,376	–410	–14	–424	750	38	—	364
1965	8,745	8,627	118	2,437	3,714	–1,159	29	–1,130	833	455	—	158
1966	10,326	10,102	224	2,719	4,157	–1,214	52	–1,162	1,228	–425	—	–359
1967	11,338	10,772	566	3,325	4,462	–571	72	–499	1,415	–896	—	20
1968	13,720	12,249	1,471	3,070	4,822	–281	184	–97	1,669	–1,223	—	349
1969	15,035	14,071	964	3,695	5,719	–1,060	143	–917	2,337	–1,355	—	65
1970	16,921	13,869	3,052	4,246	6,345	953	153	1,106	1,007	–583	133	1,663
1971	17,877	15,314	2,563	4,304	6,702	165	266	431	664	–318	119	896
1972	20,129	18,272	1,857	4,451	6,978	–670	284	–386	1,688	–983	117	336
1973	25,461	22,726	2,735	5,257	8,228	–236	344	108	628	–1,203	—	–467
1974	32,591	30,902	1,689	6,401	10,104	–2,017	557	–1,460	1,041	443	—	24
1975	33,511	33,962	–451	6,941	11,627	–5,137	380	–4,757	3,935	417	—	–405
1976	37,995	36,607	1,388	7,606	13,366	–4,372	530	–3,842	7,923	–3,559	—	522
1977	44,210	41,473	2,737	8,348	15,801	–4,716	417	–4,299	4,388	–1,510	—	–1,421
1978	52,511	49,129	3,382	9,785	18,512	–5,345	43	–5,302	3,279	–1,276	—	–3,299
1979	65,163	61,178	3,985	11,249	20,873	–5,639	620	–5,019	3,210	3,509	219	1,919
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1977 I	10,133	9,750	383	1,604	3,665	–1,678	56	–1,622	972	–116	—	–766
II	11,608	11,205	403	2,234	3,958	–1,321	97	–1,224	1,175	37	—	–12
III	10,519	9,818	701	2,530	3,932	–701	159	–542	1,587	–1,397	—	–352
IV	11,950	10,700	1,250	1,980	4,246	–1,016	105	–911	654	–34	—	–291
1978 I	11,830	10,750	1,080	1,819	4,141	–1,242	–239	–1,481	875	–988	—	–1,594
II	13,575	13,120	455	2,570	4,528	–1,503	99	–1,404	2,251	–271	—	576
III	12,417	11,506	911	3,095	4,560	–554	66	–488	309	–2,407	—	–2,586
IV	14,689	13,753	936	2,301	5,283	–2,046	117	–1,929	–156	2,390	—	305
1979 I	15,024	14,508	516	2,158	4,864	–2,190	83	–2,107	2,225	1,044	219	1,381
II	16,021	15,548	473	2,839	5,154	–1,842	171	–1,671	259	2,150	—	738
III	15,939	14,558	1,381	3,603	5,146	–162	177	15	960	–668	—	307
IV	18,179	16,564	1,615	2,649	5,709	–1,445	189	–1,256	–234	983	—	–507

⁽¹⁾ Includes net errors and omissions.

⁽²⁾ Net official monetary movements include transactions in official international reserves and official monetary liabilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 81
Bilateral Payments Balance with the United States
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Merchandise trade balance	Balance on goods and services	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows (–)		Net balance
				Long-term forms	Short-term forms	
D				51687	51688	
(Millions of dollar)						
1947	– 890	– 1,115	– 1,134	– 158	– 5	– 1,297
1948	– 289	– 374	– 393	126	– 15	– 282
1949	– 378	– 575	– 601	116	– 52	– 537
1950	– 50	– 369	– 385	625	220	460
1951	– 520	– 922	– 945	560	– 66	– 451
1952	– 473	– 791	– 830	387	– 104	– 547
1953	– 590	– 869	– 907	440	– 75	– 542
1954	– 440	– 762	– 800	395	54	– 351
1955	– 685	– 981	– 1,029	209	127	– 693
1956	– 1,167	– 1,583	– 1,650	1,034	– 167	– 783
1957	– 947	– 1,497	– 1,579	963	– 263	– 879
1958	– 532	– 1,109	– 1,167	950	– 16	– 233
1959	– 536	– 1,149	– 1,221	927	68	– 226
1960	– 673	– 1,266	– 1,359	746	127	– 486
1961	– 615	– 1,257	– 1,341	953	205	– 183
1962	– 438	– 1,019	– 1,092	680	536	124
1963	– 488	– 1,070	– 1,148	843	– 49	– 354
1964	– 808	– 1,565	– 1,635	943	580	– 112
1965	– 1,041	– 1,883	– 1,937	1,074	– 398	– 1,261
1966	– 993	– 2,001	– 2,030	1,393	– 291	– 928
1967	– 569	– 1,301	– 1,342	1,317	– 265	– 290
1968	389	– 744	– 747	1,151	– 639	– 235
1969	472	– 877	– 845	1,669	– 239	585
1970	1,121	– 227	– 165	989	47	871
1971	1,445	– 215	– 86	877	1,867	2,658
1972	1,513	– 272	– 137	1,059	– 201	721
1973	1,242	– 930	– 834	1,134	– 605	– 305
1974	1,001	– 1,639	– 1,530	1,653	1,628	1,751
1975	– 1,125	– 4,903	– 4,810	3,292	2,104	586
1976	519	– 4,165	– 4,090	4,536	– 14	432
1977	1,509	– 4,205	– 4,158	2,322	156	– 1,680
1978	2,217	– 4,838	– 4,768	2,856	1,638	– 274
1979	214	– 7,707	– 7,639	1,931	3,597	– 2,111
(Not seasonally adjusted)						
1977 I	221	– 1,334	– 1,325	554	113	– 658
II	– 108	– 1,461	– 1,439	444	96	– 899
III	548	– 479	– 469	772	– 1,338	– 1,035
IV	848	– 931	– 925	552	1,285	912
1978 I	1,018	– 750	– 736	789	867	920
II	89	– 1,550	– 1,524	1,065	– 37	– 496
III	600	– 641	– 630	493	204	67
IV	510	– 1,897	– 1,878	509	604	– 765
1979 I	51	– 2,112	– 2,093	185	2,621	713
II	– 372	– 2,209	– 2,196	62	140	– 1994
III	81	– 1,324	– 1,313	1,063	– 994	– 1,244
IV	454	– 2,062	– 2,037	621	1,830	414

Note: Since errors and omissions are excluded, the regional breakdown of Canada's balance of international payments will not equal the total for transactions with all countries.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 82

Bilateral Payments Balance with the Rest of the World
1947 - 1979

Years and quarters	Merchandise trade balance	Balance on goods and services	Balance on current account	Net capital movements inflows and outflows(-)		Special Drawing Rights allocations	Net balance
				Long-term forms	Short-term forms		
(Millions of dollars)							
1947	1,078	1,147	1,183	- 563	9	—	629
1948	721	773	844	- 83	13	—	774
1949	671	702	778	- 145	32	—	665
1950	57	5	66	- 15	110	—	161
1951	369	356	433	106	- 94	—	445
1952	958	977	1,017	68	- 112	—	973
1953	530	431	459	209	2	—	670
1954	458	344	376	204	- 35	—	545
1955	474	328	342	205	72	—	619
1956	439	256	278	456	73	—	708
1957	353	97	128	357	47	—	532
1958	356	97	30	203	- 2	—	231
1959	115	- 225	- 266	252	- 88	—	- 102
1960	525	159	126	183	37	—	346
1961	788	401	413	- 23	- 72	—	318
1962	622	208	262	8	- 95	—	175
1963	991	577	627	- 206	46	—	467
1964	1,509	1,155	1,211	- 193	- 655	—	363
1965	1,159	724	807	- 241	1,092	—	1,658
1966	1,217	787	868	- 165	48	—	751
1967	1,135	730	843	98	- 130	—	811
1968	1,082	463	650	518	200	—	1,368
1969	492	- 183	- 72	668	- 897	—	- 301
1970	1,931	1,180	1,271	18	- 243	133	1,046
1971	1,118	380	517	- 213	- 837	119	- 533
1972	344	- 398	- 249	529	673	117	953
1973	1,493	694	942	- 506	52	—	488
1974	688	- 378	70	- 612	- 318	—	- 860
1975	674	- 234	53	643	- 484	—	212
1976	869	- 207	248	3,387	113	—	3,748
1977	1,228	- 511	- 141	2,066	185	—	2,110
1978	1,165	- 507	- 534	423	- 1,177	—	- 1,288
1979	3,771	2,068	2,620	1,279	4,314	219	8,213
(Not seasonally adjusted)							
1977 I	162	- 344	- 297	418	- 697	—	- 576
II	511	140	215	731	1,103	—	2,049
III	153	- 222	- 73	815	75	—	817
IV	402	- 85	14	102	- 296	—	- 180
1978 I	62	- 492	- 745	86	- 1,392	—	- 2,051
II	366	47	120	1,186	1,070	—	2,376
III	311	87	142	- 184	- 1,583	—	- 1,625
IV	426	- 149	- 51	- 665	728	—	12
1979 I	465	- 78	- 14	2,040	116	219	2,142
II	845	367	525	197	1,660	—	2,382
III	1,300	1,162	1,328	- 103	1,339	—	2,564
IV	1,161	617	781	- 855	1,199	—	1,125

Note: Since errors and omissions are excluded, the regional breakdown of Canada's balances of international payments will not equal the total for transactions with all countries.

Reference Table 83
International Payments: Current Account
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Current receipts							
	Merchandise exports (adjusted)	Gold production available for export	Travel expenditures	Interest and dividends	Freight and shipping	Other service receipts	Transfer receipts	Total current receipts
D	50501	50505	50506	50508	50512	50516		50525
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	2,723	99	251	64	322	203	121	3,783
1948	3,030	119	279	70	336	211	143	4,188
1949	2,989	139	285	83	303	205	132	4,136
1950	3,139	163	275	94	284	203	126	4,284
1951	3,950	150	274	115	351	212	151	5,203
1952	4,339	150	275	152	383	269	160	5,728
1953	4,152	144	302	164	318	300	167	5,547
1954	3,934	155	305	147	313	283	169	5,306
1955	4,332	155	328	161	398	375	177	5,926
1956	4,837	147	337	142	457	430	194	6,544
1957	4,894	144	363	153	445	380	233	6,612
1958	4,890	157	349	167	401	365	171	6,500
1959	5,151	148	391	180	420	384	213	6,887
1960	5,392	162	420	171	442	393	235	7,215
1961	5,889	162	482	213	486	390	282	7,904
1962	6,387	155	562	202	509	419	314	8,548
1963	7,082	154	609	230	563	430	348	9,416
1964	8,238	145	662	332	644	482	384	10,887
1965	8,745	138	747	322	668	562	466	11,648
1966	10,326	127	840	318	758	676	555	13,600
1967	11,338	112	1,318	295	830	770	640	15,303
1968	13,720	33	953	353	891	840	674	17,464
1969	15,035	—	1,047	451	935	1,262	695	19,425
1970	16,921	—	1,206	528	1,126	1,386	765	21,932
1971	17,877	—	1,246	558	1,184	1,316	870	23,051
1972	20,129	—	1,230	665	1,241	1,315	903	25,483
1973	25,461	—	1,446	790	1,494	1,527	1,058	31,776
1974	32,591	—	1,694	882	1,812	2,013	1,360	40,352
1975	33,511	—	1,815	926	1,714	2,486	1,388	41,840
1976	37,995	—	1,930	825	2,082	2,769	1,486	47,110
1977	44,210	—	2,025	854	2,363	3,106	1,555	54,113
1978	52,511	—	2,378	1,083	2,617	3,707	1,581	63,877
1979	65,163	—	2,866	1,037	3,072	4,274	1,941	78,353
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1977 I	42,068	—	1,956	796	2,292	2,932	1,540	51,584
II	43,448	—	2,068	824	2,352	3,176	1,544	53,412
III	43,860	—	1,996	876	2,396	3,060	1,660	53,848
IV	47,464	—	2,080	920	2,412	3,256	1,476	57,608
1978 I	48,028	—	2,236	972	2,388	3,428	1,608	58,660
II	51,224	—	2,364	1,164	2,560	3,640	1,508	62,460
III	52,688	—	2,404	1,360	2,692	3,792	1,556	64,492
IV	58,104	—	2,508	836	2,828	3,968	1,652	69,896
1979 I	61,428	—	2,576	1,080	2,800	4,140	1,840	73,864
II	60,380	—	2,916	832	2,968	4,200	1,760	73,056
III	67,592	—	2,960	1,288	3,240	4,328	2,204	81,612
IV	71,252	—	3,012	948	3,280	4,428	1,960	84,880

Reference Table 83 (continued)
International Payments: Current Account
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Current payments							Total current payments
	Merchandise imports (adjusted)	Travel expenditures	Interest and dividends	Freight and shipping	Other service payments	Official contributions	Other transfer payments	
D	50526	50531	50533	50537		50542		50550
(Millions of dollars)								
1947	2,535	167	337	278	275	38	104	3,734
1948	2,598	134	325	279	284	23	94	3,737
1949	2,696	193	390	253	321	6	100	3,959
1950	3,132	226	475	301	358	5	106	4,603
1951	4,101	280	452	354	405	9	114	5,715
1952	3,854	341	413	375	398	16	144	5,541
1953	4,212	365	406	374	461	25	152	5,995
1954	3,916	389	424	356	470	11	164	5,730
1955	4,543	449	473	415	510	24	199	6,613
1956	5,565	498	524	502	575	30	222	7,916
1957	5,488	525	594	515	645	40	256	8,063
1958	5,066	542	614	460	639	53	263	7,637
1959	5,572	598	671	525	662	72	274	8,374
1960	5,540	627	656	533	733	61	298	8,448
1961	5,716	642	764	568	790	56	296	8,832
1962	6,203	605	783	595	859	36	297	9,378
1963	6,579	585	860	648	889	65	311	9,937
1964	7,537	712	1,010	679	975	69	329	11,311
1965	8,627	796	1,086	761	1,071	93	344	12,778
1966	10,102	900	1,140	823	1,294	166	337	14,726
1967	10,772	895	1,211	861	1,495	182	386	15,802
1968	12,249	982	1,259	931	1,650	133	357	17,561
1969	14,071	1,261	1,366	996	2,096	144	408	20,342
1970	13,869	1,422	1,550	1,106	2,267	201	411	20,826
1971	15,314	1,448	1,699	1,196	2,359	201	403	22,620
1972	18,272	1,464	1,713	1,315	2,486	227	392	25,869
1973	22,726	1,742	2,050	1,560	2,876	253	461	31,668
1974	30,902	1,978	2,435	2,036	3,658	332	471	41,812
1975	33,962	2,542	2,879	2,147	4,059	513	495	46,597
1976	36,607	3,121	3,323	2,232	4,690	455	520	50,952
1977	41,473	3,666	4,498	2,381	5,256	539	599	58,412
1978	49,129	4,084	5,476	2,552	6,400	910	628	69,179
1979	61,178	3,963	6,248	2,973	7,689	647	674	83,372
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)								
1977 I	39,648	3,600	4,060	2,316	5,060	536	576	55,796
II	41,400	3,572	4,368	2,368	5,168	548	588	58,012
III	42,044	3,752	4,524	2,464	5,268	476	620	59,148
IV	42,800	3,740	5,040	2,376	5,528	596	612	60,692
1978 I	43,168	4,000	4,772	2,372	5,828	1,732	604	62,476
II	48,656	4,112	5,008	2,472	6,112	460	624	67,444
III	49,948	4,080	5,288	2,592	6,580	708	644	69,840
IV	54,744	4,144	6,836	2,772	7,080	740	640	76,956
1979 I	58,432	3,984	5,704	2,840	7,264	616	640	79,480
II	57,624	3,860	5,972	2,876	7,556	404	680	78,972
III	63,384	3,760	6,320	3,088	8,020	760	692	86,024
IV	65,272	4,248	6,996	3,088	7,916	808	684	89,012

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 84
Merchandise Trade Detail: Exports
1963 – 1979

Years and quarters	Wheat	Animals and other edible products	Ores and concentrates	Crude petroleum and natural gas	Other crude materials	Lumber	Woodpulp	Newsprint
D	3609					3629	3631	3632
(Millions of dollars)								
1963	787	675	703	310	414	452	405	760
1964	1,024	817	803	360	453	477	461	835
1965	840	869	863	384	517	490	493	870
1966	1,061	906	934	430	583	474	520	968
1967	742	902	1,016	522	571	505	543	955
1968	684	929	1,262	600	605	656	628	990
1969	473	992	1,138	702	623	697	754	1,126
1970	687	1,181	1,522	855	707	664	785	1,111
1971	833	1,279	1,415	1,038	811	830	798	1,085
1972	927	1,428	1,397	1,315	848	1,174	830	1,158
1973	1,221	1,937	2,000	1,833	1,192	1,599	1,082	1,288
1974	2,065	1,806	2,376	3,914	1,504	1,290	1,889	1,726
1975	2,023	2,124	2,241	4,144	1,581	973	1,835	1,746
1976	1,732	2,563	2,512	3,903	1,872	1,649	2,186	2,003
1977	1,881	2,726	2,730	3,779	2,341	2,387	2,158	2,382
1978	1,913	3,388	2,403	3,763	2,664	3,229	2,181	2,886
1979	2,180	4,114	3,889	5,294	3,350	3,911	3,078	3,222
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I	337	579	527	952	581	514	547	524
II	459	697	733	959	642	602	583	592
III	602	686	776	857	555	671	511	589
IV	484	765	694	1,011	563	600	517	678
1978 I	276	681	517	1,034	584	676	487	651
II	480	890	519	924	693	887	551	781
III	623	835	668	858	645	832	544	728
IV	535	982	698	947	742	833	600	727
1979 I	327	820	694	1,195	784	877	751	739
II	428	1,003	967	1,249	795	999	737	785
III	658	1,090	1,157	1,238	893	1,081	757	811
IV	767	1,201	1,071	1,612	878	954	833	886

Reference Table 84 (continued)
Merchandise Trade Detail: Exports
1963-1979

Years and quarters	Fabricated metals	Other fabricated materials	Motor vehicles and parts	Other machinery and equipment	Consumer goods and miscellaneous	Re-exports	Total
D			3653				3471
(Millions of dollars)							
1963.....	918	572	88	589	127	182	6,980
1964.....	1,049	680	177	811	147	209	8,303
1965.....	1,138	738	356	811	157	242	8,767
1966.....	1,227	823	1,012	956	195	255	10,043
1967.....	1,368	858	1,739	1,167	234	298	11,420
1968.....	1,605	975	2,672	1,340	303	373	13,624
1969.....	1,499	1,087	3,514	1,595	244	428	14,871
1970.....	1,996	1,311	3,499	1,666	418	419	16,820
1971.....	1,678	1,406	4,171	1,660	393	422	17,818
1972.....	1,716	1,700	4,718	2,014	446	479	20,150
1973.....	2,084	2,171	5,415	2,455	562	583	25,421
1974.....	2,760	3,030	5,717	2,868	732	767	32,442
1975.....	2,475	2,855	6,432	3,399	720	780	33,328
1976.....	3,015	3,375	8,225	3,670	946	825	38,475
1977.....	3,543	4,458	10,424	3,975	901	870	44,554
1978.....	4,682	5,928	12,447	5,234	1,201	923	52,842
1979.....	5,248	8,907	11,810	7,292	1,900	1,325	65,518
(Not seasonally adjusted)							
1977 I.....	847	1,053	2,545	960	190	193	10,347
II.....	914	1,094	2,837	1,052	229	229	11,621
III.....	847	1,126	2,085	903	227	223	10,658
IV.....	934	1,184	2,957	1,060	255	225	11,927
1978 I.....	1,122	1,351	2,802	1,112	243	193	11,728
II.....	1,386	1,544	3,369	1,392	301	249	13,966
III.....	996	1,383	2,622	1,261	315	210	12,522
IV.....	1,178	1,649	3,654	1,469	342	271	14,626
1979 I.....	1,201	2,045	3,430	1,619	318	303	15,101
II.....	1,230	2,190	3,210	1,832	368	331	16,123
III.....	1,218	2,365	2,267	1,838	569	327	16,269
IV.....	1,599	2,308	2,903	2,003	645	364	18,025

Source: Statistics Canada, *Summary of External Trade*.

Reference Table 85
Merchandise Trade Detail: Imports
1963 – 1979

Years and quarters	Animals and edible products	Crude petroleum	Other crude materials	Fabricated materials	Motor vehicles and parts	Other machinery and equipment	Other end products and miscellaneous	Total
D		3745		3746	3774			3535
(Millions of dollars)								
1963	780	335	563	1,571	669	1,882	759	6,558
1964	795	321	640	1,813	818	2,190	911	7,488
1965	770	312	694	2,114	1,125	2,573	1,045	8,633
1966	805	299	724	2,233	1,581	3,048	1,382	10,072
1967	884	356	707	2,310	2,168	3,341	1,106	10,873
1968	918	373	754	2,435	3,001	3,477	1,401	12,358
1969	1,063	393	692	2,905	3,546	4,031	1,500	14,130
1970	1,116	415	757	2,886	3,252	3,991	1,536	13,952
1971	1,157	541	781	3,140	4,110	4,328	1,650	15,617
1972	1,401	681	859	3,579	4,934	5,184	2,032	18,669
1973	1,981	943	1,075	4,282	6,081	6,477	2,487	23,325
1974	2,516	2,646	1,426	6,482	7,124	8,414	3,113	31,722
1975	2,682	3,302	1,784	5,944	8,236	9,296	3,472	34,716
1976	2,871	3,280	1,811	6,211	9,440	9,641	4,240	37,494
1977	3,306	3,215	2,101	6,993	11,576	10,584	4,559	42,332
1978	3,781	3,471	2,420	8,793	13,256	13,035	5,181	49,938
1979	4,235	4,479	3,423	12,059	15,011	17,148	6,324	62,678
(Not seasonally adjusted)								
1977 I	742	802	363	1,608	2,741	2,631	1,091	9,977
II	894	806	642	1,871	3,316	2,815	1,146	11,489
III	805	850	554	1,697	2,334	2,520	1,200	9,960
IV	865	758	541	1,817	3,185	2,618	1,122	10,906
1978 I	768	884	369	1,836	2,992	2,764	1,100	10,713
II	1,027	825	671	2,349	3,768	3,592	1,359	13,589
III	939	866	617	2,085	2,757	3,073	1,314	11,649
IV	1,048	897	764	2,524	3,739	3,607	1,409	13,987
1979 I	919	992	646	2,653	4,011	4,155	1,479	14,855
II	1,048	890	850	2,913	4,221	4,361	1,489	15,772
III	1,102	1,259	927	2,994	2,975	4,320	1,764	15,341
IV	1,165	1,337	999	3,499	3,805	4,312	1,592	16,709

Source: Statistics Canada, *Summary of External Trade*.

Reference Table 86
International Payments: Capital Movements
1950 - 1979

Years and quarters	Canadian securities								Loans and capital subscriptions by Government of Canada		Export credits at risk of govt.	Other long-term capital transactions
	Direct investment in Canada	Direct investment abroad	New issues	Retirements	Trade in outstanding bonds and debentures	Trade in outstanding common and preference stocks	Foreign securities (Net)					
								Advances	Repay-ments			
D	50560	50564			65000	50576			50629	50632	50650	
(Millions of dollars)												
1950.....	225	35	210	-284	—	329	76	-50	74	—	-5	
1951.....	320	-30	411	-184	—	38	15	—	68	—	28	
1952.....	360	-85	323	-89	-168	73	-11	—	56	—	-4	
1953.....	450	-70	335	-146	-52	21	-1	—	87	—	11	
1954.....	425	-90	333	-205	-66	129	-24	—	72	—	25	
1955.....	445	-85	166	-185	-165	137	-5	—	69	—	37	
1956.....	650	-105	667	-141	11	187	-3	-4	69	—	159	
1957.....	545	-80	800	-134	-45	142	1	-1	50	—	42	
1958.....	430	-40	688	-158	—	88	1	-34	64	—	114	
1959.....	570	-85	709	-258	92	110	-34	-1	34	—	38	
1960.....	670	-50	448	-266	3	51	-19	-11	32	—	60	
1961.....	560	-80	548	-301	61	39	-35	-8	38	—	103	
1962.....	505	-105	729	-319	64	-115	-65	-22	129	-63	-64	
1963.....	280	-135	984	-404	39	-170	22	-18	25	-72	75	
1964.....	270	-95	1,100	-382	77	-98	-52	-10	10	-164	46	
1965.....	535	-125	1,240	-390	55	-274	-85	-14	10	-187	54	
1966.....	790	-5	1,465	-499	-104	-136	-401	-35	24	-41	144	
1967.....	691	-125	1,307	-357	-57	12	-432	-38	34	107	229	
1968.....	590	-225	1,917	-431	-70	114	-467	-78	5	29	197	
1969.....	720	-370	2,089	-440	2	53	102	-89	22	-12	228	
1970.....	905	-315	1,230	-552	-40	-145	70	-145	36	-129	61	
1971.....	925	-230	1,191	-845	-96	-142	196	-190	36	-230	25	
1972.....	620	-400	1,722	-603	292	-59	244	-249	37	-246	230	
1973.....	830	-770	1,323	-738	29	-24	69	-269	43	-189	323	
1974.....	845	-810	2,423	-626	41	-112	46	-350	39	-573	118	
1975.....	725	-915	5,038	-851	302	5	-17	-377	38	-355	342	
1976.....	-300	-590	9,026	-931	559	-79	79	-435	18	-174	750	
1977.....	625	-740	5,916	-937	243	-91	224	-540	36	-548	200	
1978.....	-125	-2,010	6,591	-1,191	35	-396	42	-510	262	-808	1,389	
1979.....	735	-1,855	5,104	-1,719	463	360	-542	-549	33	-780	1,960	
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1977 I.....	180	-200	1,410	-222	-18	-18	16	-189	1	-112	124	
II.....	220	-135	1,411	-318	117	29	75	-45	2	-180	-1	
III.....	30	-260	1,909	-219	93	-29	50	-79	—	29	63	
IV.....	195	-145	1,186	-178	51	-73	83	-227	33	-285	14	
1978 I.....	250	-370	1,333	-195	-114	-50	45	-101	235	-181	23	
II.....	-20	-600	3,114	-200	105	-159	37	-69	—	-232	275	
III.....	380	-545	594	-270	-3	-29	-9	-111	—	-256	558	
IV.....	-735	-495	1,550	-526	47	-158	-31	-229	27	-139	533	
1979 I.....	-125	50	2,168	-343	79	-357	-102	-126	4	-102	1,079	
II.....	-5	-590	972	-424	233	-55	-65	-84	—	-238	515	
III.....	75	-340	1,409	-478	121	441	-94	-46	1	-181	52	
IV.....	790	-975	555	-474	30	331	-281	-293	28	-259	314	

Reference Table 86 (continued)
International Payments: Capital Movements
1950 – 1979

Years and Quarters	Change in certain Canadian assets of non-residents							Net capital movements excluding monetary items shown in the following columns ⁽³⁾	Special Drawing Rights allocations	Net official monetary room		
	Canadian dollar deposits	Government of Canada demand liabilities	Treasury bills	Short-term paper	Other finance company obligations	Residential holdings of foreign currencies	All other transactions			Net errors and omissions	Official international reserves	Official international liabilities
D	50652	56654	50656		50676		50686	50693		50710	50713	50714
(Millions of dollars)												
1950.....	235	-4	-3	— ⁽¹⁾	—	11	91	101	1,041	—	722	—
1951.....	-190	-8	2	—	—	-14	50	62	568	—	56	—
1952.....	-66	-5	1	— ⁽²⁾	35	-165	-16	-389	-150	—	37	—
1953.....	-22	-11	-2	—	-2	-80	44	-166	410	—	-38	—
1954.....	27	-15	8	—	10	-75	14	-70	548	—	124	—
1955.....	60	-9	29	—	23	91	5	30	643	—	-44	—
1956.....	-30	—	3	—	64	-216	85	24	1,420	—	48	—
1957.....	-15	—	-18	—	4	-274	87	242	1,346	—	-105	—
1958.....	39	45	21	—	24	-58	-89	111	1,246	—	109	—
1959.....	10	-8	14	—	68	-119	15	317	1,476	—	-11	—
1960.....	79	-12	56	—	59	-60	42	101	1,194	—	-39	—
1961.....	33	-2	-58	—	95	142	-77	157	1,220	—	296	-4
1962.....	-10	-4	4	—	119	92	240	-145	984	—	307	-153
1963.....	43	1	-27	70	35	-259	134	32	666	—	56	89
1964.....	28	—	-16	185	52	-329	5	113	788	—	297	67
1965.....	31	2	12	-152	209	415	177	-239	1,289	—	158	—
1966.....	11	5	-15	3	154	-520	119	-182	803	—	-360	1
1967.....	24	-4	4	-51	35	-362	-41	-501	519	—	17	3
1968.....	72	21	48	-132	24	-449	-23	-784	446	—	350	-1
1969.....	52	-34	20	218	116	-1,434	-74	-219	982	—	65	—
1970.....	26	-7	-79	310	-109	-154	-183	-387	424	133	1,662	1
1971.....	95	50	-3	77	-25	854	-18	-1,348	346	119	896	—
1972.....	139	27	22	-181	-30	448	47	-1,455	605	117	336	—
1973.....	143	77	-24	140	12	-519	-382	-650	-575	—	-467	—
1974.....	597	45	77	80	158	236	117	-867	1,484	—	24	—
1975.....	561	-4	37	350	-89	272	493	-1,203	4,352	—	-405	—
1976.....	160	7	440	534	47	-1,287	198	-3,658	4,364	—	522	—
1977.....	230	172	242	220	-55	699	-1,167	-1,851	2,878	—	-1,421	—
1978.....	33	54	-53	56	-8	2,224	-1,845	-1,737	2,003	—	-184	-3,115
1979.....	507	214	-184	732	-25	4,472	2,195	-4,402	6,719	219	-847	2,766
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1977 I.....	-72	72	146	44	34	-381	-427	468	856	—	-766	—
II.....	394	-29	-27	-131	-12	1,024	-20	-1,162	1,212	—	-12	—
III.....	-165	-17	88	104	-124	-419	-730	-134	190	—	-352	—
IV.....	73	146	35	203	47	475	10	-1,023	620	—	-291	—
1978 I.....	-105	-27	-49	-75	-46	720	-943	-463	-113	—	-750	-844
II.....	12	-23	37	10	31	1,103	-137	-1,304	1,980	—	871	-295
III.....	184	-29	23	-75	47	-1,021	-508	-1,028	-2,098	—	-1,319	-1,267
IV.....	-58	133	-64	196	-40	1,422	-257	1,058	2,234	—	1,014	-709
1979 I.....	-66	17	177	671	-20	1,385	573	-1,693	3,269	219	1,029	352
II.....	306	-38	60	163	-36	1,183	162	350	2,409	—	-1,440	2,178
III.....	140	-10	22	-426	34	39	546	-1,013	292	—	307	—
IV.....	127	245	-443	324	-3	1,865	914	-2,046	749	—	-743	236

⁽¹⁾ Included in "all other transactions" from 1950 to 1951.

⁽²⁾ Included in "other finance company obligations" from 1952 to 1962.

⁽³⁾ Includes net errors and omissions.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 87

Net Proceeds from New Issues of Canadian Securities to Non-residents
1947 - 1979

Years and quarters	Government of Canada bonds (including guaranteed)			Provincial government bonds (including guaranteed)			Municipal government bonds			Total government bonds		
	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds
D	65006	65011		65007	65012		65008	65013				
(Millions of dollars)												
1947.....	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.
1948.....	150	36	144	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	36	114
1949.....	99	96	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	105	96	9
1950.....	62	159	-97	96	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	178	159	19
1951.....	7	94	-87	262	43	219	72	12	60	341	149	192
1952.....	1	18	-17	107	38	69	55	17	38	163	73	90
1953.....	6	84	-78	143	28	115	76	15	61	225	127	98
1954.....	8	69	-61	126	63	63	46	28	18	180	160	20
1955.....	5	100	-95	3	19	-16	44	18	26	52	137	-85
1956.....	9	83	-74	224	15	209	112	18	94	345	116	229
1957.....	16	29	-13	136	25	111	123	24	99	275	78	197
1958.....	76	25	51	168	45	123	148	30	118	392	100	292
1959.....	56	101	-45	334	41	293	157	33	124	547	175	372
1960.....	30	58	-28	103	57	46	135	38	97	268	153	115
1961.....	37	48	-11	66	24	42	47	38	9	150	110	40
1962.....	156	86	70	148	22	126	74	41	33	378	149	229
1963.....	173	76	97	343	70	273	62	77	-15	578	223	355
1964.....	43	88	-45	439	66	373	182	58	129	664	207	457
1965.....	28	85	-57	297	31	266	84	53	31	409	169	240
1966.....	32	203	-171	448	64	384	177	96	81	657	364	293
1967.....	20	95	-75	762	61	701	173	52	121	955	208	747
1968.....	288	57	231	852	76	776	124	60	64	1,264	193	1,071
1969.....	40	83	-43	1,063	91	972	177	88	89	1,280	262	1,018
1970.....	26	157	-131	528	111	417	65	92	-27	619	360	259
1971.....	28	31	-3	725	317	408	26	99	-73	779	447	332
1972.....	30	44	-14	1,140	219	921	169	98	71	1,339	361	978
1973.....	13	110	-97	857	233	624	109	117	-8	979	460	519
1974.....	14	55	-41	1,713	210	1,503	234	96	138	1,961	361	1,600
1975.....	46	92	-46	3,334	341	2,993	541	82	459	3,921	515	3,406
1976.....	92	147	-55	4,686	310	4,376	780	121	659	5,558	578	4,980
1977.....	248	147	101	2,995	310	2,685	370	100	270	3,613	557	3,056
1978.....	2,518	209	2,309	2,115	482	1,633	125	189	-64	4,758	880	3,878
1979.....	1,042	209	833	1,916	692	1,224	181	394	-213	3,139	1,295	1,844
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1977 I.....	18	1	17	689	101	588	116	26	90	823	128	695
II.....	30	52	-22	751	81	670	63	22	41	844	155	689
III.....	96	93	3	1,181	67	1,114	89	13	76	1,366	173	1,193
IV.....	104	1	103	374	61	313	102	39	63	580	101	479
1978 I.....	66	32	34	423	80	343	35	31	4	524	143	381
II.....	1,462	3	1,459	1,054	66	988	43	26	17	2,559	95	2,464
III.....	78	123	-45	230	70	160	35	17	18	343	210	133
IV.....	912	51	861	408	266	142	12	115	-103	1,332	432	900
1979 I.....	769	48	721	886	81	805	95	133	-38	1,750	262	1,488
II.....	45	56	-11	407	218	189	59	74	-15	511	348	163
III.....	81	50	31	346	256	90	1	91	-90	428	397	31
IV.....	147	55	92	277	137	140	26	96	-70	450	288	162

n.a. = not available

Reference Table 87 (continued)

Net Proceeds from New Issues of Canadian Securities to Non-residents
1947 – 1979

Years and quarters	Bonds and debentures of corporations			Total bonds and debentures			Common and preference stocks			Total securities		
	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds	New issues	Retire-ments	Net proceeds
D	65009	65014	65005	65010	50586	50587						
(Millions of dollars)												
1947.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	364	– 269
1948.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150	114	36
1949.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205	147	58
1950.....	28	n.a.	n.a.	206	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	206	284	– 78
1951.....	28	n.a.	n.a.	369	n.a.	n.a.	42	7	35	411	184	227
1952.....	136	15	121	299	88	211	24	1	23	323	89	234
1953.....	64	13	51	289	140	149	46	6	40	335	146	189
1954.....	133	35	98	313	195	118	20	10	10	333	205	128
1955.....	51	41	10	103	178	– 75	63	7	56	166	185	– 131
1956.....	252	20	232	597	136	461	70	5	65	667	141	526
1957.....	464	31	433	739	109	630	61	25	36	800	134	666
1958.....	253	42	211	645	142	503	43	16	27	688	158	530
1959.....	114	66	48	661	241	420	48	17	31	709	258	451
1960.....	154	104	50	422	257	165	26	9	17	448	266	182
1961.....	354	136	218	504	246	258	44	55	– 11	548	301	247
1962.....	331	140	191	709	289	420	20	30	– 10	729	319	420
1963.....	392	101	291	970	324	646	14	80	– 66	984	404	580
1964.....	414	117	297	1,078	324	754	22	58	– 36	1,100	382	718
1965.....	807	214	593	1,216	383	833	24	7	17	1,240	390	850
1966.....	751	131	620	1,408	495	913	57	4	53	1,465	499	966
1967.....	315	148	167	1,270	356	914	37	1	36	1,307	357	950
1968.....	586	233	353	1,850	426	1,424	67	5	62	1,917	431	1,486
1969.....	597	176	421	1,877	438	1,439	212	2	210	2,089	440	1,649
1970.....	541	188	353	1,160	548	612	70	4	66	1,230	552	678
1971.....	391	393	– 2	1,170	840	330	21	5	16	1,191	845	346
1972.....	345	240	105	1,684	601	1,083	38	2	36	1,722	603	1,119
1973.....	305	276	29	1,284	736	548	39	2	37	1,323	738	585
1974.....	448	224	224	2,409	585	1,824	14	41	– 27	2,423	626	1,797
1975.....	1,031	332	699	4,952	847	4,105	86	4	82	5,038	851	4,187
1976.....	3,390	302	3,088	8,948	880	8,068	78	51	27	9,026	931	8,095
1977.....	2,282	356	1,926	5,895	913	4,982	21	24	– 3	5,916	937	4,979
1978.....	1,701	303	1,398	6,459	1,183	5,276	132	8	124	6,591	1,191	5,400
1979.....	1,812	416	1,396	4,951	1,711	3,240	153	8	145	5,104	1,719	3,385
(Not seasonally adjusted)												
1977 I.....	585	75	510	1,408	203	1,205	2	19	– 17	1,410	222	1,188
II.....	565	160	405	1,409	315	1,094	2	3	– 1	1,411	318	1,093
III.....	538	46	492	1,904	219	1,685	5	—	5	1,909	219	1,690
IV.....	592	75	519	1,174	176	998	12	2	10	1,186	178	1,008
1978 I.....	807	50	757	1,331	193	1,138	2	2	—	1,333	195	1,138
II.....	453	103	350	3,012	198	2,814	102	2	100	3,114	200	2,914
III.....	248	58	190	591	268	323	3	2	1	594	270	324
IV.....	193	92	101	1,525	524	1,001	25	2	23	1,550	526	1,024
1979 I.....	391	79	312	2,141	341	1,800	27	2	25	2,168	343	1,825
II.....	451	74	377	962	422	540	10	2	8	972	424	548
III.....	887	79	808	1,315	476	839	94	2	92	1,409	478	931
IV.....	83	184	– 101	533	472	61	22	2	20	555	474	81

n.a. = not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 88

Canadian Chartered Banks' Head Office and Branches in Canada
Net Change in Foreign Currency Positions⁽¹⁾
1964 – 1979

Years and quarters	With U.S. residents:			Other non-residents:			Total non-residents:			With Canadian residents:			Changes in banks' own position
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	
(Millions of dollars)													
1964	40	327	-287	691	101	590	731	428	303	197	532	-335	-32
1965	-208	-727	519	-440	505	-945	-648	-222	-426	276	-107	383	-43
1966	208	-309	517	-2	48	-50	206	-261	467	84	401	-317	150
1967	273	76	197	375	188	187	648	264	384	-103	363	-466	-82
1968	168	-296	464	725	701	24	893	405	488	-49	189	-238	250
1969	815	338	477	1,395	1,366	29	2,210	1,704	506	215	1,237	-1,022	-516
1970 ⁽²⁾	-33	22	-55	1,389	1,212	177	1,356	1,234	122	216	101	115	237
1971	-933	592	-1,525	318	197	121	-615	789	-1,404	-43	-1,470	1,427	23
1972	-87	175	-262	1,288	1,663	-375	1,201	1,838	-637	-100	-89	-11	-648
1973	528	265	263	3,211	3,131	80	3,739	3,396	343	175	1,406	-1,231	-888
1974	-47	1,026	-1,073	1,492	-935	2,427	1,445	91	1,354	1,116	1,997	-881	473
1975	-652	833	-1,485	558	-438	996	-94	395	-489	569	-513	1,082	593
1976	884	275	609	2,407	2,075	332	3,291	2,350	941	498	1,789	-1,291	-350
1977	-31	851	-882	838	1,340	-502	807	2,191	-1,384	2,217	843	1,374	-10
1978	2,238	4,324	-2,086	1,880	2,565	-685	4,118	6,889	-2,771	5,442	3,425	2,017	-754
1979	667	2,502	-1,835	3,705	5,958	-2,253	4,372	8,460	-4,088	1,165	-882	2,047	-2,041
(Not seasonally adjusted)													
1977 I	182	491	-309	785	303	482	967	794	173	218	204	14	187
II	-470	-226	-244	-435	522	-957	-905	296	-1,201	757	53	704	-497
III	943	310	633	275	541	-266	1,218	851	367	609	935	-326	41
IV	-686	276	-962	213	-26	239	-473	250	-723	633	-349	982	259
1978 I	508	1,944	-1,436	785	62	723	1,293	2,006	-713	1,096	1,113	-17	-730
II	596	507	89	-345	920	-1,265	251	1,427	-1,176	742	757	-15	-1,191
III	-217	-13	-204	691	-277	968	474	-290	764	471	563	-92	672
IV	1,351	1,886	-535	749	1,860	-1,111	2,100	3,746	-1,646	3,133	992	2,141	495
1979 I	-131	1,454	-1,585	1,266	600	666	1,135	2,054	-919	13	363	-350	-1,269
II	528	786	-258	743	1,765	-1,022	1,271	2,551	-1,280	362	393	-31	-1,311
III	1,282	324	958	429	1,263	-834	1,711	1,587	124	534	170	364	488
IV	-1,012	-62	-950	1,267	2,330	-1,063	255	2,268	-2,013	256	-1,808	2,064	51

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted for variations in exchange rates.⁽²⁾ Commencing with September 30, 1970, changes in assets and liabilities with residents of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are included with residents of the United States instead of with other non-residents.Source: Statistics Canada, *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*.

Reference Table 89

Canada's Reserve Position with the International Monetary Fund⁽¹⁾
1946 – 1979

Years and quarters	IMF transactions with Canada				Canadian loans to IMF	IMF transactions with other countries in Canadian dollars	Reserve position at end of period
	Increases in subscription ⁽²⁾	Drawings(-) and repayments	Sales of gold and SDRs	Dividends paid in Canadian dollars			
(Millions of SDRs ⁽³⁾)							
1946-1960	137.5	—	—	—	—	14.9	152.5
1961	—	—	-25.0	—	—	84.6	212.1
1962	—	-300.0	—	—	—	-50.3	-138.2
1963	—	79.7	—	—	—	—	-58.5
1964	—	166.0	-9.0	—	—	99.0	197.5
1965	—	—	-27.5	—	—	183.4	353.4
1966	47.5	—	—	—	—	47.6	448.5
1967	—	—	—	—	—	-15.1	433.4
1968	—	-361.2	—	2.8	—	131.2	206.2
1969	—	—	-8.6	0.2	—	280.3	478.1
1970	90.0	—	-45.2	1.0	—	145.7	669.6
1971	—	—	-66.3	—	—	-270.7	332.6
1972	—	—	—	—	—	-16.6	315.9
1973	—	—	—	—	—	-35.5	280.4
1974	—	—	—	—	140.7	11.5	432.6
1975	—	—	—	—	106.2	14.7	553.5
1976	—	—	—	—	—	259.4	812.9
1977	—	—	-16.4	—	—	-69.9	701.4
1978	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-212.3	427.4
1979	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-48.0	296.5
1977 I	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-22.5	810.0
II	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	823.0
III	—	—	—	—	—	-27.6	762.4
IV	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-22.6	701.4
1978 I	—	—	—	—	—	-29.4	666.3
II	—	—	—	—	—	-157.6	491.9
III	—	—	—	—	—	-5.7	470.7
IV	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-11.4	427.4
1979 I	—	—	—	—	—	—	412.0
II	—	—	—	—	—	-16.6	381.4
III	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	354.0
IV	—	—	-8.2	—	—	-22.0	296.5

⁽¹⁾ Reserve position equals the Canadian subscription plus outstanding loans to the IMF minus IMF holdings of Canadian dollars. This is the amount of foreign exchange which Canada is entitled to draw from the Fund on demand for balance of payments purposes.

⁽²⁾ Portion paid in other than Canadian dollars.

⁽³⁾ Prior to May 8, 1972 one SDR equalled one U.S. dollar. From May 8, 1972, to October 18, 1973 one SDR was equivalent to U.S. \$1.08571; from October 18, 1973 to July 1, 1974 one SDR was equivalent to U.S. \$1.20635; since the latter date the value of the SDR in terms of U.S. dollars has been determined daily on the basis of a weighted average of the market values of 16 major currencies.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

Reference Table 90
Canada's Official International Reserves
1961-1979

End of period	Foreign currencies ⁽¹⁾		Gold	Special Drawing Rights	Reserve position in IMF	Total	Total
	U.S. dollars	Other					
B	3801	3802	3803	3804	3805	3800	
	(Millions of U.S. dollars)						(Millions of SDRs)
1961	1,123.0	10.7	946.2	—	212.1	2,292.0	2,292.0
1962	1,842.8	9.2	708.5	—	—	2,560.5	2,560.5
1963	1,786.6	9.5	817.2	—	—	2,613.3	2,613.3
1964	1,654.5	11.8	1,025.7	—	197.5	2,889.5	2,889.5
1965	1,519.9	12.8	1,150.8	—	353.4	3,036.9	3,036.9
1966	1,195.4	12.4	1,045.6	—	448.5	2,701.9	2,701.9
1967	1,255.2	13.4	1,014.9	—	433.4	2,716.9	2,716.9
1968	1,964.9	11.6	863.1	—	206.2	3,045.8	3,045.8
1969	1,743.6	12.3	872.3	—	478.1	3,106.3	3,106.3
1970	3,022.1	14.5	790.7	182.1	669.6	4,679.0	4,679.0
1971	4,060.0	13.6	791.8	371.9	332.6	5,570.4	5,570.4
1972	4,355.0	12.6	834.1	505.2	342.9	6,049.9	5,572.3
1973	3,927.2	12.2	926.9	563.7	338.2	5,768.2	4,781.5
1974	3,767.7	12.9	940.7	574.3	529.7	5,825.3	4,757.9
1975	3,207.1	15.7	899.4	555.4	648.0	5,325.6	4,549.3
1976	3,446.3	15.8	879.0	557.8	944.5	5,843.4	5,029.3
1977	2,298.7	15.8	935.6	505.3	852.1	4,607.5	3,793.1
1978	2,459.5	18.4	1,009.1	522.4	556.8	4,566.2	3,504.9
1979	1,863.9	23.9	1,022.6	585.9	390.6	3,886.9	2,950.6
1978 J.....	2,110.7	17.3	936.0	498.0	843.5	4,405.4	3,625.5
F.....	1,395.4	17.9	944.9	501.8	838.9	3,698.8	3,015.2
M.....	1,671.1	17.5	952.6	504.9	842.0	3,970.1	3,210.3
A.....	2,520.2	10.3	944.4	490.0	617.8	4,582.8	3,737.7
M.....	2,684.7	10.8	939.6	495.0	609.3	4,740.0	3,885.7
J.....	2,651.9	20.0	954.8	503.6	609.7	4,740.1	3,824.1
J.....	2,485.5	15.9	969.9	510.6	606.6	4,588.4	3,642.0
A.....	2,078.2	12.2	978.3	515.0	606.3	4,189.9	3,297.0
S.....	1,541.2	16.6	986.2	517.0	603.1	3,664.1	2,860.2
O.....	2,887.8	17.8	1,038.3	540.9	612.7	5,097.6	3,779.4
N.....	2,419.1	17.3	979.5	510.2	558.2	4,484.4	3,524.3
D.....	2,459.5	18.4	1,009.1	522.4	556.8	4,566.2	3,504.9
1979 J.....	2,139.5	20.6	995.6	696.9	547.6	4,400.2	3,423.1
F.....	1,906.1	21.7	998.5	649.9	537.4	4,113.7	3,191.0
M.....	3,228.5	17.1	996.7	648.8	530.1	5,421.8	4,213.3
A.....	3,001.9	13.3	985.8	640.2	501.7	5,142.9	4,041.0
M.....	1,947.8	14.1	982.9	645.4	488.5	4,078.7	3,214.3
J.....	2,015.3	15.7	1,000.0	656.0	492.4	4,179.5	3,237.2
J.....	2,085.9	15.4	1,005.0	656.1	477.0	4,239.5	3,259.9
A.....	2,150.3	12.4	1,004.9	640.0	468.6	4,276.2	3,288.6
S.....	2,372.5	15.5	1,016.3	640.5	466.5	4,511.2	3,423.4
O.....	1,905.7	12.2	988.6	565.3	448.1	3,919.9	3,048.7
N.....	1,963.1	26.9	1,005.7	577.1	398.7	3,971.5	3,036.2
D.....	1,863.9	23.9	1,022.6	585.9	390.6	3,886.9	2,950.6

⁽¹⁾ Convertible foreign currency of the Exchange Fund Account, the Receiver General for Canada and the Bank of Canada.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 91
Price of Foreign Currencies in Canada
1954–1979

Years and months	Belgian franc	French franc	German mark	Italian lira	Japanese yen	Dutch guilder	Swedish krona	Swiss franc	Pound sterling	U.S. dollar
B	3402	3404	3405	3406	3407	3408	3410	3411	3412	3400
(Average of daily rates)										
1954	0.0195	0.278	0.232	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.227	2.734	0.973
1955	0.0196	0.282	0.234	0.00158	0.00274	0.259	0.190	0.230	2.754	0.986
1956	0.0197	0.281	0.234	0.00158	0.00273	0.257	0.190	0.230	2.752	0.984
1957	0.0191	0.256	0.228	0.00154	0.00266	0.251	0.185	0.224	2.679	0.959
1958	0.0195	0.231	0.232	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.226	2.728	0.971
1959	0.0192	0.196	0.230	0.00155	0.00267	0.254	0.185	0.222	2.694	0.959
1960	0.0195	0.198	0.233	0.00156	0.00270	0.257	0.188	0.225	2.723	0.970
1961	0.0203	0.207	0.252	0.00163	0.00281	0.279	0.196	0.235	2.839	1.013
1962	0.0215	0.218	0.267	0.00172	0.00297	0.297	0.207	0.247	3.001	1.069
1963	0.0216	0.220	0.271	0.00174	0.00300	0.300	0.208	0.250	3.020	1.079
1964	0.0217	0.220	0.271	0.00173	0.00300	0.299	0.209	0.250	3.012	1.079
1965	0.0217	0.220	0.270	0.00173	0.00300	0.299	0.209	0.249	3.014	1.078
1966	0.0216	0.219	0.269	0.00173	0.00298	0.298	0.209	0.249	3.009	1.077
1967	0.0217	0.219	0.271	0.00173	0.00298	0.299	0.209	0.249	2.962	1.079
1968	0.0216	0.218	0.270	0.00173	0.00299	0.298	0.209	0.250	2.579	1.077
1969	0.0215	0.208	0.275	0.00172	0.00301	0.297	0.208	0.250	2.574	1.077
1970	0.0210	0.189	0.286	0.00167	0.00292	0.289	0.201	0.242	2.502	1.044
1971	0.0208	0.183	0.291	0.00163	0.00291	0.289	0.198	0.246	2.469	1.010
1972	0.0225	0.196	0.311	0.00170	0.00327	0.309	0.208	0.259	2.479	0.991
1973	0.0258	0.226	0.378	0.00172	0.00370	0.360	0.230	0.317	2.452	1.000
1974	0.0252	0.204	0.379	0.00150	0.00336	0.365	0.221	0.330	2.288	0.978
1975	0.0277	0.238	0.414	0.00156	0.00343	0.403	0.246	0.393	2.258	1.017
1976	0.0256	0.207	0.393	0.00119	0.00333	0.373	0.227	0.395	1.781	0.986
1977	0.0297	0.217	0.459	0.00121	0.00398	0.434	0.238	0.445	1.857	1.063
1978	0.0363	0.254	0.569	0.00135	0.00548	0.529	0.253	0.644	2.191	1.141
1979	0.0399	0.276	0.639	0.00141	0.00537	0.590	0.274	0.705	2.486	1.171
1978 J.....	0.0336	0.234	0.520	0.00126	0.00457	0.486	0.236	0.555	2.132	1.101
F.....	0.0345	0.230	0.537	0.00130	0.00464	0.501	0.240	0.585	2.160	1.113
M.....	0.0356	0.239	0.554	0.00132	0.00487	0.518	0.244	0.594	2.147	1.126
A.....	0.0359	0.249	0.559	0.00133	0.00515	0.524	0.248	0.601	2.112	1.142
M.....	0.0341	0.241	0.532	0.00129	0.00495	0.497	0.241	0.570	2.035	1.119
J.....	0.0343	0.245	0.538	0.00131	0.00524	0.502	0.243	0.595	2.061	1.122
J.....	0.0348	0.254	0.548	0.00133	0.00563	0.507	0.248	0.625	2.132	1.125
A.....	0.0363	0.262	0.571	0.00136	0.00605	0.527	0.257	0.685	2.213	1.140
S.....	0.0376	0.267	0.592	0.00141	0.00614	0.545	0.264	0.744	2.286	1.166
O.....	0.0408	0.281	0.643	0.00146	0.00644	0.591	0.276	0.769	2.374	1.183
N.....	0.0392	0.269	0.616	0.00139	0.00610	0.569	0.268	0.701	2.299	1.173
D.....	0.0397	0.273	0.627	0.00140	0.00602	0.579	0.269	0.704	2.341	1.179
1979 J.....	0.0408	0.280	0.644	0.00142	0.00602	0.596	0.274	0.712	2.386	1.189
F.....	0.0408	0.279	0.644	0.00142	0.00596	0.596	0.274	0.714	2.396	1.196
M.....	0.0399	0.274	0.631	0.00139	0.00569	0.585	0.269	0.699	2.392	1.174
A.....	0.0379	0.263	0.605	0.00136	0.00531	0.559	0.274	0.668	2.377	1.146
M.....	0.0379	0.262	0.606	0.00136	0.00529	0.556	0.263	0.699	2.379	1.156
J.....	0.0387	0.269	0.622	0.00139	0.00536	0.567	0.270	0.689	2.476	1.172
J.....	0.0399	0.274	0.638	0.00142	0.00538	0.579	0.276	0.706	2.632	1.163
A.....	0.0399	0.275	0.640	0.00143	0.00537	0.654	0.277	0.707	2.619	1.171
S.....	0.0404	0.278	0.649	0.00144	0.00524	0.589	0.278	0.723	2.560	1.165
O.....	0.0407	0.280	0.657	0.00142	0.00510	0.592	0.279	0.722	2.519	1.175
N.....	0.0411	0.284	0.666	0.00143	0.00482	0.598	0.279	0.718	2.518	1.179
D.....	0.0415	0.288	0.675	0.00144	0.00487	0.610	0.280	0.732	2.574	1.169

Source: Bank of Canada.

Reference Table 92
Indexes of Exchange Rates⁽¹⁾
(1971 = 100)
1970-1979

Years and months	Price of Canadian dollar in			Price of U.S. dollar in		
	United States	Other G-10 countries	Total G-10 countries	Canada	Other G-10 countries	Total G-10 countries
(Average of daily rates)						
1970	96.8	99.3	97.3	103.4	103.0	103.1
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	101.9	94.6	100.4	98.1	91.3	94.0
1973	101.0	87.4	97.9	99.0	82.4	88.7
1974	103.3	93.1	101.0	96.9	85.3	89.8
1975	99.3	89.8	97.2	100.7	83.9	90.3
1976	102.4	102.6	102.5	97.6	89.5	92.7
1977	95.0	92.8	94.5	105.3	85.4	92.9
1978	88.6	75.2	85.6	113.0	73.0	87.0
1979	86.2	69.5	82.4	116.0	70.3	86.0
1978 J.....	91.7	81.8	89.5	109.0	78.2	89.5
F.....	90.7	80.4	88.4	110.2	77.6	89.4
M.....	89.7	78.7	87.3	111.5	76.1	88.8
A.....	88.5	77.6	86.0	113.1	75.3	88.8
M.....	90.2	80.8	88.2	110.8	77.0	89.2
J.....	90.0	78.8	87.5	111.1	75.1	87.9
J.....	89.8	75.8	86.7	111.4	72.3	86.1
A.....	88.6	72.3	84.9	112.9	69.7	84.7
S.....	86.6	70.3	82.9	115.5	69.4	85.3
O.....	85.4	66.8	81.1	117.1	66.5	83.6
N.....	86.1	69.7	82.4	116.1	69.1	85.2
D.....	85.6	69.2	81.9	116.8	69.1	85.4
1979 J.....	84.7	68.1	81.0	117.8	68.7	85.4
F.....	84.5	68.1	80.7	118.4	69.2	85.9
M.....	86.0	69.5	82.3	116.3	69.7	85.7
A.....	88.1	72.0	84.4	113.5	71.2	85.9
M.....	87.4	72.1	83.9	114.4	71.9	86.8
J.....	86.1	70.2	82.5	116.1	71.3	86.8
J.....	86.8	68.0	82.5	115.2	69.2	85.0
A.....	86.3	67.6	82.0	115.9	69.0	85.1
S.....	86.7	68.7	82.5	115.4	69.6	85.4
O.....	85.9	69.5	82.2	116.4	70.8	86.5
N.....	85.6	70.3	82.1	116.8	72.1	87.6
D.....	86.3	69.2	82.4	115.8	70.5	86.2

⁽¹⁾ Geometrically weighted by 1971 bilateral shares of trade. The Group of Ten countries comprise Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, plus Switzerland.

Reference Table 93
Money Market and Eurodollar Rates
1975 – 1979

Months	Canada	United States	Japan	France	West Germany	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Belgium	Eurodollar: London
(Per cent)									
1975 J.....	6.40	5.26	12.67	11.42	7.71	10.63	6.97	6.47	8.58
F.....	6.26	5.50	13.00	9.96	4.25	9.91	8.25	5.46	7.20
M.....	6.33	5.49	12.92	9.17	4.85	9.50	6.28	3.92	6.85
A.....	6.85	5.61	12.02	8.28	4.69	9.26	4.05	4.53	7.04
M.....	6.87	5.23	11.06	7.60	5.41	9.47	2.19	4.77	6.25
J.....	6.99	5.34	10.72	7.32	4.98	9.43	2.21	4.30	6.10
J.....	7.44	6.13	11.00	7.28	4.12	9.71	1.90	4.93	7.13
A.....	7.87	6.46	10.69	7.18	1.87	10.43	2.30	5.10	7.23
S.....	8.41	6.38	9.67	6.92	4.33	10.36	1.37	4.33	7.41
O.....	8.16	6.08	8.73	6.68	3.33	11.43	5.15	4.50	7.13
N.....	8.52	5.47	7.61	6.74	3.39	11.11	4.52	3.88	6.79
D.....	8.64	5.50	7.96	6.45	3.92	10.84	4.82	3.94	6.47
1976 J.....	8.59	4.96	7.28	6.36	3.58	9.92	3.92	3.99	5.48
F.....	8.79	4.85	7.00	7.20	3.28	8.75	3.30	5.41	5.53
M.....	9.07	5.05	7.00	7.63	3.65	8.46	2.03	7.56	5.60
A.....	8.99	4.88	6.75	7.54	2.81	9.18	2.98	7.74	5.41
M.....	8.94	5.19	6.75	7.54	3.71	10.43	4.39	6.52	5.96
J.....	8.98	5.44	6.90	7.63	4.31	10.96	5.62	7.16	6.20
J.....	9.07	5.28	7.08	8.29	4.48	10.87	7.45	7.14	5.79
A.....	9.13	5.15	7.25	9.42	4.21	10.88	7.16	10.28	5.67
S.....	9.11	5.07	7.05	9.25	4.33	12.03	13.89	12.18	5.57
O.....	9.01	4.93	6.77	10.74	3.26	14.02	11.08	15.52	5.45
N.....	8.59	4.75	6.77	10.68	3.98	14.16	8.66	8.86	5.30
D.....	8.14	4.35	7.11	10.44	5.03	13.79	6.89	7.37	5.01
1977 J.....	8.04	4.60	7.00	9.94	4.57	12.73	6.23	6.14	5.15
F.....	7.65	4.66	7.00	9.83	4.36	11.02	6.09	6.69	5.08
M.....	7.54	4.61	6.69	9.73	4.53	9.84	6.18	5.46	5.11
A.....	7.58	4.54	5.87	9.22	4.52	8.31	4.01	6.18	5.13
M.....	7.05	4.94	5.18	9.07	4.10	7.40	1.23	5.93	5.77
J.....	7.07	5.00	5.48	8.92	4.13	7.45	0.75	5.87	5.78
J.....	7.14	5.15	5.66	8.67	4.26	7.43	0.88	4.49	5.77
A.....	7.14	5.50	5.75	8.52	4.03	6.54	2.69	4.91	6.30
S.....	7.10	5.77	4.98	8.30	4.01	5.69	3.02	4.88	6.56
O.....	7.24	6.19	4.92	8.36	3.98	4.52	4.29	4.75	7.13
N.....	7.26	6.16	4.62	8.97	3.94	4.89	4.82	3.42	7.08
D.....	7.17	6.06	5.01	9.30	3.24	6.37	5.34	7.16	7.12
1978 J.....	7.13	6.45	4.79	8.88	3.37	5.81	5.11	7.56	7.31
F.....	7.30	6.46	4.80	10.18	3.34	5.96	5.45	4.12	7.27
M.....	7.73	6.32	4.62	9.96	3.55	5.94	5.33	4.64	7.26
A.....	8.19	6.31	4.14	8.48	3.53	6.77	4.56	4.04	7.38
M.....	8.13	6.43	4.06	8.08	3.54	8.40	4.65	3.63	7.83
J.....	8.26	6.71	4.11	7.76	3.55	9.15	3.99	4.06	8.31
J.....	8.71	7.07	4.44	7.43	3.40	9.22	4.10	3.85	8.52
A.....	8.80	7.04	4.39	7.25	3.23	8.90	3.47	5.06	8.50
S.....	9.17	7.84	4.25	7.20	3.51	9.00	5.59	4.93	9.11
O.....	9.85	8.13	4.18	6.99	3.07	9.92	13.56	7.41	10.15
N.....	10.36	8.79	3.93	6.89	2.67	11.51	8.76	6.96	11.52
D.....	10.46	9.12	4.57	6.67	3.56	11.57	10.29	6.45	11.58
1979 J.....	10.78	9.35	4.29	6.64	2.99	11.86	8.64	6.33	11.18
F.....	10.82	9.27	4.35	6.68	3.81	12.62	7.73	6.40	10.79
M.....	10.92	9.46	4.64	6.77	4.32	11.35	7.14	5.37	10.64
A.....	10.80	9.49	4.89	6.82	5.24	11.32	7.09	5.25	10.60
M.....	10.84	9.59	5.12	7.20	5.16	11.35	7.10	4.81	10.72
J.....	10.78	9.05	5.34	8.01	5.60	12.57	7.57	7.64	10.53
J.....	11.25	9.26	5.80	9.34	5.73	13.32	8.63	9.59	10.87
A.....	11.45	9.45	6.69	10.44	6.36	13.31	8.73	9.34	11.50
S.....	11.64	10.18	6.81	10.99	6.50	13.38	9.39	8.91	12.61
O.....	13.61	11.47	6.74	11.47	7.87	13.38	9.28	11.32	14.59
N.....	13.62	11.87	7.58	11.95	7.86	15.33	11.18	10.06	15.00
D.....	13.66	12.07	8.05	12.17	9.02	15.90	15.90	10.58	14.55

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

Reference Table 94

Details of New Issues and Retirements of Government of Canada

Direct and Guaranteed Marketable Bonds from January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979

Date	Retirements	Amount	Sub-total	Currency of Payment	New Bonds	Amount Delivered	Sub-total	Currency of Payment	Yield to Maturity (%)	Net Change in Amount Outstanding
(Millions of dollars, par value)										
Feb. 1	8¼ % February 1, 1979	100	100	C	9¾ % February 1, 1982	75		C		
					10 % June 1, 1984	225		C		
					10¼ % February 1, 2004	500	800	C		700
Mar. 14					3 % March 14, 1985	351		SF	3.00	
Mar. 15					9¾ % February 1, 1982	75		C	9.99	
					10 % February 1, 1984	375		C	10.06	
					10¼ % February 1, 2004	800		C	10.30	
Mar. 20					3¾ % March 20, 1989	208		SF	3.72	
Mar. 21					10¼ % February 1, 2004	300		C	10.26	
Mar. 27					6.4 % March 27, 1984	169	2,278	Y	6.49	2,278
Apr. 1	7 % April 1, 1979	325		C						
Apr. 15	5 % October 15, 1987 ⁽¹⁾	1	326	U.S.						(326)
May 1					10 % May 1, 2002	850	850	C	10.11	850
June 1	6½ % June 1, 1979	585	585	C	9¾ % February 1, 1982	100		C	9.80	
					9¾ % February 1, 1984	350		C	9.88	
					10 % May 1, 2002	500	950	C	10.08	365
July 15					9¾ % February 1, 1982	100		C	9.81	
					9¾ % February 1, 1984	400		C	9.89	
					10 % May 1, 2002	500	1,000	C	10.05	1,000
Aug. 15					10 % June 15, 1984	200		C	10.13	
					10 % October 1, 1989	200		C	10.16	
					10¼ % February 1, 2004	600	1,000	C	10.28	1,000
Oct. 1	3¼ % October 1, 1979	343		C	10¾ % October 15, 1982	200		C	10.85	
	7½ % October 1, 1979	624	967	C	10½ % October 1, 1984	300		C	10.63	
					10½ % October 1, 1989	200		C	10.54	
					10½ % October 1, 2004	600	1,300	C	10.50	
Oct. 15	5 % October 15, 1987 ⁽¹⁾	1	968	U.S.						332
Dec.	5¾ % December 15, 1979	225	225	C	11¾ % December 15, 1982	275		C	12.16	
					11½ % December 15, 1984	350		C	11.77	
					11½ % December 15, 1989	125		C	11.46	
					11¼ % December 15, 2002	750	1,500	C	11.44	1,275
Total Calendar Year ..			3,171				9,678			6,507

⁽¹⁾ Partial Redemption for Sinking Fund.

Reference Table 95

Changes in Marketable Securities and Canada Savings Bonds Outstanding 1972 – 1979

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(Millions of dollars)								
Net new issues:								
Canadian dollars:								
Government of Canada — Direct and guaranteed securities ⁽¹⁾	405	326	1,813	1,340	3,481	6,352	8,728	8,632
Canada Savings Bonds	1,195	-384	2,444	2,662	755	1,669	1,933	-1,266
Total Government of Canada issues	1,600	-58	4,257	4,002	4,236	8,021	10,661	7,366
Provinces and municipalities ⁽²⁾	1,539	1,418	1,499	3,172	3,697	3,829	4,212	2,654
Corporations	1,596	1,820	1,706	2,399	1,009	3,119	3,202	1,794
Total Canadian dollar issues	4,735	3,180	7,462	9,573	8,942	14,969	18,075	19,180
Foreign currencies:								
Government of Canada	-2	-90	-45	-37	-2	-2	2,315	726
Provinces and municipalities	919	555	1,647	3,372	5,074	2,824	1,604	1,703
Corporations	66	-26	242	606	2,894	2,086	1,479	1,705
Total foreign-pay issues	983	439	1,816	3,941	7,977	4,908	5,398	4,134
Total net new issues	5,718	3,619	9,306	13,514	16,881	19,877	23,473	23,314
Taken up by:								
Bank of Canada	592	569	1,002	841	572	1,853	1,741	1,771
Chartered banks	65	-32	1,472	-18	867	894	284	178
Non-bank holders:								
Marketable securities	2,885	3,066	1,345	6,088	6,723	10,552	14,117	18,431
Canada Savings Bonds	1,194	-384	3,651	2,662	755	1,669	1,933	-1,266
Holders of Canadian foreign pay....	982	400	1,836	3,941	7,964	4,909	5,398	4,200
Total bond issues	5,718	3,619	9,306	13,514	16,881	19,877	23,473	23,314

⁽¹⁾ Includes Canada treasury bills and excludes non-marketable bonds.

⁽²⁾ Excludes securities bought by the Canada Pension Plan.

Source: Bank of Canada and Department of Finance.

Reference Table 96
Mortgage Loan Approvals
1974 - 1979

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1978				1979			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	(Millions of dollars)													
Residential														
Private lenders														
NHA	1,343	3,551	4,442	6,208	4,423	4,107	714	1,306	1,405	998	630	1,272	1,114	1,092
New	733	2,268	3,224	3,936	2,070	1,552	261	566	761	482	166	370	347	670
Existing	610	1,283	1,218	2,272	2,353	2,555	453	740	644	516	464	902	767	422
Conventional.....	4,590	5,430	5,741	8,396	9,441	9,857	1,821	2,702	2,643	2,275	1,821	3,216	3,193	1,627
New	2,122	2,384	2,515	2,685	3,324	3,968	587	960	918	859	592	1,214	1,329	833
Existing	2,468	3,046	3,226	5,711	6,117	5,889	1,238	1,742	1,725	1,416	1,229	2,002	1,864	794
Total private	5,933	8,981	10,183	14,604	13,864	13,965	2,535	4,008	4,048	3,273	2,451	4,488	4,307	2,719
New	2,855	4,652	5,739	6,621	5,394	5,521	848	1,526	1,679	1,341	758	1,584	1,676	1,503
Existing	3,078	4,329	4,444	7,983	8,470	8,441	1,687	2,482	2,369	1,932	1,693	2,904	2,631	1,216
CMHC	895	1,200	639	362	373	93	24	45	49	255	8	7	19	59
New	658	1,161	600	325	340	66	21	41	42	236	7	6	18	34
Existing	237	39	39	37	33	28	3	4	7	19	1	1	1	25
Total residential	6,828	10,181	10,822	14,966	14,237	14,058	2,559	4,053	4,097	3,528	2,459	4,495	4,326	2,778
New	3,513	5,813	6,339	6,946	5,734	5,586	869	1,567	1,721	1,577	765	1,590	1,694	1,537
Existing	3,315	4,368	4,483	8,020	8,503	8,472	1,690	2,486	2,376	1,951	1,694	2,905	2,632	1,241
Total public and private	8,000	11,487	12,268	17,133	16,716	17,243	3,048	4,797	4,748	4,123	3,014	5,465	5,408	3,356
Residential.....	6,828	10,181	10,822	14,966	14,237	14,058	2,559	4,053	4,097	3,528	2,459	4,495	4,326	2,778
Non-residential	1,180	1,306	1,446	2,167	2,479	3,185	489	744	651	595	555	970	1,082	578

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Monthly Supplement.

Reference Table 97
Mortgage Loan Approvals by Private Lending Institutions
1974 - 1979

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1978				1979			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	(Millions of dollars)													
Chartered banks.....	2,030	2,850	2,841	4,689	5,178	5,679	804	1,536	1,489	1,348	975	1,788	1,767	1,149
Residential.....	1,895	2,780	2,806	4,605	4,974	5,347	777	1,473	1,437	1,286	931	1,687	1,661	1,068
New	996	1,564	1,629	1,762	1,748	1,901	276	518	553	451	286	555	629	431
Existing	899	1,216	1,177	2,843	3,226	3,446	551	956	884	835	645	1,133	1,032	637
Non-residential	135	70	35	84	204	332	27	63	52	62	44	101	106	81
Life companies.....	1,163	1,510	2,164	3,011	2,509	2,959	484	751	705	561	412	825	1,041	681
Residential.....	560	749	1,180	1,609	1,200	1,366	205	326	374	294	156	365	431	414
New	399	559	978	1,207	853	964	124	233	283	212	90	236	290	348
Existing	161	190	202	402	347	402	81	93	91	82	66	129	141	66
Non-residential	603	761	984	1,402	1,302	1,593	279	425	331	267	256	460	610	267
Loan, trust, etc. ⁽²⁾	3,920	5,927	6,624	9,070	8,663	8,511	1,736	2,466	2,504	1,958	1,619	2,844	2,581	1,467
Residential.....	3,478	5,452	6,197	8,389	7,690	7,251	1,553	2,210	2,236	1,692	1,364	2,435	2,215	1,237
New	1,459	2,526	3,132	3,652	2,793	2,795	497	777	844	677	382	793	757	863
Existing	2,019	2,926	3,065	4,737	4,897	4,456	1,056	1,433	1,393	1,015	982	1,642	1,458	374
Non-residential	442	475	427	681	973	1,260	183	256	268	266	255	409	366	230
Total residential	5,933	8,981	10,183	14,603	13,864	13,964	2,535	4,009	4,047	3,272	2,451	4,487	4,307	2,719
Total non-residential	1,180	1,306	1,446	2,167	2,479	3,185	489	744	651	595	555	970	1,082	578
Total private	7,113	10,287	11,629	16,770	16,343	17,149	3,024	4,753	4,698	3,867	3,006	5,459	5,389	3,297

⁽¹⁾ Includes NHA and conventional lending.

⁽²⁾ Includes loan and trust companies, Quebec savings banks, fraternal and mutual benefit societies.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics*, Monthly Supplement.

Reference Table 98
Monetary Aggregates and Selected Banking System Statistics
1968 – 1979

Years and quarters	Currency and demand deposits (M1)	Currency and all chequable deposits (M1B)	Currency and all chequable, notice and term deposits (M2)	Currency plus total privately held chartered banks deposits (M3)	Currency and privately held Canadian dollar deposits	General loans	Canadian dollar major assets	Ordinary personal loans	Business loans
	(Average of Wednesdays)							(End of period)	
	(Millions of dollars)								
1968.....	8,323	15,797	21,778	—	25,192	12,511	24,137	3,674	7,722
1969.....	8,919	15,447	24,044	—	27,615	14,449	26,885	4,153	8,817
1970.....	9,117	14,810	25,680	32,275	29,122	15,210	28,295	4,656	9,057
1971.....	10,275	16,170	28,854	35,593	33,315	17,183	32,689	5,771	11,237
1972.....	11,744	18,216	31,899	40,577	39,203	21,425	39,011	7,146	13,639
1973.....	13,445	20,379	36,416	46,637	44,463	26,457	45,686	8,893	17,340
1974.....	14,729	21,571	43,726	58,187	53,263	32,309	54,763	10,848	20,817
1975.....	16,727	23,638	50,284	66,775	62,624	37,438	63,445	13,195	23,571
1976.....	18,082	25,120	56,616	79,060	73,296	45,028	74,029	16,182	28,741
1977.....	19,577	26,901	64,521	91,504	84,426	52,953	85,652	18,700	31,960
1978.....	21,557	29,280	71,423	104,036	94,491	59,100	98,286	21,655	35,202
1979.....	23,130	30,788	82,708	124,121	112,486	70,714	116,996	25,186	45,914
(Seasonally adjusted data)									
1977 I.....	18,849	25,991	61,934	87,068	80,259	50,666	81,437	16,929	30,028
II.....	19,364	26,606	63,876	90,231	83,625	52,275	84,331	17,421	30,940
III.....	19,774	27,173	65,412	93,049	85,915	53,775	86,998	17,978	31,557
IV.....	20,321	27,834	66,864	95,666	87,907	55,095	89,841	18,700	31,960
1978 I.....	20,708	28,417	68,377	98,094	89,846	56,517	92,310	19,462	32,473
II.....	21,167	28,915	70,042	101,483	92,292	58,062	96,122	20,191	33,273
III.....	21,801	29,517	72,126	105,449	95,608	60,010	100,153	20,952	34,219
IV.....	22,552	30,272	75,148	111,116	100,218	61,813	104,559	21,655	35,202
1979 I.....	22,312	29,982	77,718	117,075	104,562	64,838	109,409	22,503	37,725
II.....	22,979	30,660	80,637	121,064	109,267	68,767	114,372	23,576	40,753
III.....	23,596	31,370	84,170	126,714	115,320	72,812	120,299	24,667	42,655
IV.....	23,631	31,139	88,309	131,632	120,796	76,439	123,902	25,186	45,914
(Per cent change from previous period)									
1968.....	4.4	-5.0	—	—	13.3	12.6	12.8	23.0	9.6
1969.....	7.2	-2.2	10.4	—	9.6	15.5	11.4	13.0	14.1
1970.....	2.2	-4.1	6.8	—	5.5	5.3	5.2	12.1	2.7
1971.....	12.7	9.2	12.4	10.3	14.4	13.0	15.5	23.9	24.1
1972.....	14.3	12.7	10.6	14.0	17.7	24.7	19.3	23.8	21.4
1973.....	14.5	11.9	14.2	14.9	13.4	23.5	17.1	24.4	27.1
1974.....	9.6	5.9	20.1	24.8	19.8	22.1	19.9	22.0	20.1
1975.....	13.6	9.6	15.0	14.8	17.6	15.9	15.9	21.6	13.2
1976.....	8.1	6.3	12.6	18.4	17.0	20.3	16.7	22.6	21.9
1977.....	8.3	7.1	14.0	15.7	15.2	17.6	15.7	15.6	11.2
1978.....	10.1	8.8	10.7	13.7	11.9	11.6	14.8	15.8	10.1
1979.....	7.3	5.1	15.8	19.3	19.0	19.7	19.0	16.3	30.4
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
1977 I.....	9.9	8.4	16.0	16.3	15.6	21.6	17.6	19.8	19.2
II.....	11.4	9.8	13.1	15.3	17.9	13.3	15.0	12.1	12.7
III.....	8.7	8.8	10.0	13.1	11.4	12.0	13.3	13.4	8.2
IV.....	11.5	10.1	9.2	11.7	9.6	10.2	13.7	17.1	5.2
1978 I.....	7.8	8.6	9.4	10.5	9.1	10.7	11.5	17.3	6.6
II.....	9.2	7.2	10.1	14.5	11.3	11.4	17.6	15.8	10.2
III.....	12.5	8.6	12.4	16.6	15.2	14.1	17.9	15.9	11.9
IV.....	14.5	10.6	17.8	23.3	20.7	12.6	18.8	14.1	12.0
1979 I.....	-4.2	-3.8	14.4	23.2	18.5	21.1	19.9	16.6	31.9
II.....	12.5	9.4	15.9	14.3	19.2	26.5	19.4	20.5	36.2
III.....	11.2	9.6	18.7	20.0	24.1	25.7	22.4	19.8	20.0
IV.....	0.6	-2.9	21.2	16.5	20.4	21.5	12.5	8.7	34.2

Source: Bank of Canada, Review, monthly.

Reference Table 99
Canadian Marketable Securities
Supply of Securities and Distribution of Holdings (Flows) 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1979 ⁽¹⁾
	(Millions of dollars)										
Supply of Securities											
Short-term securities											
Government of Canada Treasury Bills	720	190	331	556	938	561	1,602	2,350	2,673	2,250	1,436
Junior Government Treasury Bills and Notes	32	64	36	-72	-55	294	-86	-279	264	287	-65
Other Short-Term Paper	304	270	271	873	2,714	301	1,149	792	2,345	747	1,976
Long-Term Securities											
Government of Canada Bonds	557	276	30	-225	801	716	1,768	3,785	5,764	4,003	5,980
Junior Government Bonds	1,304	1,549	2,245	1,797	3,085	5,544	7,486	5,867	4,721	3,755	3,439
Bonds Issued by Non-Financial Corporations	1,369	1,698	863	750	1,457	2,112	2,132	1,983	1,563	1,100	350
Bonds Issued by Financial Corporations	156	356	640	822	584	686	1,545	1,025	1,146	976	1,157
Bonds Issued by Public Corporations	-1	-1	15	34	-1	-1	391	555	617	611	680
Stocks	862	733	718	1,472	1,380	1,756	1,220	3,033	7,941	3,677	4,433
Foreign Investment	-70	-196	-244	-69	-46	17	-79	-224	-42	-73	271
Total	5,233	4,939	4,905	5,938	10,857	11,986	17,128	18,887	26,992	17,333	19,657
Distribution of Holdings											
Residents	4,443	4,756	3,711	5,232	8,974	7,105	7,580	13,293	21,950	13,337	15,201
Bank of Canada	181	575	590	608	1,103	734	638	1,749	1,706	1,599	1,076
Chartered Banks	1,680	1,153	148	-82	1,545	-123	1,504	3,581	7,183	3,653	121
Near Banks	207	687	187	65	-62	595	516	1,344	1,171	906	1,521
Insurance and Pension Institutions	1,263	1,849	2,128	2,282	2,338	3,618	3,813	4,219	5,952	4,443	5,512
Other Private Financial Institutions	539	378	269	-247	712	726	1,312	768	1,304	713	693
Other Residents	573	114	389	2,606	3,338	1,555	-203	1,632	4,634	2,023	6,278
Non-residents	790	182	1,193	706	1,883	4,881	9,549	5,594	5,042	3,997	4,455

(¹) January to September.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 100
Credit Expansion by Sector
Flows 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 ⁽³⁾	1979 ⁽³⁾
(Millions of dollars)											
Funds Raised in Credit Markets											
By Domestic Private Sector ⁽¹⁾	5,794	9,898	10,983	17,143	21,782	19,409	24,035	27,117	33,059	23,493	32,484
(Per Cent of GNP)	6.8	10.5	10.4	13.9	14.8	11.7	12.6	13.0	14.3	13.8	16.9
Loans to Persons	514	1,092	2,339	2,708	3,058	3,100	4,158	3,327	4,807	3,151	3,704
Mortgages ⁽¹⁾	1,761	2,750	4,238	6,897	7,459	7,888	10,397	12,972	14,745	10,244	10,996
Non-Financial Business Short-Term	309	2,533	2,071	3,898	7,523	2,677	4,924	4,177	4,834	3,978	11,373
Non-Financial Business Long-Term ⁽²⁾	3,086	3,315	2,115	3,045	3,325	5,197	3,638	6,073	7,552	5,229	5,122
Short Term by Other Private Domestic	125	208	221	595	417	547	918	568	1,121	891	1,289
By Government Sector	3,436	4,759	4,454	2,916	7,886	11,501	13,486	14,569	23,115	14,197	8,840
Federal	1,952	3,012	1,520	-42	4,147	3,847	4,080	7,996	13,691	8,047	3,737
Federal Enterprises	-216	-274	249	393	16	785	695	583	2,649	1,083	1,200
Provincial	1,460	1,877	2,227	1,882	2,748	5,362	7,455	5,407	6,234	4,509	3,047
Municipal	240	144	458	683	975	1,507	1,256	583	541	557	855
By non-residents	3,028	2,250	875	1,953	1,621	2,674	4,010	2,649	5,848	5,832	4,606
Total ⁽¹⁾	12,258	16,907	16,312	22,012	31,288	33,584	41,532	44,335	62,022	43,522	45,930
(Per Cent of GNP)	14.3	17.9	15.5	17.8	21.2	20.3	21.7	21.2	26.9	25.5	23.9
Funds Raised Abroad	1,666	2,657	2,816	2,091	3,646	6,905	10,213	8,150	10,639	8,525	7,022
Funds Raised in Canada ⁽¹⁾	10,592	14,250	13,496	19,921	27,642	26,679	31,319	36,185	51,383	34,997	38,908
(Per Cent of GNP)	12.4	15.1	12.8	16.1	18.7	16.1	16.4	17.3	22.3	20.5	20.2
Funds Raised by Canadians	7,564	12,000	12,621	17,968	26,021	24,005	27,309	33,536	45,535	29,165	34,302
(Per Cent of GNP)	8.8	12.7	12.0	14.5	17.6	14.5	14.3	16.0	19.8	17.1	17.8

⁽¹⁾ Exceeds the data in Chapter XI by the amount of the estimate for mortgage lending by persons.

⁽²⁾ Bonds plus stocks plus direct investment from abroad plus bank loans.

⁽³⁾ January to September.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 101
Credit Expansion by Instrument
(Flows) 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 ⁽²⁾	1979 ⁽²⁾
(Millions of dollars)											
Total Funds Raised in Credit Markets....	12,258	16,907	16,312	22,012	31,287	33,585	41,533	44,335	62,021	43,522	45,930
Short-Term Instruments	5,108	8,849	6,895	9,226	14,964	12,405	16,705	13,573	23,416	16,850	17,843
Money Market Instruments.....	1,094	612	147	329	2,321	1,075	1,855	1,985	3,341	3,077	2,792
Bank Loans	661	3,287	4,024	6,254	7,060	5,181	8,636	6,025	10,284	7,996	11,761
Other Loans	70	431	1,255	2,230	3,282	2,268	2,466	2,693	4,944	2,789	2,741
Savings Bonds	707	2,663	1,209	-425	2,329	2,834	840	1,790	2,023	-688	-2,142
Loans to Non-Residents	2,576	1,856	261	838	-27	1,048	2,908	1,081	2,824	3,675	2,689
Longer-Term Instruments.....	7,151	8,058	9,417	12,786	16,323	21,179	24,827	30,762	38,605	26,672	28,088
Mortgages From Private Lenders	1,761	2,750	4,238	6,897	7,459	7,888	10,397	12,972	14,745	10,244	10,996
Marketable Bonds	3,221	3,297	3,146	2,349	5,135	8,357	11,768	12,114	12,658	9,466	10,444
Equities	812	692	543	1,302	1,069	1,384	981	2,693	6,971	3,288	3,522
Banks Loans ⁽¹⁾	0	0	256	293	167	1,199	879	790	1,332	907	1,264
Direct Investment from Abroad	905	925	620	830	845	725	-300	625	-125	610	-55
Loans To Non-Residents	452	394	614	1,115	1,648	1,626	1,102	1,568	3,024	2,157	1,917

⁽¹⁾ Prior to 1972 the breakdown of bank loans on the basis of the term to maturity is unavailable.

⁽²⁾ January to September.

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 102
Chartered Banks
(Flows) 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(Millions of dollars)										
Total Assets Held with Canadians.....	2,612	6,019	6,410	9,398	11,398	8,892	11,695	15,318	22,008	21,754
Total Canadian Dollar Assets	2,397	6,062	6,511	9,221	10,267	8,330	11,190	13,084	16,786	20,630
Canadian Liquid Assets	1,987	1,114	337	571	1,646	185	1,509	1,821	984	1,476
Treasury Bills	602	11	264	469	270	-269	707	717	537	1,087
Other	1,385	1,103	73	102	1,376	454	802	1,104	447	389
Less Liquid Assets	410	4,948	6,174	8,650	8,621	8,145	9,681	11,263	15,802	19,154
Ordinary Personal Loans	506	1,114	1,367	1,734	1,939	2,332	2,965	2,520	2,941	3,502
Mortgages	132	851	1,086	1,170	1,459	1,677	1,383	2,663	3,416	2,897
Business Loans	246	2,168	2,393	3,674	3,433	2,660	4,990	3,105	3,118	10,425
Other Bank Loans	-438	16	563	1,131	766	990	661	276	1,457	2,132
Corporate Securities	166	426	308	-117	564	131	722	1,303	3,683	-283
Other Assets	-202	373	457	1,058	460	355	-1,040	1,396	1,187	481
Foreign Currency Loans to Residents ..	224	-48	-101	191	1,093	557	507	1,010	2,334	1,052
Government of Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,632	-1,276
Others	224	-48	-101	191	1,093	557	507	1,010	702	2,328
Foreign Currency Securities of Resi- dents	-10	4	0	-14	38	5	-1	1,224	2,888	72
Liabilities with Canadians	2,662	4,743	5,673	9,793	12,769	8,372	12,579	13,641	19,357	18,324
Non Deposit Liabilities	-2	490	641	553	492	820	855	874	1,586	1,761
Deposit Liabilities	2,664	4,253	5,032	9,240	12,277	7,552	11,724	12,767	17,771	16,563
Foreign Currency Deposits	111	-1,469	-85	1,403	2,044	-523	1,823	871	3,297	-873
Canadian Dollar Deposits	2,553	5,722	5,117	7,837	10,233	8,075	9,901	11,896	14,474	17,436
Personal Savings Deposits	1,585	1,168	2,166	4,655	5,185	3,448	7,241	4,470	6,580	12,688
Government of Canada	-51	982	168	-46	2,321	-1,019	-560	1,630	1,733	-4,048
Demand Deposits	46	1,353	1,286	1,378	470	2,684	-880	2,239	1,227	453
Other Deposits	973	2,219	1,497	1,850	2,257	2,962	4,100	3,557	4,934	8343
Net Position with Non-Residents										
Booked in Canada	-122	1,405	637	-343	-1,354	489	-941	1,384	2,771	4,088
Residual Claim on Non-Residents	71	-129	100	-52	-17	32	57	293	-120	-658

Source: Department of Finance.

Reference Table 103
Other Deposit Accepting Institutions
(Flows) 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1979 ⁽¹⁾
(Millions of dollars)											
Net Lending or Borrowing	17	17	38	16	-10	60	40	61	51	28	3
Net Financial Investment	17	16	38	16	-11	62	46	62	51	28	3
Net Increase in Financial Assets	1,727	2,337	3,283	4,842	4,381	5,878	7,682	9,352	10,138	7,409	9,061
Currency and Deposits											
Currency and Bank Deposits	209	78	286	304	348	-18	368	540	292	247	179
Deposits in Other Institutions	13	109	82	-46	27	331	44	77	-25	8	87
Foreign Currency and Deposits	80	-85	-98	146	-12	209	150	-97	98	129	-195
Consumer Credit	91	200	313	467	422	545	776	704	1,165	859	1,069
Other Loans	-184	319	166	74	165	196	459	24	199	164	321
Government of Canada											
Treasury Bills	-17	-6	-1	1	2	17	3	92	57	-40	-120
Finance Company and Other											
Short-Term Commercial Paper	135	130	-81	-51	43	61	189	505	-320	-170	297
Mortgages	1,039	1,260	2,284	3,680	3,284	3,779	5,020	6,503	6,690	4,786	5,928
Bonds											
Government of Canada Bonds	-46	57	55	-127	-48	13	40	222	440	191	162
Provincial Government Bonds	59	195	69	11	-51	175	142	92	128	196	134
Municipal Government Bonds	64	164	41	128	-14	115	8	37	65	157	42
Other Canadian Bonds	14	127	84	66	-43	146	65	140	204	238	632
Claims on Associated											
Corporate Enterprises	31	-31	6	24	89	163	213	105	187	109	-13
Stocks	-3	16	18	38	71	83	93	375	607	327	351
Foreign Investments	-31	-3	1	-3	4	11	0	4	19	12	3
Other Financial Assets	59	81	146	130	94	52	112	29	332	196	184
Net Increase in Liabilities	1,710	2,321	3,245	4,826	4,392	5,816	7,636	9,290	10,087	7,381	9,058
Currency and Deposits	1,631	2,309	3,080	4,257	4,012	5,373	6,602	8,298	9,037	6,575	7,729
Loans											
Bank Loans	-61	65	-2	70	-80	2	-18	63	77	44	35
Other Loans	4	-108	48	32	2	12	130	238	147	48	220
Finance Company and Other											
Short-Term Commercial Paper	0	0	0	65	82	-85	91	52	87	25	189
Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	-32	-24	14
Other Canadian Bonds	0	0	0	185	139	128	311	159	103	116	115
Claims on Associated											
Corporate Enterprises	11	-56	10	42	4	46	139	36	24	-42	30
Stocks	69	29	35	36	75	128	152	196	252	164	76
Other Liabilities	56	82	74	139	158	212	229	227	392	475	650
Discrepancy	0	1	0	0	1	-2	-6	-1	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 104
Insurance Companies and Pension Funds
(Flows) 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1979 ⁽¹⁾
(Millions of dollars)											
Net Lending or Borrowing	-53	-121	-59	-84	-87	-93	-122	-125	-78	-46	-162
Net Financial Investment	-53	-121	-59	-84	-87	-93	-122	-125	-78	-46	-162
Net Increase in Financial Assets	1,770	2,173	2,862	3,617	4,084	5,043	6,072	7,029	8,915	6,228	7,781
Currency and Deposits											
Currency and Bank Deposits	96	-44	137	103	293	81	89	181	160	-136	251
Deposits in other Institutions	11	-21	14	70	-12	-77	3	136	273	343	245
Foreign Currency and Deposits	0	0	0	23	-13	-11	2	4	76	31	-12
Consumer Credit	100	25	19	73	178	95	67	55	56	56	103
Other Loans	-38	40	32	-17	-3	-9	140	52	193	-4	-147
Trade Receivables	-3	14	-8	13	26	-15	44	-24	11	-12	85
Government of Canada											
Treasury Bills	0	0	1	0	3	15	17	86	164	194	-60
Finance Company and Other											
Short-Term Commercial Paper	117	24	110	58	299	157	4	648	546	325	626
Mortgages	298	287	446	948	1,199	1,308	1,751	2,191	2,153	1,466	1,754
Bonds											
Government of Canada Bonds	-20	-78	61	-102	8	44	429	606	1,286	735	1,618
Provincial Government Bonds	324	492	464	851	557	1,166	1,236	1,537	1,994	1,539	1,439
Municipal Government Bonds	19	-50	-26	23	32	80	89	207	143	184	142
Other Canadian Bonds	421	646	537	681	925	1,366	915	847	1,093	844	690
Claims on Associated Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	6	30
Stocks	458	804	990	753	502	655	943	288	433	403	531
Foreign Investments	-51	20	9	23	-8	150	180	0	143	111	407
Other Financial Assets	38	14	76	117	98	38	163	215	149	143	79
Net Increase in Liabilities	1,823	2,294	2,921	3,701	4,171	5,136	6,194	7,154	8,993	6,274	7,943
Trade Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	16	10
Bank Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	107
Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-23	-4	44
Life Insurance and Pension	1,823	2,294	2,921	3,701	4,171	5,136	6,194	7,154	8,651	6,033	7,598
Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	8	-26
Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-11
Other Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	211	221

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 105
Other Private Financial Institutions
(Flows) 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1979 ⁽¹⁾
(Millions of dollars)											
Net Lending or Borrowing	213	274	267	203	204	463	639	474	435	635	390
Net Financial Investment	213	275	267	203	204	473	639	474	435	635	390
Net Increase in Financial Assets	682	880	1,500	2,098	3,820	2,737	4,465	4,349	5,981	4,059	5,873
Currency and Deposits											
Currency and Bank Deposits	50	117	87	-32	-58	213	326	114	344	-36	826
Deposits in Other Institutions	6	28	33	27	-40	69	-40	-18	88	41	-108
Foreign Currency and Deposits	-85	-10	18	71	-121	75	134	71	-21	6	107
Consumer Credit	-68	-124	286	368	159	70	62	-15	288	67	-139
Trade Receivables	28	26	2	10	70	121	59	71	27	35	142
Other Loans	-133	427	462	754	1,715	702	657	1,458	1,405	617	1,220
Government of Canada											
Treasury Bills	40	-57	13	-62	68	163	72	234	125	253	38
Finance Company and Other											
Short-Term Commercial Paper	244	52	391	-325	583	278	322	-204	782	-8	33
Mortgages	80	40	153	545	514	411	527	793	876	604	272
Bonds											
Government of Canada Bonds	-21	-101	3	-11	-23	-47	373	337	364	273	404
Provincial Government Bonds	163	170	71	66	96	179	151	131	134	120	151
Municipal Government Bonds	30	39	-8	49	41	47	28	97	23	22	16
Other Canadian Bonds	143	128	137	197	100	204	259	202	73	93	8
Claims on Associated											
Corporate Enterprises	-3	113	189	337	672	675	1,111	939	932	672	956
Stocks	181	49	-314	16	-163	-86	-6	11	-161	-80	-14
Foreign Investments	-25	-16	-215	-178	-50	-16	-69	-87	-2	35	78
Other Financial Assets	52	-1	192	266	257	-321	499	215	704	1,345	1,883
Net Increase in Liabilities	469	605	1,233	1,895	3,616	2,264	3,826	3,875	5,546	3,424	5,483
Trade Payables	16	-2	23	29	33	22	48	52	58	34	40
Loans											
Bank Loans	249	279	177	262	556	161	-212	256	109	-438	1,107
Other Loans	-37	220	207	-414	222	255	317	-169	548	463	25
Finance Company and Other											
Short-Term Commercial Paper	-148	-127	342	859	1,255	202	612	916	1,588	189	368
Mortgages	-1	3	13	-48	21	6	2	1	12	1	8
Other Canadian Bonds	195	87	304	485	381	660	1,179	791	574	525	438
Life Insurances and Annuities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	159	173
Claims on Associated											
Corporate Enterprises	-17	-128	-34	234	550	220	262	354	-38	-25	967
Stocks	-66	-123	-226	24	15	281	395	495	1,277	898	617
Other Liabilities	278	396	427	464	583	457	1,223	1,179	1,181	1,618	1,740
Discrepancy	0	-1	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.

Reference Table 106
Non-Financial Private Corporations
(Flows) 1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 ⁽¹⁾	1979 ⁽¹⁾
Net Lending or Borrowing	-2,281	-2,800	-3,443	-4,148	-7,480	-3,295	-3,750	-3,927	-3,514	-1,691	-4,280
Net Financial Investment	-2,154	-2,951	-2,232	-2,923	-7,139	-4,263	-5,209	-3,830	-5,403	-1,245	-4,981
Net Increase in Financial Assets	1,940	3,883	3,390	6,376	8,994	6,559	5,610	8,746	17,975	12,071	14,736
Currency and Deposits											
Currency and Bank Deposits	46	730	58	272	477	656	859	956	1,483	684	-304
Deposits in Other Institutions	103	-33	104	-109	-33	-72	66	25	296	357	329
Foreign Currency and Deposits	-141	-188	54	371	-2	-207	578	-114	832	651	175
Consumer Credit	50	98	17	109	133	96	-38	17	30	-137	-110
Trade Receivables	1,048	1,641	1,396	3,101	5,042	3,759	2,276	3,777	8,162	5,910	5,846
Other Loans	-98	-4	8	79	97	204	-130	480	556	280	-17
Government of Canada											
Treasury Bills	-76	61	-23	73	-79	16	37	-8	0	-16	8
Finance Company and Other											
Short-Term Commercial Paper	79	-109	165	488	-84	353	-239	245	238	-160	650
Mortgages	-22	69	102	19	44	7	79	73	655	308	-54
Bonds											
Government of Canada Bonds	-8	11	37	-28	-4	-6	-30	14	36	6	-9
Provincial Government Bonds	0	0	-40	4	-49	104	-4	12	-25	-21	-2
Municipal Government Bonds	0	0	-11	10	1	13	-2	-11	-3	-3	-3
Other Canadian Bonds	-22	-7	18	-29	-73	15	-19	-29	51	190	144
Claims on Associated											
Corporate Enterprises	976	647	973	1,169	1,967	1,194	1,452	2,926	3,768	2,792	4,919
Stocks	-69	70	312	78	214	-29	23	27	445	29	1,038
Foreign Investments	-3	48	-127	28	40	-69	1	79	160	140	12
Other Financial Assets	77	849	347	741	1,303	525	701	277	1,291	1,061	2,114
Net Increase in Liabilities	4,094	6,834	5,622	9,299	16,133	10,822	10,819	12,576	23,378	13,316	19,717
Trade Payables	288	1,232	1,660	2,315	4,857	2,523	1,177	1,960	5,701	2,124	2,820
Loans											
Bank Loans	71	1,386	1,697	2,624	3,144	2,440	2,970	1,332	3,902	2,907	4,636
Other Loans	201	64	278	711	569	905	720	732	924	161	1,547
Finance Company and Other											
Short-Term Commercial Paper	60	320	-238	-177	1,463	212	353	-409	477	475	967
Mortgages	499	530	336	320	500	332	757	493	1,257	1,230	715
Other Canadian Bonds	1,369	1,698	863	750	1,457	2,112	2,132	1,983	1,563	1,100	350
Claims on Associated											
Corporate Enterprises	682	357	302	377	871	661	1,103	1,927	1,466	770	2,446
Stocks	846	704	454	1,118	828	1,161	927	2,675	4,782	2,612	3,563
Other Liabilities	78	543	270	1,261	2,444	476	680	1,883	3,306	1,937	2,673
Discrepancy	-127	151	-1,211	-1,225	-341	968	1,459	-97	1,889	-446	701

⁽¹⁾ January to September.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Financial Flow Accounts*.



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